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GERMAN GUNS BLAST NEW INVASION FLEET; MANY VESSELS SUNK

Coast Batteries Frustrate Landing Attempt—Enemy Flee Behind Smoke Screen

Special

BERLIN, June 9.—Another Anglo-American landing attempt was completely frustrated this morning when German coastal batteries opened fire on an enemy landing fleet consisting of numerous warships and several hundred landing boats passing off the north-eastern coast of Normandy, near Cherbourg, destined for Seine Bay.

Several vessels were hit and sunk before the enemy fleet fled under cover of smoke screens. Numerous wreckages, and destroyed lifeb[illegible] as well as killed or wound[illegible] American soldiers have drifted ashore.

Contact Moves Smashed

Special

BERLIN, June 9.—All enemy attempts to expand the beachhead between the Vire and the Orne rivers westward to establish operative contact with the American bridgehead on Cotentin Peninsula have again been frustrated at the end of the fourth day of the invasion.

A number of smaller anti-Axis units which, so far, have been holding their own against the German forces either have been pressed together into a narrow area or have been annihilated. Thus, in the narrow strip between the Orne and the Vire rivers, they are making their last stand with their backs against [illegible].

In smaller localities of this area, embittered house-to-house fights occurred in the course of which the invasion troops were partly annihilated.

The enemy considerably reinforced his bridgehead on the Calvados coast as well as reinforced his air-borne troops on the east side of the Normandy Peninsula.

In the bridgehead west of Orne, the British and Canadians obviously gave their tank forces the task of bearing the brunt of the fighting. These tank formations with the aid of ship bombardment and air support, were able to move further west of Bayeux after two tank wedges had encircled Bayeux.

This move, however, failed to establish an operative collaboration with the Americans who are fighting on the Cotentin Peninsula.

American Attempts Fail

The latter received further considerable air-borne and sea-borne reinforcements and thus attempted to shift from the defensive to the offensive but soon met fierce German resistance and were unable to improve their position.

Meanwhile, the struggle in the area between the Orne and the Vire rivers, at present, is of greater importance especially since the German thrust into the flank of the British forces is becoming more apparent.

The British, here, are attempting to widen their bridgehead westward. The panzer spearheads of the German forces, however, which were launched from Caen and advanced northwestward has reached the region southeast of Bayeux where heavy fighting is raging at present.

German military quarters estimate that 15 to 16 anti-Axis divisions are now in the two beachheads on the Orne and at Carentan. Part of these British and American divisions, however, already are so badly mauled that their fighting value has seriously deteriorated.

Twelve of these divisions are holding positions in the strip from Caen to Bayeux and three on Cotentin Peninsula around Saint Mere Eglise.

Fierce tank battles are still raging on both sides of Caen which is still in German hands, but the impact of Anglo-American efforts is still at Bayeux.

The enemy is doing his utmost to reach Isigny on the mouth of the Vire to establish connection with the landing point of Port En Bessin. The ultimate aim is the coastal road to Cotentin Peninsula.

The thrust in a southwesterly direction from Bayeux despite the employment of many tanks and despite the support from the air was stopped by the German forces.

Soviet Newspapers Warn of Near Crisis For Invasion Forces

Domei

MOSCOW, June 9.—Military commentators writing lengthily in Soviet papers sound warnings of an imminent crisis for the anti-Axis forces as a result of the powerful German counter-offensive in western Europe. The Soviet vernaculars are daily devoting approximately one-fourth of their space on the anti-Axis landing in northern France. The text of President Franklin Roosevelt's prayer for the success of the landing operations appeared in the Soviet papers.

GERMANS OPPOSING 3RD INVASION WAVE

Reich Positions Hold Firm as Enemy Push on Despite Heavy Casualties

Special

BERLIN, June 9.—With new landings from the air in the regions of Caen-Bayeux and Carentan and new landings from the sea to the beachheads already established, the third wave of the anti-Axis invasion has started, German military quarters announced this noon.

Strong British bomber units attacked German rear communications and deployment areas of the German troops which were advancing in a counter-attack.

The German troops which immediately engaged this third strong enemy offensive wave in embittered fighting successfully defended their barrier positions on Cherbourg peninsula.

On the Vire estuary, the Germans at once advanced to meet the new disembarcations.

At the same time, German bases betwen Arromanche and Port En Bessin which were attacked from all directions remained intact and continued active.

Also east of the Orne, German troops annihilated additional invaders despite enemy attempts to reinforce their air-borne units encircled there.

Reich Planes Active

Over the Orne area alone, 24 anti-Axis fighters were shot down in aerial combats up till this morning as German air formations continued night attacks against targets in the Seine Bay sector and the Orne bridgehead.

These night bomber operations were followed by day attacks by fighters and battleplanes against marching columns. Also, troops, about to land, were strafed and an ammunition dump near the Orne mouth was blown up by bomb hits. A bridge crossing the Orne at Benouville was also destroyed by direct hits.

German bombers and night battleplanes, last night, also raided Anglo-American landing places in the Bayeux-Caen area and caused fresh substantial losses to the enemy after dropping bombs on concentrations of landing craft, vehicle columns and artillery batteries.

Fuel and ammunition dumps were also hit and destroyed by the violent explosions. Numerous enemy craft were set ablaze.

German motor-torpedo boat formations operating against the enemy landing formations in Seine Bay, after spotting strongly protected landing formations at 2:35 a.m. today, sank two large fully-laden 4,600-ton landing vessels east of St. Vaast.

These vessels are mainly used for transport of heavy tanks and their crews. At least 100 tanks of 40 tons each and a personnel amounting to 1,200 men can be carried by these ships. These landing vessels, however, are easily vulnerable to torpedoes as they are not fitted with water-tight compartments.

367 Planes Shot Down

At least 367 British and American planes of the invasion forces have been shot down since the beginning of the invasion up till noon today, according to reports so far available.

This figure, however, is still incomplete since the planes shot down during last night have not been fully reported.

The total, moreover, includes only those absolutely checked and does not include the heavily damaged machines which crashed at sea.

The Luftwaffe and German naval forces, between them, have destroyed at least 120,000 tons of shipping space in addition to numerous landing craft heavily damaged which also must be reckoned as total losses, according to incomplete reports thus far.

U.S. LANDING FORCES PAID GIGANTIC PRICE TO WIN BEACHHEADS

Authorities Preparing Public For Bad News—'Another Costly Salerno,' Says Scribe

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Hints from unofficial though reliable sources that the Americans had to pay dearly for every inch of ground in the bridgeheads in Normandy were interpreted in Washington as an attempt to prepare the people at home for heavier casualties than expected, according to a Washington correspondent of the Stockholms Tidningen.

He said that a military correspondent of the New York Times reported from an American flagship that landings had to be carried out against fierce German cross-fire. An American radio commentator, likewise, stressed that the American losses at Normandy had been very serious.

Meanwhile, an American correspondent on board the transport vessel, Thomas Jefferson, declared that due to weather conditions, the anti-Axis spearheads had suffered "another costly Salerno." He said that landing boats had suffered greatly in the rough sea and also from the furious fire from the German defense system as well as by German bombers and warships.

Losses Thwart Plans

Domei

BERLIN, June 9.—The exceptionally heavy losses of the anti-Axis invasion forces have now resulted in General Bernard Montgomery having to use a total of 17 divisions to gain the bridgehead between the Orne and Vire estuaries as well as in the American area of attack north of Carentan. The picked troops of his army group, particularly the air-borne units, were decimated during the first four days to such an extent that fresh formations had to be constantly brought up, particularly by sea, to refill the depleted ranks. General Montgomery, up to now, has employed three British infantry divisions, one tank-grenadier division, two tank divisions, one British air-borne division and two Canadian infantry divisions. Of the American formations under his command, as learned from prisoners, he employed the 82nd and 101st air-borne divisions as well as the 1st, 4th, 9th, 29th and 90th infantry divisions.

British Strategy Upset

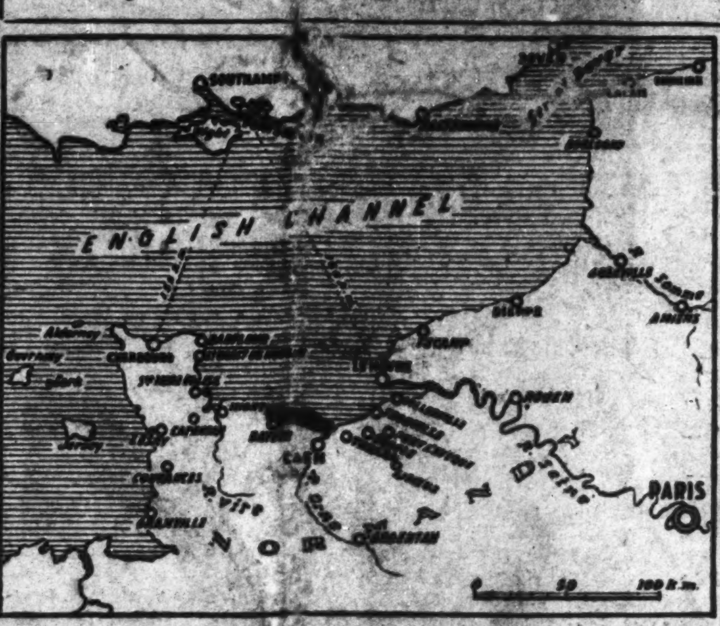
That the stubborn German defense has upset British plans may be gathered from the captured orders which had been issued by the anti-Axis supreme command for the first day of the invasion. These orders, the contents of which have been confirmed by numerous corroboration of prisoners, state, for instance, that both of the American airborne divisions had orders to advance on both sides of the Carentan-Valognes road and to cut off the Cotentin Peninsula toward the south on the first day of the invasion. Since both these para-troop units suffered such heavy losses before they were even able to land, they were unable to occupy this wide stretch of land provided for in the order.

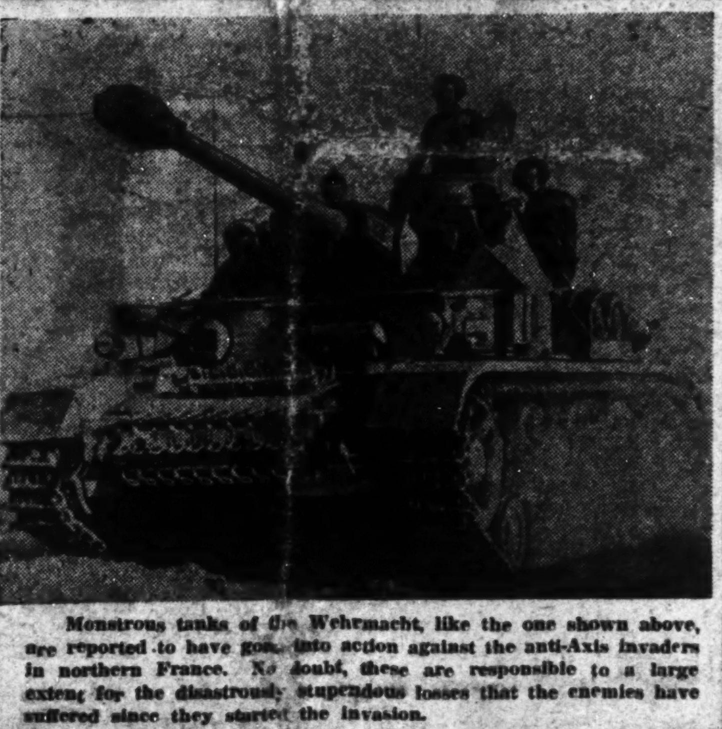
The British divisions which, coming from the sea, advanced toward the Orne estuary and the area to the west, had also been ordered to proceed westward on the first day, to occupy the stretch between the Orne and the Vire rivers and to contact the American troops on the evening of the same day. Today, however, on the evening of the fourth invasion day, it may be said that despite the strong support of all these actions by very strong naval and bomber formations, the aims of the enemy supreme command have been frustrated by the effective German resistance.

Foe Reserves Used Up

The fact that General Montgomery had to use his southwest Anglia reserve forces to a greater extent than he originally intended permits further conclusions regarding the future possibilities still at Montgomery's disposal. For the occupation of the whole Normandy Peninsula including the capture of Cherbourg the anti-Axis supreme command had provided 12 divisions. Montgomery can now bring from the southwest of England another 18 divisions. It is quite evident, however, that in view of the very high losses on which he has to figure also in future as regards men and material he will be unable, even if he should employ all these reserve force, to undertake any large-scale operations over the wide areas in the districts reserved for him. It may be assumed that the British general will resume his attempt, at which he already failed once, namely to gain a footing on the western side of the Cotentin Peninsula. An assault in the environs of St. Malo is also likely. The forces at his disposal are no longer sufficient for further action than this. It is not very likely that General Eisenhower, as the supreme commander of the invasion forces, will be willing to provide Montgomery with another formation of two American army groups assembled in East Anglia for other operations.

They're Smashing the Invaders





Monstrous tanks of the Wehrmacht, like the one shown above, are reported to have gone into action against the anti-Axis invaders in northern France. No doubt, these are responsible to a large extent for the disastrously stupendous losses that the enemies have suffered since they started the invasion.

RED ANTI-TANK UNIT SMASHED BY REICH

Rifle Battalion Also Blasted in Tarnopol Area—No Sign of Soviet Offensive Yet

Special

BERLIN, June 9.—One Soviet anti-tank regiment and one rifle battalion were smashed northwest of Tarnopol yesterday when German grenadiers and anti-tank grenadiers carried out local assaults.

It is also reported that northwest of Jassy, German troops repulsed several Soviet counter-attacks yesterday and fully held their lines which were moved forward in the previous attacks.

There are still no signs of a new offensive on the Eastern Front, declared Alfred von Olberg, Transocean military correspondent.

All along the entire front, only small-scale local fighting is in progress, he said. Only near Jassy, the Soviet forces are attacking repeatedly in an effort to recapture the terrain which the Germans are holding. Their attempts, however, have all failed.

Recent fighting in the Tarnopol area indicates that the thrust from Galicia must be expected. The fact that two entire Soviet formations including an anti-tank regiment were annihilated here shows that the Soviet military commanders in this sector were forced to carry out reconnaissance on a larger scale. These operations of the Soviet forces under the protection of their mine sweepers in the Narva Bight indicate the beginning of new Soviet activity in the north.

AMAU EMPHASIZES ROLE OF PUBLICITY

Tells Writers and Speakers Public Opinion Is Vital Power For Victory

[Text of Speech on Page 3]

The mission of those who are engaged in the profession of writing and public speaking in Japan's drive toward victory against the Anglo-American oppressors of the world was stressed by Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, on Saturday.

Speaking at the Dai Toa Kaikan before the second general meeting of the Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukai, or Association for Service to the State Through Speech and Press, Mr. Amau declared that victory depended much upon the power of public opinion in addition to armed power and that those in the writing and speaking professions "should see far into the future and think deeply, avoiding empty theories and doctrines, and should with a sound and broad mind go forth to reinvigorate the people's morale."

Mr. Amau told his audience that they had to do four things in order to fulfill their mission. First of all, he said, the writers and speakers had to make "all of our people realize more deeply and clearly the national polity of our Empire and strengthen further their determination to deal with the national danger" and concentrate the total strength of the people on the single purpose of prosecuting the war.

Next, declared Mr. Amau, the people must be enabled to understand more clearly the essential nature and character of the war. "We must manifest universally the lofty aims of our Empire in the war and we must strengthen the self-confidence of the people," he emphasized.

"Thirdly," Mr. Amau stated, "we must make thoroughly known to the peoples of Greater East Asia the real meaning of the establishment of a New East Asian Order based on justice, and let these peoples collaborate more closely with us in order to crush the ambition of the United States and Britain and to construct Greater East Asia."

As the fourth point, Mr. Amau said that the writers and speakers had to unmask the enemy's war of nerves carried on through scheming and deceptive propaganda and "expose his sinister ambitions and cruel character and bring him to the tribunal of justice."

During his speech, Mr. Amau outlined the general situation throughout the world today and compared the hypocritical claims of the Anglo-Americans that they are fighting for a "good world" with the clearcut and just war aims of Japan and East Asia. While the Anglo-Americans are violating all principles of justice by slaughtering helpless women and children and wantonly demolishing cultural and historical monuments beside applying illegal pressure on neutrals in a desperate attempt to win at any cost Japan is steadily translating into reality the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia adopted last November, he pointed out.

69 ENEMY AIRCRAFT BLASTED IN ATTACK ON WAKDE AIRFIELD

Our Fliers Also Hit Barracks, Fuel Depots—2 Foe Transports Damaged Off Wiak

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, June 9.—Japanese Air Units on Monday damaged 69 enemy planes in their night attack on the anti-Axis airfield on Wakde Island off New Guinea.

They also blasted and set ablaze enemy barracks and fuel depots there. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Despite adverse weather conditions, Japanese bomber planes on Thursday night again attacked the enemy airfield on Wakde Island. In face of severe A.A. gunfire, the Japanese blasted their objectives causing fires and big explosions. All Japanese planes returned safely.

At daybreak on Thursday, Japanese Air Forces damaged two enemy transports off Wiak when they attacked a group of anti-Axis warships and other vessels. No damage was suffered by our side.

On the same morning, Japanese fighter planes downed two P-38's in a fierce battle with 10-odd B-24's and about 30 P-38 fighters near Wiak Island. In this engagement, one Japanese plane self-blasted.

Rabaul, Buin Raids Fail

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, June 10.—Japanese Units here downed one enemy plane on Thursday when 44 anti-Axis fighters in three waves attempted to attack our position. The Japanese repulsed all the other invaders with A.A. gunfire. No damage was reported by our side.

On the same day, 34 enemy planes carried out a strafing and bombing attack on our position in the Buin sector on Bougainville Island. Our forces opened fire with A.A. guns and shot down one enemy plane. The rest of the invaders were put to rout. The Japanese suffered no damage.

Taroa Attackers Routed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, June 10.—Thirty-three enemy bomber and fighter planes attempted to attack our military facilities on Taroa Island on Wednesday morning.

Japanese Units on the spot opened fire at the attackers with A.A. guns and damaged one plane. The rest of the invaders were routed. Our side suffered no damage.

Japanese fighter planes on Thursday intercepted 13 enemy B-24's that attacked Truk Island. In a fierce aerial duel the Japanese damaged one enemy plane and repulsed all the others. Damage on our side was negligible.

Nine enemy F4U fighters made an abortive assault on our position on Mille Island in the Marshall Group on Thursday but fled after one plane was downed by the Japanese.

In an attempt to save the crew of the doomed plane, an enemy destroyer rushed to the spot where the machine had crashed. However, the anti-Axis destroyer was routed by furious Japanese gunfire before a rescue could be effected.

No damage was suffered by our side.

Lindbergh in Pacific Zone

Special

LISBON, June 9.—United Aircraft Company officials confirmed the report that Charles A. Lindbergh was "somewhere in the Pacific area," but denied any knowledge of what he was doing, according to a dispatch received here.

His Majesty Plants Young Rice in Person In Garden at Palace

His Majesty the Emperor graciously transplanted in person young rice plants in the paddy field prepared in the Fukiage Garden of the Imperial Palace Saturday. His Imperial Majesty at 2 p.m., in informal attire and waited upon by close attendants, appeared in the Fukiage Garden and transplanted young rice plants in the paddy field. This over, His Imperial Majesty retired in the best of spirits. It is understood that His Imperial Majesty will deign to undergo the arduous experience of farmers from sowing to reaping in accordance with His Imperial Majesty's benevolent annual practice.

NIPPON PLANES SINK TWO FOE WARSHIPS

Four Self-Blasting Wild Eagles Send Cruiser and Destroyer To Sea Bottom

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 9.—The gallant fighting and brilliant exploits of four Japanese Army Wild Eagles which self-blasted themselves around Wiak Island after sinking one enemy cruiser and one destroyer and shooting down two enemy aircraft besides inflicting terrible damage to the anti-Axis land forces have been revealed recently.

As soon as the report of an anti-Axis landing on Wiak on May 27 was received, four Army Wild Eagles immediately hopped off, headed by Major Takada, Commander of the X X Unit stationed on the island.

Major Takada scored direct hits on an enemy cruiser. Continuing terrific assaults, Major Takada caught up with an enemy destroyer which was enveloped by black smoke and flames. At this moment the Takada plane was hit by enemy bullets which caused engine trouble but Major Takada continued his bombing and strafing attacks.

Meanwhile, two enemy P-47 fighters rose in challenging the Takada plane. Despite engine trouble, Major Takada turned his plane against the enemy fighters and instantly shot them down. At this juncture, the engine caught fire, while the Major himself was wounded by an enemy bullet. Under these circumstances there was no hope of returning to the base. Major Takada self-blasted his plane, meeting a glorious end in the South Pacific.

Sergeant-Major Motomiya, who was on the Takada plane was thrown out of the plane and after drifting about for two days was rescued by inhabitants of the island and taken back to the base safely.

Through Sergeant-Major Motomiya, the gallant and dauntless actions of the three other Wild Eagles that took part in the furious attack against the landing enemy on Wiak Island together with the Takada plane were brought to light.

The Kudo plane directed the first attack upon an enemy cruiser but upon being hit it bravely crashed itself against the cruiser, which was sunk.

In the meantime, the Okabe plane though enveloped by black smoke committed self-destruction by crashing into an enemy destroyer, the sinking of which was observed.

On the other hand, the Matsumoto plane that had been attacking a fleet of enemy warships and vessels off Wiak Island, launched strafing and bombing attacks against the enemy land troops. But the plane was also hit by enemy bullets. The Matsumoto plane crashed itself among the enemy concentration on the ground, causing heavy damage to the foe.

Through these valiant death-defying actions of our Army Wild Eagles, the loss sustained by the enemy troops landed on Wiak Island was tremendous. The heroic action and bravery of the Japanese Army airmen brought terror to the enemy. Even an official communique issued by the MacArthur headquarters admitted these heroic, glorious actions of the Japanese Air Arm.

Churchill's Nephew Captured

Domei

BERLIN, June 9.—Lieutenant-Colonel Tom Churchill, Commander of the Anti-Axis Army on Lissa Island, who was taken prisoner during the fighting off the Adriatic Coast by the Germans is a nephew of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

CHANGSHA BESIEGED BY JAPANESE UNITS; HSIANGYIN OCCUPIED

Walled Town Under Attack by Imperial Forces, Chungking Communique Admits

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—Japanese Forces have crossed the Laotao River, five kilometers north of Changsha, and are now attacking the walled town, the Chungking army authorities announced last night in a communique regarding the Hunan war situation, according to a Chungking report.

Continuing, the same communique admitted that the Japanese Units on the eastern bank of Lake Tungting had occupied Hsiangyin.

Ordered to Fight Till Last

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—The [illegible] regime announced that Ge[illegible] Chiang Kai-shek had strictly o[illegible]ed the defending army at Chan[illegible] "to fight to the last for final victo[illegible] according to a Chungking disp[illegible] reaching here.

Chiang Orders Officials

Domei

CANTON, June 9.—General Chi[illegible] Kai-shek issued instructions yes[illegible]day to the Changsha Defense Corps as well as government officials and members of the Chungking Kuomintang in Changsha, to fulfill their respective duties and to fight for the defense of the city, according to the Chungking Central News Agency.

With the purpose of urging the public to cooperate with the army, the headquarters of General Hsueh Yueh in the Ninth War Zone has dispatched representatives to all districts within its jurisdiction. Furthermore, the Changsha branch of the Chungking Kuomintang has organized a unit of the Defense Corps to undertake the transportation of war necessities and defense facilities.

Thus, all Chungking authorities are now desperately trying to defend Changsha.

Taowtao Communists Crushed

Domei

HONGKONG, June 9.—Hongkong Defense Corps, with close Army and Navy cooperation, completely mopped up the Chinese Communists who had been in hiding in South Taowtao Island preparing to start action. The Japanese operations had commenced on May 28 against the island which is located to the west of Hongkong.

The results obtained up to June 5 are: 11 bodies left on battlefield, 113 Chinese Communists and suspected persons seized, out of which 21 were ascertained to be Communists, 11 guns captured and about 100 bullets.

Shantung Enemy Routed

Domei

TSINGTAO, June 8.—Japanese Forces which had been subjecting Chungking troops as well as the Chinese Communist bandits to smashing attacks in the southern, eastern and central sections of Shantung scored brilliant results in their operations against the Wang Shang-shih and Yen Ho-hsiang Units, starting from the middle of May.

Composite war results obtained by the Japanese during May included 66 battles fought, of which 53 were against Communist troops and 12,270 enemy strength encountered of which 8,080 were Communist soldiers. Eight arsenals of which one belonged to the Communists and three foodstuff depots which were owned by the Communists were blasted.

Enemy bodies found numbered 1,784 of which 314 were Communists and 468 were taken prisoner including 28 Communist soldiers. Principal spoils taken included two trench-mortars, 118 rounds of ammunition, one light machine gun, 14 Czechoslovakian machine-guns, 3,032 rifles, 4,667 rifle shots, 41 revolvers, 31 pistol bullets, 5,298 hand grenades and other ammunition.

11 Nations Recognize Ecuador

Special

LISBON, June 9.—The Ecuadorian Government under President Jose Ibarra has so far been officially recognized by Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, Chile, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Cuba, Colombia and the United States, according to a Quito report.

Press Comments

Saturday, June 10

OPPORTUNITY FOR VICTORY COMES TO THE GERMANS

ASAHI—The European War has at last entered into a decisive phase. Since February of this year, the German High Command has been carrying out the redistribution of the field forces and has patiently prepared for just such a move as the Anglo-American forces have now made. It was all part of this German redistribution of strength to withdraw from the Eastern Front and so drastically to contract the lines extending to the Soviet Union. The Soviets have admitted the slightness of the losses suffered by the Germans in spite of their large-scale withdrawal operations, which shows the systematic and deliberate nature of the evacuation strategy. The same can be said of the Italian Front. In the face of the new Anglo-American offensive there, the Germans did not even seek reinforcements but calmly withdrew from Rome and are now consolidating their defenses in other more advantageous areas.

That the morale of the German nation has remained as high as ever in the face of the difficulties on the Eastern Front and the withdrawal from Italy, patiently awaiting further developments, was because she was preparing for an opportunity which she expected would be presented by the enemy of deciding the issue in a last and short campaign. ... serves a striking contrast to ... state of German psychology at ... time of the last European War ... indicates the solid strength of ... present German spirit.

There can no longer be any doubt as to the decisive magnitude of the Anglo-American invasion of Europe although the Anglo-American forces that have managed to secure a foothold in a corner of northwestern France need not necessarily be regarded as the mainstay of the enemy strength, and it remains to be seen whether the enemy will concentrate his main strength in that sector. It is now perfectly clear that the campaign that he has undertaken is one of a decisive nature.

The circumstances under which the United States and Britain carried out the formation of a Second Front were not solely of a military character. The development of a Second Front had been repeatedly promised by the United States and Britain to the Soviet Union at the instance of the latter. At first it was for the purpose of aiding the operations of the Red Army but gradually the air changed. The United States and Britain have inwardly come to fear the ever-expanding political influence of the Soviet Union over Europe as it clashes with their ambition to rule that Continent. They came to the conclusion that a Second Front must be thrown up, ostensibly to cooperate with the Soviet Union in a campaign to hem in the Germans between two fronts but covertly to lay the armed foundations for restraint on the Soviets.

The opportunity for which the Germans had been waiting so patiently has at last arrived. The Anglo-American forces have undertaken the adventure of a Second Front and the Germans have actually secured such results as they counted on obtaining. The morale of the German people is exceedingly high and the fighting spirit of the Reichwehr indomitable. Sledge hammer blows are being rained upon the heads of the landing enemy forces at various points.

On the other hand, since the United States and Britain have not carried out the present invasion without years of preparations and without expectations of success, the campaign is certainly not going to be mere repetitions of the Dieppe landing. They must at least manage to build up some bridgeheads on the coast of western Europe. But the real decisive moment is likely to come when they have actually secured a vantage point from which to hurl a huge mass against the German defense. If in initial skirmishes the Germans wipe out all the landing forces, they are liable to cause the main strength of the enemy to escape to the open sea, thus letting slip a golden opportunity for an utter annihilation of the enemy. The fact that the Anglo-American forces have managed to ...re a bridgehead at which to cover ... landing of the main force must ... quite welcome to the Germans. The opportunity is now about to grow ripe for the world-renowned crack divisions of the German Army to manifest their real worth in a battle royal against a tremendous Anglo-American army.

The Germans already have the experience of fighting the Americans and British in North Africa and in Italy. In each case, however, the Germans were compelled to fight at disadvantages in terrain, communications and numerical strength. This time the Germans have all the advantage of fighting on interior lines and will be able to pit a strength equal, or even superior, to the invading army. The time has come for the Germans to turn the tide of war at a blow.

On this momentous occasion, Prime Minister General Tojo has sent a message wishing every luck to Reichsfuehrer Hitler and expressing the firm confidence of the Japanese nation in the final triumph of Germany. With the Prime Minister, we, too, share his strong conviction in the Germans' vigorous fighting and sure victory.

PRIME MINISTER TOJO'S MESSAGE TO REICH

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In his message to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo stressed his firm conviction of the ultimate victory of Germany and the determination of the Japanese people to cooperate with her in every way against the common enemies, the United States and Britain.

The war that has now developed the world over is the most colossal ever yet experienced by mankind. It is a death struggle between Anglo-American imperialism and the German-Japanese joint front. But it concerns not only the destinies of the four main belligerents but those of practically all the nations of the world. On this war hinges the liberty or slavery of all the nations of Europe and East Asia, whether they will be bent under the yoke of the United States and Britain or have a place in the sun. The common fronts of Japan and Germany do not merely represent an accidental congruence of war aims between the two countries; they represent an inevitable moral unity of the two countries for the liberation of various nations and the establishment of a new order in East Asia on the one hand, and the guarantee of freedom and peace for various nations in Europe on the other. The absolute sense of mutual trust and inevitable victory is rooted in that unity.

Ever since September of 1939 when the European War broke out as a result of the British challenge to Germany on the strength of American support, the Empire has accorded every moral aid to Germany in fully sympathy with the just claims of the German nation. When the Anglo-American offensive on East Asia became intolerable, Japan, too, entered into armed conflict against their imperialistic aggressions. Thus the ties between Germany and Japan were strengthened by comradeship-at-arms. For five years, under the great leadership of the Fuehrer, the German nation has worked to secure the final victory. The burdens on the German people have markedly increased, but their morale has remained as high as ever. Everywhere her armies have gained brilliant achievements. Unintoxicated by success, Germany has soberly readjusted her lines and steadily strengthened the defenses of the European Continent. Thus when the Anglo-American invasion was launched, the enemy found a defending army prepared in every way and eagerly waiting for him. The Germans are fighting with every confidence of victory.

The United States and Britain provoked the current war, so that unless their imperialism is overthrown there can be no freedom or peace for Europe or Asia. They are the common enemies of mankind and in this sense Germany and Japan must beat them to their knees. At a time when we are about to engage the Americans in decisive warfare in the Pacific, the Germans have gained the long-sought opportunity for a decisive campaign against the Americans and the British. We realize that the war tension in both the East and West is now at its height.

We may count on it that Anglo-American operations in the Pacific will continue unabated regardless of developments in Europe. We, too, must seize this opportunity to deal the enemy a crushing blow. The time is now ripe for a simultaneous offensive against the United States and Britain in the East and West. We wish the Germans good fighting, every success and at the same time we must renew our own determination to wipe out the enemy forces on every front.

BRITAIN'S PREDICAMENT

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Prime Minister Churchill has repeatedly declared that he was no liquidator of the British Empire. By this and similar other false statements, he has managed to deceive and exploit the British public. But with the opening of the Second Front, Britain is fast approaching her fate. Even supposing the war situation develops favorably for the Anglo-Americans, Britain has already lost all factors necessary for the maintenance of the British Empire just as she has lost her dignity as a nation by becoming a tool of the United States.

Since the landing of the Anglo-American troops in North Africa in 1942, Germany carried out a drastic readjustment of her fighting lines by greatly shortening the Eastern Front against the Soviets and establishing a new defense line north of Rome. By such clever strategy Germany prepared for the present invasion, and is now turning the enemy's intended offensive into a defensive operation with highly gratifying results for Germany.

Britain on the other hand has avoided such a crisis as the present one as long as possible by means of political maneuvering, supported by the military strength and material abundance of the United States. Having been engaged in war for four years already, Britain's manpower resources are practically drained. How much longer he will be able to keep up the flagging morale and waning fighting spirit of the British nation must constitute one of Churchill's major headaches.

NORMALCY RETURNS TO ARAKAN DISTRICT

Remarkable Progress Made in Rice Cultivation—Rich Harvest Promised This Year

Special

SOUTHERN INDO-BURMA BORDER, June 8.—Normalcy is steadily returning to the Arakan area with remarkable progress seen in the cultivation of rice as a result of which a rich harvest is promised for this year.

"The Japanese soldiers are shedding blood on the battlefield. We must do something in our capacity toward the war effort."—such is the sentiment prevailing among the inhabitants of this area.

A bird's-eye view of the wide expanse of fields from the hilltops reveals miles of level land along both banks of the river dotted here and there with columns of smoke issuing from piles of weeds and underbrush burned for the purpose of exterminating noxious insects and at the same time obtaining fertilizer.

In the Kaladan valley area which is known as "Arakan Granary" the farmers are busy clearing paddy-fields with confidence that the coming rice harvest will be better than those of previous years both in quantity and quality.

Before the war the arable land of this area was about 735,000 acres yielding roughly 500,000 tons of high-grade rice of which three-fourths was exported to India. Following the outbreak of the war, however, the inhabitants took refuge in the jungle zone and elsewhere, causing in 1942 and 1943 respectively a decline of 22 per cent and 15 per cent in the paddy areas as compared with pre-war figure.

Voluntarily Offer Stocks

The output of rice last year was particularly bad due to the lack of rainfall, and the yield was cut down by 50 per cent. Realizing the awkward situation, the Arakan farmers voluntarily offered their pre-war stocks for use by the Indo-Japanese soldiers saying that if such a trivial deed could in any way help them, they were happy since the Japanese troops were protecting them.

Until recent years a small number of landowners controlled most of the arable land in Arakan. The ordinary farmers with two or three head of cattle, worked on paddy-fields extending to about six acres, as tenant-farmers. The farming technique is still in its infancy with the average yield aggregating only about one bushel per one-fourth of an acre or less than half compared with the output of rice by the Japanese farmers.

Following the advance of the Indo-Japanese Forces into this area, excellent farming implements were made and distributed among the farmers and more improved methods of farming introduced. Moreover, a large number of evacuees began returning to the village as they gradually realized that the Japanese soldiers, contrary to British propaganda, were really extending a warm welcome to them.

During the planting season Japanese soldiers having farming experience were dispatched to various farms to render proper assistance.

Thus, the whole agricultural aspect has improved considerably. A rich rice harvest, in particular, is anticipated for the coming year.

MESSAGE IMPRESSES FOE

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—The telegram of encouragement which was sent by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler seems to have strengthened the impression among the anti-Axis countries that Japan and Germany are united as one body in a common front. Reuter News Agency in an urgent dispatch sent out on the morning of June 9, stated that "Prime Minister Tojo, according to a report of the Domei News Agency, has sent a cordial telegram to Fuehrer Hitler in which he expressed his full conviction of the certainty of victory of the German Forces."

California Farms Damaged

Special

LISBON, June 9.—Vegetable, fruit and grain crops were damaged yesterday when gale winds ranging from 31 to 50 miles an hour swept through the central valleys of California, according to a Sacramento dispatch quoting the announcement issued by the State Department of Agriculture.

11 Persons Are Killed When 2 U.S. Bombers Collide in Honolulu

Special

LISBON, June 9.—Two United States army bombers collided yesterday over the residential section of Honolulu killing all of its occupants of 11 persons, seven of them civilians, according to a dispatch received here. The burning and exploding planes struck several houses at least four of which were destroyed.

OUR FIGHTERS DOWN 10 ENEMY AIRCRAFT

Half of Invading P-38's Smashed to Earth in Furious Combat in Burma

Domei

BURMA BASE, June 7.—Japanese airmen on Tuesday shot down 10 enemy planes when 20 P-38's invaded the skies over Japanese front bases. Though much inferior in number the Japanese airmen fought with their usual courage and daring and made the enemy venture a costly one. But one Japanese plane, piloted by Lieutenant Sumino, did not return.

Lieutenant Sumino entered a certain Hayabusa fighter unit in November, 1942. Since then he had been the central figure in all offensives of the unit. He already had a record of 39 enemy planes downed. Lieutenant Sumino's valor had won for him the name of "Wild Eagle of Bengal."

In the morning of June 6, 20 P-38 fighters were reported coming to attack the base. Our Wild Eagles lost no time in roaring into the air. When Lieutenant Sumino's plane had reached an altitude of several thousand meters the enemy planes were closing in on him in a triple waved formation.

Grimly set for action, our Wild Eagles led by Lieutenant Sumino's plane, plunged daringly into the very heart of the enemy formation. Completely taken aback by the sheer audacity of the Japanese thrust, the enemy planes broke formation and scattered in four directions.

Lieutenant Sumino and the other Wild Eagles immediately gave chase, determined to blast the enemy planes at a single blow. One enemy plane, however, failing to make a getaway with the rest of the fleeing planes, suddenly zoomed behind the Sumino plane. A bullet pierced Lieutenant Sumino's right eye, entering from the back of his head. The Lieutenant met a heroic death on his plane. The Lieutenant's plane made a big loop three times in the air and then bursting into flames crashed to the ground.

Like infuriated demons of revenge, Lieutenant Sumino's comrade planes fell furiously on the enemy aircraft. Chasing the enemy for about 400 kilometers, a total of ten enemy planes were sent crashing against the rocky slopes of the Arakan mountains or into the deltas of the Irrawaddy.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

June 9

On the Normandy coast, the enemy although suffering heavy losses inflicted on him by our naval forces and Luftwaffe formations succeeded in strengthening his bridgehead.

East of the Orne, our counter-attack gained further ground. The enemy tank forces, operating at the landing head west of the Orne, made an encircling attack on Bayeux and penetrated further west and southwest, but was checked roughly 10 kilometers west of the town. Our panzer spearheads, counter-attacking from the Caen area, are now engaged in heavy fighting southeast of Bayeux.

The enemy, pushing toward the north and south from his landing head at St. Mere-Eglise gained only little ground against our troops who are offering stiff resistance.

Our torpedo-boats on the night of June 7 sank one enemy cruiser and one destroyer off the eastern coast of Cherbourg Peninsula. One other enemy destroyer and one tank landing vessel were severely damaged by torpedo hits.

Last night, our torpedo-boats attacked in the same area an enemy formation and sank two big landing vessels totaling 9,200 tons. The enemy landing fleet is continuously suffering heavy losses through our mine barrages.

The Luftwaffe is successfully continuing its attacks on the enemy landing fleet. On June 7, the Luftwaffe sank six enemy transports totaling 38,000 tons and one landing vessel. Moreover, enemy transports totaling more than 20,000 tons and eight special landing ships were severely damaged while one enemy heavy cruiser and two light cruisers received direct bomb hits. Our fighters and A.A.-artillery downed 45 enemy aircraft.

At the Italian Front, strong enemy pressure has been continuing the whole day against our rear guards west of the Tiber, in the coastal sector and on both sides of Lake Vico with the enemy unable to achieve any major successes. The town of Tarquinia has been evacuated by our troops. There are no reports of major fighting operations from the other parts of the front.

In a successful defense against an enemy attack launched by bandits against Brac Island off the Dalmatian coast, the battalion of an Ostmark-Bavarian Rifle Division, commanded by Captain Thoerner, particularly distinguished itself.

At the Eastern Front, the Soviets made several unsuccessful counter-attacks northwest of Jassy yesterday. Local fighting is reported northwest of Tarnopol. Our grenadiers and panzer grenadiers in these fights wiped out one Soviet battalion and one anti-tank regiment.

DEFENSES OF REICH PROVING EFFECTIVE

Atlantic Wall Working in Full Coordination to Smash Landing Attempts

Special

BERLIN, June 6.—The cool and determined German counter-measures against the landing attempt now being made by the anti-Axis forces are beginning to show their good effects everywhere, writes Martin Hallenleben, D.N.B. military correspondent, in his comments on the present war situation along the Channel coast.

Declaring that the Anglo-Americans were forced to play their last military card after the failure of their permanent threat of "invasion in being," he says, that the "invasion in being" has now become an "invasion in action."

The enemy could no longer avoid the invasion if they wanted to force a decision, but, he asserts, the Germans have perfected their fortifications in expectation for the past four years, especially on the French coast, where the anti-Axis must fight if they want to influence the issue of the present war.

The starting of this campaign, despite all exhortations and fears expressed in their own ranks, the correspondent significantly points out, shows that all other roads leading to a cheap final success against Germany have been blocked.

He contends that in view of the traditional British war policy during the past two centuries, this is an admission of the weakness of their own situation. In this life-and-death struggle, Britain will not bear the chief burden, he stresses, but even with the part that it must bear, it will not stand for any length of time. The development of the battle for Europe, now started, will prove the correctness of this statement, he says.

On the other hand, he asserts, Germany is convinced that it has all the means at its disposal not only to hold the battlefield, but also to secure final victory. The fact that the attack, which had been prepared by the enemy for a long time, was begun exactly where it was expected is significant of the exactness of the calculations of the German supreme command, he points out.

Claiming that for the time being the Channel coast, namely, between Le Havre and Cherbourg up to the coastal area opposite the channel islands of Guernsey and Jersey, offers best opportunities for the Anglo-Americans, he surmises that the enemy efforts cannot and do not aim at gaining more or less a big landing head by employing such large forces, but aims at establishing a second front in Western Europe and thereby to tie down the very strong German contingents in order to annihilate them by means of superiority in material and then eventually advance towards the heart of Europe. However, quite a number of surprises are awaiting them, he warns.

The correspondent then reviews the whole invasion developments thus far.

First, enemy paratroops landed on Guernsey and Jersey islands at about 1:30 a.m. and then, towards early morning, landing maneuvers followed at many places supported by paratroops.

Enemy paratroops which alighted in the coastal hinterland landed on extensive minefields and most of them met a quick end.

At the estuaries of the Vire near Isigny and of Orne, near Caen, as well as of the Seine near Le Havre, many enemy landing boats protected by heavy naval forces advanced towards the coast.

German long-range and coastal artillery went into action and scored numerous direct hits. Other enemy transports are idly waiting out at sea particularly north of Cherbourg due to the immediate action and exact cooperation of the German defense and it may be said that the tactical surprise success of which Prime Minister Winston Churchill spoke today in the Lower House has proved a failure.

It is remarkable, the correspondent then observes, that up to now neither side has employed new weapons. The Germans are evidently keeping them back until the battle develops more fully. He adds that German counter-measures are marked by cool-headedness and are beginning to show their effects everywhere.

Field-Marshal Von Rundstedt and Field-Marshal Rommel are at the focal points of the developments, he says, adding that the German Atlantic Wall with its up-to-date fortifications, its hidden extensive mine fields and its immense explosive sectors, is working in full co-ordination.

Enemy Planes Bomb Reich Hospital Ship Off St. Malo, France

Special

BERLIN, June 9.—Seven Anglo-American bombers on Wednesday attacked the German hospital ship, Huexter, anchored off Saint Malo, France. Competent German sources announced today that the enemy planes dropped seven bombs on the vessel and badly damaged its stern despite the fact that the hospital ship bore clear and visible international Red Cross signs.

CONCEALED POWER OF REICH IS FEARED

Invaders Handicapped Due to Anxiety Over Expected German Counter-Blow

Special

BERLIN, June 9.—The fact that the German bulwarks and strongholds are still holding out in the midst of the enemy bridgehead north and northwest of Caen, and that they are continuously inflicting heavy losses on the enemy with well-aimed fire, characterizes better than any other fighting activity the actual stage of the invasion battle on the fourth day, today, according to Ludwig Sertorious, Transocean military correspondent.

He said that it illustrates most brilliantly, on the one hand, the unshakable fighting spirit of the German troops as undoubtedly the most important and permanent positive features of the German defense potential, but on the other hand also shows the strength of the Atlantic Wall which the enemy, despite vast human sacrifices, has, so far, been able to nibble at an insignificantly small spot—when compared to the total extent of the defense belt stretching over several thousand kilometers.

The Anglo-American troops, the correspondent continued, are also under a psychological burden because they are still at a loss as to whether only local or tactical reserves or also operative reserves have been employed against them.

The correspondent pointed out that due to this fear of an expected strong German counter-blow, the enemy initiative has been handicapped seriously.

28 U.S. TERROR-RAIDERS SHOT DOWN BY GERMANS

Enemy Airmen Jettison Deadly Loads on Residential Quarters of Munich

Special

BERLIN, June 9.—At least 28 United States planes, mostly four-engined bombers, were shot down during the course of fierce aerial combats which developed over southern Germany during forenoon, today, according to reports so far available.

German planes took to the air in considerable strength and intercepted the American terror formations which were escorted by numerous fighters. Fierce aerial battles took place, particularly over the Munich area, where German fighters made concentric thrusts against the enemy formations.

The terror-raiders were attacked by German battleplanes and single-engined fighters over the Alps while they were still on their way. Heavy guns of the flak barriers also opened fire on the enemy planes.

Most of the bombs, which were jettisoned without ground visibility, hit residential quarters of Munich.

ENEMY WARNS FISHERMEN

Must Cease Fishing in European Waters From June 8 to 15

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—The spokesman for the anti-Axis supreme command speaking in the European service of the British Broadcasting Corporation this morning sent an urgent warning to all the fishermen of Norway, Holland, Denmark, Belgium and France to cease fishing for a period of seven days beginning June 8 and extending until June 15, according to a British report.

All fishermen now in port must remain there and those at sea must return to port immediately. It warned that failure to do so may be fatal for the fishermen themselves and impede anti-Axis operations.

Finland Bans Paper

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—The Finnish Government has indefinitely banned the oppositional afternoon newspaper, Svenska Pressen, on the ground that it is pro-Anglo-American, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

CHENGCHOW ENJOYS PEACE, PROSPERITY

Normalcy Returns to City Within 40 Days After Japanese Occupation

Special

CHENGCHOW, June 10.—Within the short span of 40 days since the Japanese occupation of the city, peace and prosperity are steadily returning to Chengchow.

Positive cooperation on the part of the Chinese masses with the Japanese Forces is primarily responsible for the rapid rehabilitation of the city. According to a census taken by the Chengchow Police Bureau, approximately 33,000 citizens as of June 7 had already returned from their places of refuge to this city. The number compares favorably with the original population of some 40,000.

For the maintenance of peace and order in the locality, the Chengchow Police Bureau instituted the "Pao Chia" neighborhood group system and already 24 groups are playing an active part in the task of anti-air defense and public health. The Construction Section of the Peace Preservation Association has organized several construction volunteers squads and they are now busily engaged in repair work on demolished buildings for building up a new Chengchow.

The occasional guerrila sorties by the enemy air force are not affecting the daily life of the citizens who, entirely unmolested, are going about their daily routine. So peaceful is the prevailing condition in the business center of the city that even Chinese girls can be seen among the crowds flocking to the business center.

The economic life of the citizens also has been stabilized as seen in the fact that they now obtain one kin of white noodles for the cheap price of 1.2 yuan. Moreover, the city is now humming with reconstruction activities and enjoys the prospects of being freed from visitations by floods, drought and war havoc, and bumper crops not seen in years.

With communications and traffic facilities improved and complete normalcy returned, Chengchow is now rapidly being restored to its pre-war prosperity.

MARSHALL, KING, ARNOLD REACH BRITISH CAPITAL

U.S. War Leaders to Attend Meeting of Anti-Axis Chiefs Of Staffs

Special

LISBON, June 9.—The arrival in London of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, and General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Air Force, to attend the meeting of the anti-Axis combined chiefs of staffs was announced by the White House, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, told the press that the meeting had been planned previously to be held "as soon as possible" after the invasion.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt announced that he was expecting a visit from General Charles de Gaulle of the French National Committee of Liberation. He said he had sent word to De Gaulle, who is now in London, that he would be glad to see him this summer and suggested two dates, between June 22 and June 30 or between July 6 and July 14.

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Non-Beachhead Zones Cleared of All Enemy, Says Reich Spokesman

Special

BERLIN, June 9.—All invader units outside of the beachhead areas, that were landed or parachuted from planes, have been annihilated and the hinterland of France, consequently, is free of all anti-Axis troops, the German military spokesman declared today, in summing up the situation at the end of the fourth day of the invasion.

FARLEY RESIGNS AS HEAD OF N.Y. DEMOCRATIC BODY

Washington Sees Him Standing For Nomination in Opposition to Roosevelt

Special

LISBON, June 9.—James A. Farley announced Thursday his resignation as chairman of the New York Democratic state committee, a post which he had held for 14 years, according to a New York dispatch.

He said in a statement that business duties and obligations would not permit him to give the necessary time to committee affairs in the forthcoming national campaign.

Meanwhile, another report from Washington stated that Farley's resignation is interpreted there as meaning he would permit his name to be put for nomination for President this year in opposition to the fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Farley's intimates believe he will take a stand of opposition to Roosevelt's continuance in the White House at July's Democratic convention.

FOE PUSHING ESPIONAGE

Instigates French People to Undertake Sabotage Acts

Special

BERLIN, June 8.—With a view to urge the French people to undertake acts of sabotage and also to instigate them to espionage, the Anglo-Americans in the course of their bombardment of the hinterland have dropped millions of pamphlets on northern France.

Cases containing carrier pigeons with instructions telling the finders how to use the pigeons for the purpose of espionage and passing of news were also dropped by the enemy.

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ASIA DEVELOPMENT SET TO BE BOOSTED

Japan, Manchoukuo, China to Be Represented in Special Organ to Be Formed Soon

A committee, composed of representatives of organizations of major importance in Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, concerned in the development of East Asia, will shortly be brought into existence, with headquarters at Nagata-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The body, which will be called the Committee on the East Asia Development Movement, will be concerned chiefly with mobilizing all organizations working for the prosperity of Greater East Asia. It will establish the policy of the East Asia Development Movement which aims at realizing the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and will promote the establishment of a structure under which the peoples of East Asia will employ all the resources at their command in order to achieve their common objects.

The creation of the committee will be made in accordance with the decision reached at a meeting of leaders of Japanese, Manchoukuo, and Chinese organizations interested in the development of Greater East Asia held at Fukuoka some time ago under the joint auspices of the East Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Concordia Society of Manchoukuo, the Chinese Council of the East Asia League, and the Hsinmin Society of China.

On the committee, Japan will be represented by Mitsuo Miyata, Director-General of the Koasohonbu (Asia Development Headquarters), who will become its secretary-general, and five others; Manchoukuo by General Yu Ching-yuan, Welfare Minister of Manchoukuo and member of the committee in the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Society, and five others; and China by Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government and member of the committee in the Chinese Council of the East Asia League and four others.

The committee will have a number of councilors, who will be appointed from among the officials of Government organs concerned.

The committee will meet in regular session once a year, and there will be an extraordinary session when the occasion arises. The first regular session is expected to be held late in August.

The committee will be aided by a body of experts, which will study concrete measures for the solution of problems before the committee. There will be nine Japanese members of this expert body, all authorities in the East Asia Development Movement, including Dr. Shumei Okawa. The names of the Manchoukuo and Chinese members will be announced as soon as they have been chosen.

COOPERATIVE COUNCIL DUE TO DISCUSS VITAL PLANS

Means to Increase Output of War Materials, Foodstuffs To Be Taken Up

Means to bolster further the nation's fighting spirit and to effect increased production of war materials and foodstuffs will be discussed when the Imperial Rule Assistance Association holds the fifth general meeting of the Central Cooperative Council here for three days beginning June 24.

Opinions already submitted by the members in preparation for the coming meeting total 346, showing a great increase compared with the total of 153 items submitted prior to the last meeting.

To facilitate the progress of the session, the meeting will be divided into 12 or 13 sections so that the topics under review can be studied and discussed by small groups of members in close cooperation with Government representatives.

Since the fourth general meeting of the Central Cooperative Council held in July last year, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has renewed the total membership of the council which formerly consisted of 319 men and 13 women in order to make the activities of the council more effective.

Munitions Office Appointments

Kenichi Namba, chief of the Enterprise Readjustment Headquarters of the Munitions Ministry was appointed director-general of the Fuel Board of the same Ministry and Shoji Suganuma, Embassy Counselor, chief of the Coal Department of the Fuel Board of the Munitions Ministry, it was announced on Saturday.

To Study in Japan

The sturdy youths seen above are some of the 89 students from the Southern Regions who arrived at Tokyo Station on Saturday morning. The majority of these young men will specialize in science, engineering, medicine and agriculture.

F.I.C. STRENGTHENS INTERNAL POSITION

Chinese Giving Wholehearted Cooperation to French, Annamese Authorities

Special

SAIGON, June 10.—French Indo-China's internal structure was further strengthened following the intensification of various home-defense measures, especially among college students, youth organizations, and ex-servicemen, while the French and Annamese authorities are receiving positive cooperation from the overseas Chinese organizations following the recent conference.

The overseas Chinese are already reorganizing the set-up of their organs to synchronize with French Indo-China's internal structure. Following the establishment of a special system for the distribution of sugar, matches, cotton piece-goods, and other daily necessities for Chinese merchants, they have come to play an important role in building up French Indo-China's wartime economic structure.

Simultaneously, the authorities concerned revised the high rate of tax hitherto imposed on the overseas Chinese. On the other hand, the French Indo-China authorities are also making efforts to streamline the school system, physical culture groups, public offices and occupational unions of the residents.

Meanwhile, a recent event which deserves attention is the conference held here recently between Henri Cosme, new French Ambassador to Japan, and the French Charge d'Affaires of Thailand, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China.

Since Governor-General Decoux attended the conference in the capacity of the French Governor-General of the French possession in the Pacific, it is believed that the new French East Asia policy was the main subject of discussion.

Naturally, it is generally opined that what was agreed upon at the conference would serve to clarify the China policy of the French Government which is in a delicate position since it is still a step short of recognizing the National Government of China at Nanking while withdrawing its diplomats from Chungking. In this connection, attention is drawn toward the future activities of Ambassador Cosme who conferred here with Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China.

STRONGER ECONOMY FOR CHINA IS URGED

Ogura Avers Chinese Leaders Must Mobilize All Facilities During Wartime

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 10.—"Economic problems now confronting China cannot be solved merely by resorting to an economic control system but must be brought about through the utilization of creative faculties and original devices of Chinese financiers," commented Masatsune Ogura, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, who is at present conferring with Chinese commercial and financial leaders here on important problems of wartime economy. Mr. Ogura gave the interview today at the Shanghai office of the Chinese Economic Committee at the Yokohama Specie Bank building.

"No hasty measures will solve the economic problems in China," he added. "With a view to the successful prosecution of the current war, matters concerning commodity prices and currency must be dealt properly. The economic control system which is effective in Japan cannot be adopted as it is in China, because economic conditions in Japan and China differ a great deal. For example, high commodity prices do not necessarily constitute obstacles in realizing stability of people's livelihood in China.

"Economic stability must be brought about along with preservation of peace and order as well as with the reorganization of rural districts."

"It is advisable," he continued "to facilitate wartime financial operations in China through such control system as to be adopted voluntarily by Chinese influential financiers. For that purpose their creative capacity and devices must be mobilized."

Nanking Government leaders attending the conference which is also discussing the reorganization of the All-China Commercial Control General Association and supply of rice are Acting President Chen Kung-po, Chen Chun-hui, Industry and Construction Minister and Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan. Eiichi Araki, Economic Adviser to the National Government is also attending the meeting.

The conferees are reexamining the present wartime economic policy of the Nanking Government with a view to attaining closer cooperation between the Government authorities and financial leaders in Shanghai.

It is expected that as a result of the conference, private control associations for prime products, such as rice, flour and cotton, established in Shanghai, will be consolidated and enlarged.

American Officer Shoots Chinese Cook And Imprisons Another Without Reason

The repeated cruelties of the American soldiers stationed at Kweilin toward the Chinese have been vividly revealed by a Chinese employe of the 23rd Regiment of the American air force in China who recently escaped, according to a Canton dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated June 9.

Since the American air force in China moved its headquarters to Kweilin, the employe said that clashes between the American troops and the Chinese were of daily occurrence. On April 11, when the 23rd Regiment held a party, one U.S. non-commissioned officer suddenly shot a Chinese cook for no reason whatsoever. The Chinese employe, incensed at such brutality displayed before his very eyes, attacked the officer and was straightaway imprisoned. However, he was fortunate enough to make his escape.

Regarding further cruel treatment at the hands of the Americans the refugee said: "Some time in January this year, two Americans, discovered molesting a Chinese woman, fired at the crowd which had gathered and caused several casualties. Just then some American military police came along and the two soldiers, callously ignoring the turmoil they had caused, went with them.

"Another time, two Chinese employes were killed when the cans of explosives they were made to open, exploded. Their corpses were thrown away so as to cover up the tragedy.

"Some Chinese children were ordered by an American soldier to fire toy guns, from which they sustained severe burns. On being reprimanded by a Chinese policeman for such carelessness on the part of an adult, the soldier turned on the policeman with his revolver."

89 STUDENTS REACH TOKYO FROM SOUTH

Everyone in High Spirits—Representatives Extend Hearty Greetings to Group

A group of 89 students from the Southern Regions including 30 from Burma, 24 from the Philippines, 20 from Java, nine from Sumatra, four from Malai, two from Borneo and others reached Tokyo Station on Saturday morning.

Clad in summer clothes and wearing puttees, they all arrived in high spirits, showing no sign of fatigue after the long trip.

Greeted by representatives from the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the International Students' Institute, the Burma Society, the Philippine Society, the Burmese Embassy, and Mariano Laurel, son of President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines, and Sari Ba Maw, son of the Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma representing the first group of students from the South, they marched to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace whence they went straight to their designated dormitory.

The newly-arrived students include Antonio Paredes, 19, son of Quintin Paredes, Philippine Minister of Public Works and Communications, and five Government officials and firm employes from Burma.

The age of the students ranges from 17 to 20, and most of them have completed middle schools or the preparatory course of various universities at home. The majority will specialize in science, engineering, medicine and agriculture. Few will pursue literary studies.

Prior to entering various colleges or universities, they will study Japanese at the International Students' Institute at Meguro till April next year.

Today will be spent in rest and on Monday they will visit the Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the War Ministries and later the International Students' Institute.

SUMO WRESTLERS SET TO WORK IN WAR PLANTS

Will Offer Labor Service During Period Between Summer, Spring Tournaments

Giving up the holding of sumo tournaments in various districts in the country in the interim between the summer and spring grand tournaments in Tokyo, all the members of the Japan Sumo Association will enter war production factories. Grand Champion Futabayama and Kamikaze of the "komusubi" rank are already active on the labor front.

Divided into three groups under the Grand Champions Haguroyama, Terukuni and Akinoumi, the wrestlers will be dispatched to various war factories in the Kansai. The first group will take up its labor service from June 11 and by July 8 all the wrestlers will be grappling with their jobs on the production front.

Aside from the rendering of labor service, the wrestlers will give their efforts toward improving the physical conditions of the men on the industrial front by giving them guidance in sumo training. Furthermore, at the end of the labor service period, each wrestler will return to his native district and work in factories in his own home town.

LARGE POTATO HARVEST IS EXPECTED THIS YEAR

Crops Totaling 720,000,000 Kan to Be Gathered by Nation's Farmers

Large crops of potatoes amounting to 720,000,000 kan, (one kan equals 8.267 lbs.), 180,000,000 kan more than last year's output, are expected to be harvested this year.

With the aim to provide the people with an abundant supply of potatoes, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry encouraged farmers to improve soil conditions and to grow potatoes in paddy fields.

Hokkaido, and the northeastern and Kanto districts are expecting larger crops as compared with previous years. Already, Kyushu, Shikoku, and the central districts have started to harvest their potato crops, while in the Kanto district, Saitama, Tochigi, and Gunma prefectures, the farmers are about to gather in their crops.

TEXT OF MR. AMAU'S SPEECH

The text of Mr. Amau's address before the second general meeting of the Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukwai on Saturday follows:

I am very glad to take this opportunity afforded by the opening of the second general meeting of the Dai Nippon Genron Hokokukwai today to say a few words.

The war, as you are fully aware, is becoming more and more intensified. Each of the enemy countries is confronted by various difficulties at home and sorely pressed by the necessity of solving somehow its extremely delicate and complicated foreign relations. In viewing the situation in these countries not only from the military, but also from the political, diplomatic, economic and other standpoint, each and all of them are fretfully impatient for an early end of the war. The Anglo-American forces have for sometime been making counter-attacks in East Asia and here and there severe battles have been going on. Against Europe also, they began several days ago their long advertised invasion operations. It goes without saying that, by these operations, the enemy aims at a decisive victory over Germany. But against such an eventuality, Germany has for a long time been thoroughly prepared both internally and externally, and the enemy's attempt has indeed, as has been declared by the German authorities, signified the arrival of a golden opportunity which the Germans had eagerly awaited. We are confident that the German forces will intercept and annihilate the massive enemy forces, repeating the now famous tragedy of Dunkirk. The very fact that our ally Germany has firmly grasped and is exploiting to the maximum degree the rare opportunity of winning the first victory in the present campaign against the invading enemy is a matter for which the Japanese people and all the other peoples of Greater East Asia express hearty congratulations. We wish Germany a good fight.

Many a war has occurred during the course of world history. But there has never been a war in which the issue of which side is right and which side is wrong is so clear as in the present war. In the East as well as in the West some wars which have been fought were started to satisfy the ambition of one country. But no other war has ever shown so nakedly ambitions so sinister and so great as those of the United States and Britain which have been revealed in the present conflict. Britain started the present war under the pretext of protecting small countries, but she has ruthlessly deserted these countries. In the words of an American paper, Britain is scheming to sell in a wholesale manner the destinies of the small countries to the great Powers. The United States and Britain, moreover, in contradiction to their early declarations, are now dreaming of aggrandizing the territories of these countries with the result that they are being forced to change completely the war aims which they had so vociferously propagandized at the beginning of the war. Furthermore, they are faced with the urgent necessity of revising the so-called Atlantic Charter. Now, therefore, they are clamoring that their primary object is to win the war and that their ultimate purpose is to make a better world.

A point to be noted here is the fact that when the United States and Britain assert that their first object is to win the war, it means that they will be satisfied solely with victory regardless of what methods they might resort to in bringing it about. Very recently, the British Government, trampling upon long established International Law and Rules, deprived the neutral diplomats of their privileges. The Anglo-American forces are wantonly sinking any vessel in sight regardless of whether they are hospital ships or peaceful fishing boats. Added to these unscrupulous acts is their merciless destruction of churches and other religious and cultural establishments which are the adornment of human civilization. According to the announcement of the Italian Social Republican Government on May 31, the number of churches destroyed in Italy alone reached as many as two hundred and twelve. In contrast to this, how loudly did Anglo-American opinion denounced the Germans as inhuman when a shell from the Big Bertha hit a church in Paris in the latter stage of the last Great War. Now these Anglo-Saxons are brazenly claiming that it would be more humane to end the war early even by ravaging religious establishments than to lose the lives of their men by prolonging the war.

Dr. Goebbels, the German Minister of Propaganda, recently declared that the Anglo-American air attacks against Germany are not directed against military objectives, but against innocent civilians, particularly women and children who have been made the victims of brutal killing. Among American and British leaders of public opinion, commentators and the clergy, he said that there are those who declare that there is no need to discriminate between combatants and non-combatants and even those who advocate that all living things within Germany, whether men, women or children and whether animals, trees or grass should entirely be destroyed. German newspapers call the American air force, "Doolittle's Murder Gang." (Doolittle commanded the air raid on Tokyo and now is a commander of the American air force assigned against Germany.)

However, this is not confined only to Germany. Anglo-American militarists, commentators and newspapers, especially those of the United States, are now demanding that the cities of Japan be bombed to ashes and that the people of Japan be utterly wiped out.

The Anglo-Americans are thus doing everything they can, taxing their brains, to find the mechanical means by which to kill off their enemies en masse. There is no morality or law in their thinking. The world today stands at the cross-roads. Will the machine destroy morality and justice or will morality and justice conquer the machine?

The United States and Britain declare that their ultimate objective of the war is to create a good world, but their world is a world in which gold is the master of man and matter rules over morality.

As to the other races and peoples within their control they are constantly applying every pressure—a perfect case of the strong preying upon the weak. Their military forces are making these other races, even though they are of their own nationality, perform the most dangerous tasks on the very front lines of battle. According to the Australian radio two days ago, American Indians, armed with native weapons, have been used in the paratroop formations which were in the very forefront of the Anglo-American invasion of the European Continent. On March 8, the American newspaper, the Atlanta Constitution, reported that the British are using the soldiers of other countries to fight their own operations in the Indian front.

The traditional Anglo-American policy is to make other races and peoples fight among themselves and destroy each other as much as possible, thus to ensure their own preservation. The so-called good world which they seek is a world in which they themselves may be free to do as they wish. Behind the scenes, however, the United States, aiming at world domination, is eating its way into the British Empire, while the British are impatiently endeavoring to prevent it and to retain their possessions which cover one-fourth of the surface of the globe. Now, they are finding great difficulties in trying to adjust their ambitions. East Asia is nothing more than an American-British object of exploitation and there is not the slightest consideration on their part other than to place the peoples of East Asia in perpetual enslavement.

However, East Asia today is not the East Asia of the past. Japan has arisen. China has arisen. Thailand has arisen. The Philippines has arisen. Burma has arisen. And all the peoples of East Asia have awakened. The United States and Britain have started this war to subjugate Japan and to place East Asia under their domination. In answer to that challenge Japan arose to defend her existence, to construct a Greater East Asia based upon justice and morality and thereby to create a fair and just new order in the world. That high objective is expressed in the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia adopted last November, namely, the principles of common prosperity and well-being, independence and fraternity, enhancement of culture, economic prosperity and contribution to the progress of mankind—principles which are steadily being translated into reality. A very recent instance is to be found in the preservation of the historical relics and cultural monuments of Loyang which was given special consideration in planning the operations for the city capture.

Our war aims and our ideals are extremely clear and our position cannot be compared nor compromised with that of our American and British enemies. To attain our aims and to realize our ideals, however, there is no other way but to win victory in the war. In order to win victory, much depends upon the power of public opinion in addition to armed power.

It is my belief, ladies and gentlemen, that those who are engaged in the profession of writing and speech should see far into the future and think deeply, avoiding empty theories and doctrines, and should with a sound and broad mind go forth to reinvigorate the people's morale. At this time when the war situation is extremely tense, their duty it seems to me, is correspondingly heavy and their conduct in speech and writing must be especially prudent.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it cannot be said that there were no confrontations of opposing concepts in our country as in other countries, but, with the opening of the war, all have become unified on the single point of prosecuting the war. We, people of the Empire, are with heart and soul bending our vigorous efforts toward the successful prosecution of the war, leaving no stone unturned in order to attain that purpose. The problem posed on the writers and speakers of our country is also how to win through this war. Therefore, such things as arguments for arguments' sake, criticism for criticism's sake or mere indulgence in academic theories are wholly incompatible with the requirements of the present situation.

We must first of all make our people realize ever more deeply and clearly the national polity of our Empire and strengthen further their determination to deal with the national danger. We must concentrate the total strength of our one hundred million on the single purpose of prosecuting the war and make them devote themselves one and all to the faithful performance of their respective duties by surmounting all obstacles with a vigorous fighting spirit.

Secondly, we must enable our people more clearly to understand the essential nature and character of the war; we must manifest universally the lofty aims of our Empire in the war; and we must strengthen the self-confidence of the people.

Thirdly, we must make thoroughly known to the peoples of Greater East Asia the real meaning of the establishment of a New East Asian Order based on justice, and let these peoples collaborate more closely with us in order to crush the ambitions of the United States and Britain and to construct Greater East Asia.

Lastly, we must unmask the enemy's war of nerves carried on through scheming and deceptive propaganda, expose his sinister ambitions and cruel character and bring him to the tribunal of justice.

I scarcely need to say that the power of writing and speech, along with military and economic power, is an exceedingly important factor in the successful prosecution of the war. They are a power, indeed, a fighting power.

I ardently hope, ladies and gentlemen, that with this conviction, you will, through your profession, serve the State with all your loyal endeavors and go forward as the vanguard in the grand march of our nation.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1944

Japan's Message to Germany

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's telegraphic message to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler Thursday was a stirring confirmation of the bond of indissoluble unity which inspires all the actions of these two Axis nations in their program for the construction of an equitable world. In Prime Minister Tojo's message was contained all the heart-felt encouragement and unshakable confidence of the Japanese people in the power of Germany to emerge triumphantly from the ravaging flames of war.

The brilliant courage and impassionate determination with which the entire German nation is meeting the enemy's new thrust on the western coast of Europe has evoked the fullest admiration of the Japanese people for their powerful ally. The German people have demonstrated in a manner more thrilling than words that their innate national vigor and Atlantean power still remain intact despite the imperious demands of five years of war on their total resources. Theirs is indeed a placid imperturbability that can only come to a people whose convictions in their rightful national destiny are rooted firmly in the principles of justice.

At this hour of battle, the Japanese people are at one with the heroic champions of Europe's new order, separated though they be from each other by a vast distance. In the forges of common experience and common obstacles have been wrought and tempered ties of sodality that nothing the enemy may do will cleave. Indeed, the Anglo-American attack on Western Europe has more than ever brought Japan and Germany closer together—closer because they feel that the hour has drawn near when the decisive blow must be struck at the enemy.

The Japanese people confidently feel that on the battlefields of Western Europe, Germany will be fighting with numerous advantages. Here in France, Germany's lines of communications are shorter; here her fortifications are more formidable than any seen since the last World War; here are also concentrated the cream of her military forces. The strength of these strategic advantages which the Germans possess will surely assert itself in the next few weeks of the war. The Japanese people join with Prime Minister Tojo in declaring that "Germany and Japan together will march on, cooperating in every way, until the day of final victory."

The Budget Economies

Economies amounting to ¥460,000,000 will be effected in the budget for the 1944-45 fiscal year, according to the formula adopted by the Cabinet in its meeting last Friday. The news comes as no great surprise, for the general intention of the Government to undertake such economies had been made as early as April 21. But the fact that the formula which was finally adopted has turned out to be so effective is a cause for general satisfaction.

An examination of the formula reveals that the plan does not affect the accounts of overseas territories like Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Kwantung, and the South Seas, particularly with respect to the funds pertaining to the administration of the production of foodstuffs and industrial materials. Neither does the formula touch the funds pertaining to the Imperial Railways and to communications in general.

From this, it can be deduced that there is to be no curtailment of Government expenditure in fields like overseas development and intra-Empire communications where expenditures serve as capital investments which yield manifold immediate returns in the form of increased production and enhanced distribution of materials invaluable in the conduct of the war and in the maintenance of the home front. Such capital outlays are not required in the older, more maturely developed fields in the homeland where increased production is not so directly dependent upon monetary expenditure.

It means, therefore, that the economies which will be effected will be primarily in the field of purely routine administrative functions at home where curtailment will have no bearing upon wartime production. The program at present so successfully under way of vastly increasing the nation's productive capacity will not be affected in the least. The only change will be a streamlining and simplification of the Government's activities in such fields where the result will only be increased efficiency.

That economies of such magnitude will be made possible while the work of increasing the nation's productive power goes on unimpaired is a great credit to the various Government departments which formulated the retrenchment plan. It is an evidence of the financial soundness and administrative ability of the Government to adapt itself successfully to the demands of the war, and serves to arouse increased confidence in Japan's fighting power. The savings thus effected will naturally increase by so much the ability of the Government to defray the military expenses of the war, which are covered by a separate and independent budget.

This savings is of double significance when it is considered that it is being made at a time when the revenues of the Government are being greatly augmented. This increase in revenues, moreover, is being made, not by drawing on the people's accumulated reserves, but solely by taking up a part of the surplus resulting from the vastly increased national income produced by the increased productivity of the country. Such evidences of the sound health and vigor of the nation's economy provide an impressive proof of Japan's unlimited self-sustained power to meet the financial demands of the war no matter how long it may be prolonged.

A Year Ago Today

June 11, 1943

The Japanese Government today recognized the new Government of Argentina headed by Lieutenant-General Pedro Ramirez formed on June 7.

* * *

The coal miners' strike in the United States will probably be resumed as the negotiation between the mine owners and the United Mine Workers came to a deadlock with the mine owners formally notifying the Union today that the negotiation would be suspended until further order is received from the National War Labor Board.

* * *

Pharmaceutical raw materials in Brazil have been placed under State control and in future may be sold only with the special permission of the economic mobilization office of the Government.

* * *

There is no likelihood of a modification of rationing and price control in the near future, declares Price Controller Francis Brown. On the contrary, he adds, rationing and price-control measures will be tightened, and probably maintained for some time after the war. Brown reveals that one-quarter of all available foodstuff is going to American armed forces and the Lend-Lease Administration.

* * *

President Roosevelt today disclosed at the press conference that the balance between the general purchasing power and supply of goods in the United States is now about to surpass the margin of $16,000,000,000. He also declared that in view of the serious menace of inflation the United States Government is preparing to submit to Congress new bills to check inflation.

* * *

Edward Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, made public a report on the shipment of goods from Britain to the United States under the Lend-Lease Act. Britain shipped to the United States various goods totaling 1,362,000 tons, and building material of 2,177,000 tons from July 1942 to April 1, 1943. Moreover, United States forces stationed in England received various supplies in payment for arms and munitions sent from the United States, including foodstuffs and various war supplies.

RAILWAYS OF THE SOUTH

Speedy Restoration Work Effected in East Indies, Burma

By KENROKURO KIYONO
(From the Toa Bunka Ken)

Part III

While the density of railway net is small for the entire East Indies inclusive of such vast territories as Borneo and Sumatra, it is considerably great when the railways in Java only are taken into consideration. One of the peculiar characteristics there is that with the exception of government-owned railways, fuel for railway engines is furnished by teak. But the train service on the trunk lines is splendid. The first-class cars are equipped with refrigerators and both dining cars and sleepers are connected. Moreover, the train boy will bring meals to the passenger cars. Thus, the best equipment and accommodations are shown of the various territories in the Southern Region.

There, an extensive destruction was carried out by the enemy before the entry of the Imperial Forces into Java. Due to the destruction of some 46 railway bridges throughout the entire island, railway transportation was completely suspended for some time, but due to the tireless efforts of the railway units, these 46 bridges have been constructed anew or repaired, and today the entire line of 8,400 kilometers is under operation.

The main body of communication in Burma has been the Irrawaddy River. Its communication has been mainly carried on by water, and other means of communications have been left in primitive conditions.

It was in 1877 that the first railway line was constructed in Burma. Although the country has a railway history of 66 years, its total mileage is only 3,300 kilometers. The main characteristic in Burma is the fact that they are isolated completely from neighboring countries. Connection with India is naturally to be conceived, but as a matter of fact there is no such connection, although the first railway in the country was constructed as part of the Indian railways.

Gauges Differ

Whereas the gauge of the railways in both the Philippines and Java is the so-called Cape Town gauge of three feet and six inches, those in Burma have the meter gauge of three feet and three and three-eighth inches. This resulted from the use made of the materials left unused when the Indus-Satara Railway was expanded in gauge.

The railways in Burma were originally constructed by the Burmese Government, but with the establishment of the Burma Railway Company in 1897, their management was entrusted to this firm. But in 1929 the company was dissolved and the railway enterprise was again made a government enterprise. When Burma became separated from India in 1937, the railways in Burma became an independent government project.

Considerably more damage was inflicted on the railways in Burma by the enemy than in Malai because of the fact that the enemy had ample time to carry out destructive work on the communication lines as our Burma campaign was undertaken after the lapse of a considerable period of time following the outbreak of hostilities.

But due to the speedy work of restoration carried out by the Imperial railway units, within less than a month following the complete pacification of Burma, 2,600 kilometers (or about 80 per cent of the entire Burma line) have been restored. The railways thus restored include 621 kilometers between Rangoon and Mandalay, 286 kilometers of the Lashio branch line, 547 of the Myitkyina branch line, 110 of the Monywa branch line, 259 kilometers of the Prome line, 349 kilometers of Moulmein branch line, and 279 kilometers of the Bassein branch line.

The restoration of the line between Rangoon and Toungoo, a distance of 250 kilometers, was carried out early in connection with the execution of strategic operations of the Imperial Forces and was brought to completion by May 7, 1942. The work of restoration for the line extending for 120 kilometers between Ye and Moulmein was effected by the labor of only eight men. Our railway units established the repairing record of between 20, and 40 kilometers per day.

(End)

DWELLER OF EAST MOUNTAIN

By LI PO
(Translated by S. Obata)

You, the dweller of the East
Mountain,
You, the lover of the beauty of
hills and valleys,
In the green spring you sleep in
the empty woodland,
And hardly rise in the broad
daylight.
The pine wind shakes your gar-
ment,
And the stony brook cleanses
your soul.
How I envy you, who, unper-
turbed,
Are pillowed high in a mist of
emerald!

Education in the Philippines

Filipinos Can Best Develop Their Racial Potentialities By Forsaking Western Ideas, Thoughts

By M. V. DE LOS SANTOS
(From the Kokusai Graph)

Part I

Education today is going through a severe travail. In a world shaken as it were by social, economic and political upheavals even the institutions that stand for stability, order and progress cannot escape the bewilderment and anxiety that follow in the wake of drastic changes. The Philippines has not been spared from this world-wide tribulation. Fundamental changes have taken and are taking place in our midst.

Our educational institutions are confronted with momentous problems of great variety and deep significance. It is an understatement to assert that we are drifting in a sea of conflicting ideologies and with as yet an undefined direction. Chaos and confusion prevail not only among the rank and file of our people but also among the educated and leaders of thought. We need to recover our poise and serenity of mind to be able to cope with the uncertainties of the present situation. With strong resolve and firm determination to apply our best efforts and our combined resources—physical and spiritual—to the problems on hand, the seemingly insurmountable difficulties will become less foreboding and less difficult.

At this juncture we may ask the following questions: (1) What is our real situation? (2) What are the most pressing problems in the field of education in the Philippines? and (3) How can we meet these problems satisfactorily?

In order to visualize fully our true situation we need courage and mental honesty. Courage to face the facts as they are; do away with mawkish sentimentalism toward which we Filipinos are inordinately inclined. The important facts as I see them with my limited light are as follows: A new order has been established here as one of the immediate effects of the Greater East Asia War. This new order is not a mere catchword but a real and genuine one. More than four centuries of continuous and close association with Western Powers have been abruptly ended. For no less than twelve generations we have hitched our wagon to western stars, to wake up one troubled day, and find that the stars are no longer in our firmament; and in their place we beheld a rising sun.

Figuratively speaking this is the real situation that is confronting us; and we are still debating within and among ourselves if we shall leave our wagon where it was left, or hitch it to the sun. The dilemma can only be unhorned by possessing mental honesty to the utmost degree. In short, we need to decide, once and for all, if we believe or not in the justice of a new deal for the Oriental peoples. In other words, are the Burmese, the Indonesians, the Chinese, and the Filipinos entitled to develop themselves in accordance with their real nature as Orientals, or shall they forever cherish the illusion that notwithstanding geographical and other fundamental considerations, they can shape their peoples and countries after Western patterns?

Must Take Correct Attitude

It is only by taking a correct and reasonable attitude toward this point, that we can determine and define the fundamental educational problems that we are called upon to solve now and in the future.

I am convinced that the Filipinos can attain their fullest development if they give up their dreams of becoming an island of Western ideals and thoughts in an Oriental sea and amidst Oriental setting. The dreams are far-fetched and so unnatural that they can only end in a national tragedy or a laughable comedy. As a people we can earn the respect of others if we remain a distinct one, proud of our racial qualities, cherishing our indigenous virtues, determined to contribute our full share in righting century-old misconceptions and injustices. Our people and our race possess great potentialities. We cannot give full play to these potentialities unless we permit them to flower and bloom in their natural habitat.

Far be it from us to advocate a jingoistic attitude. We believe in our right and duty to know and discover ourselves. We believe in our capacity to build up a nation of enduring qualities—strong and sturdy—that can contribute in the establishment of a world order, based on the eternal verities of fair play, equal opportunity and justice to all; but at the same time we believe in the right and capacity of other peoples to do the same. We are proud of our race but we have no intention whatsoever of denying to other races the same privilege. We are not unmindful of the fact that at bottom all human beings have very much in common and are very much the same.

With a clear knowledge of our true situation it is a comparatively easy task to define and determine the pressing problems that we have to cope with in our own field of endeavor. I venture to submit the following as among such problems:

(1) The nationalization of our system of education.

(2) The incorporation into the system of new materials, new concepts, specially those that we may find in the vast and rich treasure houses of Oriental civilization and cultures.

(3) Means and ways by which we may build up an educational structure that will result in the formation of the good Filipino, making full use of course of the indigenous elements of our racial and cultural traits with the help and enhanced, so to say, by the Oriental and Occidental elements we have wisely selected.

(4) The role of the schools in the rapid diffusion of Japanese language and of Japanese culture throughout the length and breadth of the country.

(5) Ways and means by which the private schools, colleges and universities can effectively help in the unification and in strengthening the character of the Filipino people through the systematic propagation and diffusion of Tagalog.

The foregoing list is by no means exhaustive. I am aware that there are many others that we may profitably include, specially those referring to actual and more concrete problems of administration and instruction. Our limited time will not however permit us to touch on them now even superficially.

Given Right to Supervise

The nationalism of our school system—public and private—is a categorical mandate of the Constitution of the Philippine Republic, recently drafted and unanimously endorsed by the chosen leaders and delegates of the Filipino people. The letter and spirit of the constitutional provisions on education grants to the State the right to supervise and regulate all educational institutions. It further provides that: "all schools, colleges and universities shall aim to develop moral character, personal and collective discipline, civic conscience, and vocational skill, secure social efficiency, and teach the duties of citizenship," thus making all educational institutions active agents in the development of a whole and unified Filipino nation. The wisdom of these provisions cannot be gainsaid for the schools of a country are the repositories of its Constitution; the schools are the perpetual trustees of its ideals and principles. It may be well repeated here that: "The keynote of this educational policy is patriotism. Its purpose is to build up an intelligent, efficient, virtuous, self-sacrificing, well-disciplined, public-spirited citizenship—the kind of citizenship that every repbulican State needs, especially a country like ours which can boast of neither great wealth nor abundant manpower."

Fate and historical events linked the Philippines with Spain and later with the United States for over four centuries altogether. This long association has left indelible imprints in the country; from this association we suffered losses but we also made gains. It will be very unwise on our part not to retain the gains we have made by indiscriminately throwing away everything Occidental. This is not the kind of patriotism that we want taught in our schools. No nation can retrace four hundred years of history and start anew from there without retrograding or submerging itself once more into barbarism. If we must discard the inheritance of the past centuries let it be limited to those elements that have weakened our nation and people; and let us by all means keep the assimilated and assimilable elements that made for progress and added strength to our country.

Our educational system has been lacking in balance and harmony. Up to the outbreak of this global war the content and materials of our educational offerings were mostly patterned after Western ideas and ideals, so much so that we neglected not only the other Oriental cultures but even our own. It was not an uncommon criticism heaped upon us that we know much more of American and European history and American and European heroes and public men than Philippine history, Filipino heroes and Filipino contemporary characters. These shortcomings are utterly unjustifiable and should be remedied at once. We cannot call ourselves educated, much less cultured, if we are ignorant of our own past and do not keep abreast of our present. The beginning of all knowledge is "to know thyself."

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

Socrates said that a knowledge of our own ignorance is the first step toward true knowledge.

* * *

The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil.

* * *

Sloth never arrived at the attainment of a good wish.—Cervantes.

RUMANIA—GRANARY OF THE BALKANS

Rich in Natural Resources, Country Is Virtual Treasure-House

(From the Kokusai Graph)

Various peoples of the world have migrated and rivalled in the Balkans due to its complicated geographical conditions, and consequently, the Balkans has been the firing-point of numerous hostilities involving many peoples and races. Actually, the first World War broke out in the Balkans, and it is hardly necessary to dwell upon the fact that the present War to a large extent had its origin here also. Thus, the Balkans has been called the "International Volcano" and has been the canker of Europe for the past several centuries.

Of the Balkan countries, namely, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Rumania, the latter is most important in the Balkans.

Today, Rumania, risking life and death on the Ukrainian front, is counter-attacking Soviet Russia together with Germany. However, as there are reports that the vanguard of the Red Army has crossed the Dniester River and has already advanced into Bessarabia, a major offensive and defensive battle will be staged centered around the Dniester River. Therefore, Rumania's state of affairs has become more stringent, and she has drawn the attention of the world.

Following an age-long domination under Turkish control, Rumania became independent in 1878, and at the beginning of 1939 her territory covered 300,000 square kilometers with a population of 20,000,000 people. However, in June, 1940, she ceded Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to Soviet Russia; in August the greater half of Dobrudja to Bulgaria, and in September the northern section of Transylvania to Hungary. With the cession of these territories, which she had acquired as the result of World War I, Rumania's territory was reduced to 190,000 square kilometers and her population to 13,000,000 people.

The 14,000,000 Rumanians which make up the main population of Rumania are Roman descendants. With territorial acquisition after the World War, however, Rumania became a mixed racial nation composed of 1,500,000 Magyars, 1,200,000 Ruthenians, 700,000 Germans, 500,000 Ukrainians, 170,000 Turks and 1,000,000 Jews. Therefore, Rumania was confronted with political difficulties at home and insecurity in her foreign diplomacy.

Geographically, Rumania is made up of three regions; the Rumanian Plains formed by the curvature of the Transylvanian Alps, the central mountainous region and the Transylvanian valley. In addition, the Donau River which irrigates the Vienna and Hungarian Valleys flows through the Rumanian Plains, and after forming a delta at the lower reaches, empties into the Black Sea.

Is a Granary

The largest production region in the country is the Rumanian Plains which are the granary of South-eastern Europe and next in importance to the Ukraine. Seventy per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. The principal agricultural products are wheat, barley rye, oats, Indian corn, sugar beets, hemp and grapes. Rumania is the third largest Indian corn producing country in the world next to the United States and Argentina. Furthermore, stock-raising of cattle and sheep is prosperous in the plains, while on the other hand, good timber is available in the mountain regions.

Besides being one of the leading agricultural nations in Europe, Rumania is very abundant in mineral resources. Although in recent years there has been a decreasing trend in the production of petroleum, Rumania today produces not less than 5,000,000 tons of petroleum yearly, and therefore, she is one of the foremost oil producing centers in the world. Next to Soviet Russia, Rumania is the outstanding petroleum producing country in Europe, and because of this significant fact, she is faced with complicated problems. Although petroleum can be said to be the vital lifeline for Rumania, the drilling of oil was largely undertaken by foreign capital. Especially before the present War, Great Britain had a powerful influence in Rumania, but at present it is a well-known fact that Rumania is the outstanding oil supply base for Germany. Besides petroleum Rumania has abundant resources of valuable minerals such as lignite, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, lead, gold and silver.

Rumania's trade has shown a remarkable excess of exports over imports yearly, and this is attributed to her petroleum and grains. She has carried on the most intimate international trade relations with Germany, with whom in 1940 the figures showed 49.3 per cent exports and 64.3 per cent imports.

Thus, Rumania, rich in agriculture and mining, is the granary of the Balkans and the treasure-house of Europe. Consequently, she occupies a most important position in the Balkans as a "have" nation, but on the other hand, the possession of these essential resources has been the cause for many struggles and political insecurity. There has been an especially bitter international economic and diplomatic struggle over the scramble for Rumania's petroleum.

Rumania's Principal Resources

	Unit	1937	1938	1939
Barley	1000 tons	917	832	1.006
Wheat	"	3,760	4,821	4,453
Rye wheat	"	451	517	432
Oats	"	513	463	487
Indian corn	"	4,752	5,117	6,051
Sugar beets	"	70	137	128
Wine	1000 hec.	10,663	9,924	11.542
Hemp	1000 tons	27	30	38
Flax	"	8.7	6.3	5.7
Flax-seed	"	7.3	5.5	5.2
Rape-seed	"	39	53	53
Horses	1000	2.065	...	...
Cattle	"	4,184	4,161	...
Sheep	"	12,372	12,468	...
Pigs	"	2,579	3,165	...
Chickens	"	32,293	29,703	...
Lignite	1000 tons	1,819	2,095	2,183
Crude oil	"	7,493	6,927	6,652
Bauxite	"	11	12	...
Manganese ore	"	18	22	...
Pig-iron	"	127	133	140
Steel ingot	"	239	277	...
Lead	"	7.5	6.4	...
Zinc	"	6.3	4.0	4.0
Gold	Kilograms	5,465	5,004	6,578
Silver	Tons	26	22	23
Salt	1000 tons	311	370	...

Crude oil production in 1940 was 5,813,000 tons, and in 1941, 5,500,000 tons.

THE RACE PROBLEM IN AMERICA

Negroes Continue to Be Discriminated in States

These two items, taken from the October 19 and 21 issues of The New York Times, shed additional light on the racial problem in the United States:

By C. P. TRUSSELL

SOUTHERNERS KILL SCHOOL AID BILL AS DISCRIMINATION BAR IS ADOPTED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Twenty Southern Democrats joined thirty-three opponents of a $300,000,000 school aid program today and shelved it after the Senate had voted into the measure an amendment forbidding discrimination, because of race, creed, or color, in the administration of not only the Federal funds but also the State moneys they would supplement.

The action, taken as angered Senators accused one another of trickery, insincerity and playing of politics, followed five days of debate during which members representing Southern States gave general support to the measure.

Republicans fought it on the ground that it did not contain a war emergency program and that most of the States were in a sound financial position and could improve their educational programs without aid from the Federal Treasury. Some Democrats sent the bill back to the Committee of Education and Labor. This, it was agreed by its sponsors, means that the bill cannot be brought out again "for a long time," if at all. Senator Hill of Alabama, co-author of the bill and Senate majority whip, was among the Southerners who helped to put his measure out of the running indefinitely. Sixteen Democrats and ten Republicans opposed recommitting it.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, the co-sponsor who handled the bill on the floor, said the Senate action had returned the education equalization program virtually to where it was nearly ten years ago. Nine members of Mr. Thomas' committee, four of them representing Southern States which it was asserted would have benefited most from the proposed allotments of Federal aid funds, assisted in recommitting the bill.

Race Issue Turns Tide

The tide turned sharply and overwhelmingly against the aid program in the last two hours of consideration today. This change came after Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, proposed his anti-discrimination amendment. Yesterday Senator W. Warren Barbour, Republican of New Jersey, offered an amendment which would have put similar conditions upon the use of Federal funds, but that had not been debated.

Mr. Langer's proposal went farther, reaching into the school funds of the several States as well as into the Federal grants. Senator Thomas countered with telegrams he had received from the American Teachers Association, a Negro organization, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in which the Senate was urged to pass the Thomas-Hill bill without amendments.

Opponents of the program joined supporters of the Langer amendment to put it into the bill with a vote of 40 to 37 with twenty-eight Republicans and twelve Democrats backing the proposal and thirty-five Democrats and two Republicans voting against it.

Just before the vote was taken on the Langer amendment the Senate adopted unanimously an amendment proposed by Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, which was designed to strengthen original provisions of the bill to prevent the Federal Government from exercising control over State school systems. When the Langer amendment was adopted, sponsors of the bill maintained that the Senate had voted to give the Federal Government just the control which it sought by its previous action to avoid.

'Lip Service' Move Charged

"Every Senator who voted for the Langer amendment," said Senator Thomas, "knew it was not constitutional and was in direct conflict with every argument which opponents of this legislation have made on behalf of State rights. No great party, no great Senator, ever does itself or himself a service by resorting to trickery. This is lip service to the teachers in American schools and lip service to the Negroes."

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, castigated "those whose minds are constantly on the next election" and added, "I voted against this amendment because I am not ready to play politics with public education."

"Those supporting this proposal," said Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, "will not have done any service to Negroes and they will get to know it. They know it is a move to kill the legislation, but in doing so they will have done a disservice to Negroes and will have done to the cause of education a positive harm."

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida called upon the Senate to note that Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who led the fight against the bill, was chairman of the committee which drafted the resolution emphasizing a declaration for State rights, at the Mackinac Island conference of the Republican Foreign Policy Advisory Council in September.

"And here," Mr. Pepper said, "he led the fight to give the Federal Government the right to reach into every State treasury."

The recommitted measure would have provided an annual fund of $200,000,000 for the duration of the war for the employment of teachers and increasing teachers' salaries to meet wartime living costs. In addition, a permanent annual fund of $100,000,000 was to be employed in equalizing public elementary and secondary school education opportunities within and among the states.

68 WHITE PUPILS BOYCOTT HILLBURN SCHOOL OPENED TO NEGROES, ENTER PRIVATE CLASSES

HILLBURN, N.Y., October 18.—Only one of the sixty-nine white pupils normally enrolled in the Main School here reported for classes this morning when the institution was thrown open to both white and Negro children of the town under a ruling by Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Commissioner of Education.

Eighty-seven of the 92 Negro children appeared, however, under the apparent belief that Dr. Stoddard's ruling, made last week, had ended the controversy over charges of racial segregation of pupils in School District 1.

The remainder of the white pupils, it developed later, had registered over the week-end at two non-public schools in this area. Seven had enrolled at the Sacred Heart Parochial School in Suffern and the rest of the Suffern Boys School, a private institution that opened a branch here recently.

The appearance of the one white child at the Main School thus threatened to keep alive the controversy that has raged here for several months over the question of whether white and Negro students should attend the same school. Under Dr. Stoddard's ruling, the Brook School here, used exclusively since 1889 by Negro children, was ordered closed. Dr. Stoddard observed that the Main School had adequate facilities for all children of the district.

J. Edgar Davidson, president of School District 1, said the parents of the white pupils had informed him that their children now were attending accredited schools and that they would refuse to allow them to attend the Main School.

A citizens committee of residents outside the Hillburn section announced they would hold a mass meeting on Wednesday evening at the Adolph Zukor estate in New City to discuss the situation. Speakers, the committee said, would include Miss Alice Barrows, formerly associated with the United States Office of Education and Assemblyman Daniel Burrows of the Nineteenth Assembly District, Manhattan.

Miss Helen Hayes, the actress, who lives in Nyack, but has a farm three miles outside this town, is a member of the committee. Apparently under the impression that the racial segregation charges had been settled and that both white and Negro children would attend the Main School today in equal numbers, she issued a statement expressing hope that peace now would reign among the opposing factions.

"I am sure that the white people of Hillburn will have faith in democracy and in the race to meet the situation with tolerance and understanding," she said, and added, "Their audience today is as wide as the world."

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NIPPON SPEARHEADS SWIFTLY ADVANCING ON BASE AT PAOKING

Japanese Reported 25 Kilometers From Vital Advance Position of U.S. Air Force

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 8.—Paoking, strategic advance base of the China-based American air force in Hunan Province, is now on the verge of collapse, being pressed by the Japanese Forces which have advanced to a point only 25 kilometers [illegible].

The Japanese Forces, striking westward and inflicting smashing blows on the enemy 74th and 10th [illegible] in the mountain areas west of Hengyang, reached a line, 25 kilometers west of Paoking early yesterday morning. At present they are continuing their lightning advance along the road leading to Paoking.

[illegible] to the furious thrust of the Japanese, Paoking which is the only [illegible] U.S. air base in Hunan Province except for Chihkiang, an important base of the enemy 24th [illegible] Army, is now on the point of collapse.

Determined to smash the enemy [illegible] at Paoking, Japanese Attack [illegible] are continuing their speedy advance, meanwhile repulsing the [illegible] resistance of the enemy ground force and the China-based American air force.

U.S. Air Force Active

[illegible] embarrassed over the loss of its various important anti-[illegible] bases such as [illegible] and Hengyang in close succession since the commencement of the Japanese Hunan campaign, the U.S. air force in China has been and is carrying on desperate counter-[illegible] by mobilizing all its available aircraft. However, against [illegible] [illegible] Units of the Japanese Ground Forces are putting up a gallant fight, inflicting heavy damage on the enemy. As a matter of fact, since the commencement of the large-scale campaign toward the end of May up to September 6, the Japanese Ground Units had shot down 71 enemy planes, including four probables.

Chiyang Occupation Told

[illegible] swift-footed Units, as already reported, while giving a hot chase to the enemy's 46th Army which was in a state of utter confusion, [illegible] Chiyang, a point of high strategic importance on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway before daylight on September 5.

As they entered Chiyang the units found a quantity of machine tools in [illegible] here and there and seized them.

These tools had been brought by the enemy to the city from Hengyang before the latter walled city fell to the Japanese, and at the time of their capture by the Japanese they were waiting for transport to western regions.

It is clear that in his hurry to escape from the sudden and deliberate Japanese attack the enemy had no time in which to remove or destroy the vast stores of machine tools.

The great majority of the tools were found to have been made in America.

Chungking Admits Reverses

Domei

CANTON, September 8.—The Japanese Forces have pierced Lingling and the Chungking forces are rapidly retreating toward the Tungan area, according to a report reaching here from Chungking.

GANDHI-JINNAH MEETING LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED

Mahatma Adamant Unless Hindu Students Withdrawn From Picketing His Home

Domei

LONDON, September 8.—Mahatma Gandhi is today threatening to postpone his talk tomorrow with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, unless the Hindu students from Bengal picketing his home at Wardha are withdrawn, it was reported today from Bombay.

Gandhi told the students, "If you thus prevent me, I will have to wire that I was arrested and so the meeting must be postponed."

The students have been picketing Gandhi's home for some days hoping to dissuade him from meeting Jinnah or agreeing to the proposal of partitioning India.

BULGARIA ENTERED BY SOVIET TROOPS

Red Army Advancing Toward Aegean Sea—Anti-Axis Forces Land in Former Yugoslavia

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 8.—The Soviet radio tonight announced that Soviet troops entered Bulgaria from Dobruja without encountering any resistance today at 9:30 a.m.

This report was also confirmed today by the Supreme Red Army Headquarters in an announcement which stated that Red Army forces had entered Bulgarian territory.

Reach Black Sea Coast

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The Soviet forces, breaking through the Bulgarian frontier, advanced into Bulgaria and simultaneously drove forward to Varna, the pivotal harbor on the Black Sea coast, and also to Ruschuk on the opposite side of Giurgiu, the Soviet Board of Information announced in its official communique issued today, according to a report available here.

[illegible] is said to be attempting to advance toward the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea, but no resistance appears to be put up by the Bulgarian army. A Reuter dispatch from Moscow states that the vanguard of the Soviet army has already reached a point 93 miles northeast of Sofia. Meanwhile, an A.P. dispatch from London reveals that the anti-Axis units landed on the western bank of the Adriatic Sea of the former Yugoslavian territory, are advancing toward the Danube River, together with the guerrilla forces under the command of General "Tito" Brovovitch, in order to fight side by side with the Soviet army for the first time since the outbreak of the present war.

Soviets Consider Request

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The Soviet Government has decided to consider the Bulgarian request for armistice in view of Bulgaria's declaration of war on Germany, Moscow radio said tonight.

Bulgaria Declares War

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—The Bulgarian Government has decided to declare war on Germany, a Government proclamation declared today, according to a Sofia dispatch. The announcement added that a state of war has been proclaimed in Bulgaria.

15 COAL MINES SEIZED

Pits Lying Idle by Strike Ordered Taken Over by Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—President Roosevelt today ordered the seizure of 15 more coal mines shut down by striking supervisory workers, bringing the total mines under Government control in Pennsylvania and West Virginia to 33, according to a Washington dispatch. Five additional idle mines are expected to be taken over soon, the report added.

Meanwhile, a Detroit dispatch said that 240 striking maintenance workers suspended the production of B-29 super-fortresses' parts and caused 11,000 workers to be sent home from the [illegible] Manufacturing plant.

[illegible] to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—Eighty-four coal mining districts in western Pennsylvania voted to join in the walkout following the strike of the supervisors, the International News Service reported today, according to a Pittsburg dispatch. The supervisors inspect the mines each day before the miners go to the pits.

ANTI-AXIS ADVANCES NEAR REICH BORDER FROM THREE POINTS

Eisenhower's Forces Moving Into Position to Launch Attack on Siegfried Line

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—General Dwight Eisenhower's forces have advanced to within 25 miles of the German frontier at three points along the 200-mile assault front between Liege in Belgium and Metz, according to frontline reports.

It appears that the anti-Axis forces are now moving into a position to open a major assault against the Siegfried Line despite the fact that the Germans are hitting back with all their might and keeping up a drumming artillery fire which is making progress slow and costly.

Although the final phase of the onslaught against the German west wall is shrouded in secrecy by General Eisenhower, the following facts were disclosed:

Patton's Army Advance

1. Lieutenant - General George Patton's American 3rd Army poured troops over the five bridgeheads across the Moselle River in Eastern France in the face of a storm of German fire.

2. The British 2nd Army cracked the German's Albert Canal line in northern Belgium.

3. The American 1st Army led by Lieutenant-General Courtney Hodges captured Huy on the Meuse and moving toward the fortress area of Liege in Belgium is aiming for Aachen.

4. The American 7th Army under Lieutenant-General Alexander Patch closed in from the Mediterranean on Besancon, 50 miles from the German border.

General Eisenhower has ordered a cloak of secrecy thrown over the news of the operations of his armies and his purpose is obvious. The Germans will have to figure out where along the entire 500-mile Western Front from Holland to Switzerland the main invasion blow will be launched.

Meanwhile, it is reported that American and British heavy bombers heaved shattering loads of explosives on the rear nerve centers of the Siegfried Line which has been the prelude to nearly all major anti-Axis offensives.

British Attempts Foiled

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Repeated attempts by British troops to cross the Albert Canal to the north was again frustrated yesterday. Main forces of the British 2nd Army concentrated for a large-scale attack in the area northeast and east of the Antwerp-Louvain line against the bend of the Albert Canal between Antwerp and Hasselt. Until now the enemy has been able to push only one prong across the canal where heavy fighting is continuing.

Further to the south, the right wing of the American army which has been strengthened considerably gained some ground toward the east from the Namur area and drove a wedge into the area north of Liege and also another one into the area south of that town.

Certain slackening of enemy pressure was noted along the central Meuse between Dinant and Sedan. The Americans have brought further formations across the stream but so far they have only made local thrusts into the Ardennes which were halted.

Repulsed Near Metz

Meanwhile, heavy fighting in northwestern and western forefield of the Metz fortress continued with increasing grimness and so far, the American 3rd Army has not made any headway there. West of Metz repeated American thrusts were repulsed with heavy losses. The small town of Gravelotte was temporarily encircled but energetic German counter-attacks pierced the enemy ring and relieved the defenders who for several hours had withstood severe concentric attacks.

Also at Pont-a-Mousson, the Americans were prevented from expanding their bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Moselle River despite their strenuous efforts and two attempts to cross the river yesterday were smashed.

There is no doubt that German resistance is stiffening along the entire front especially between Meuse and Moselle where the fighting has entered a [illegible] unprecedented tenacity.

After days [illegible] mobile fighting, scattered [illegible] points are beginning to develop into a definite frontline. The [illegible] at present runs from Antwerp [illegible] Louvain and along the Meuse River from Namur to Sedan in Belgium. Then running into French territory the line begins from east of Verdun past Pont-a-Mousson to Toul and into Plateau-de-Langres where Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz, Commander of the Reich Army in South France, has brought up his army from southwest France to Dijon, Langres and Belfort areas where he is guarding the Burgundy gate to Reich territory.

Drive Into Besancon

Yesterday's enemy thrust into the Besancon area was his first attack on this newly established front. Enemy pressure was also directed against the German barrier positions in front of the Burgundy gate. Apart from insignificant local breaches, all enemy attempts to cross the Doubs River in the Besancon area were unsuccessful.

In the Franco-Italian border district, the American 7th Army pressed against the fortified places on the frontier. Attacks were carried out below Little St. Bernard and along the Durance in the direction of Mont Genis. After hours of fighting their attacks collapsed in the face of German fire.

Promise of Independence to East Indies By Koiso Seen Clever Stroke of Strategy

Domei

ZURICH, September 8.—Prime Minister General Koiso's announcement that Japan intended to recognize the independence of the former Netherlands East Indies attracted wide-spread attention here as it coincided with the impending entry of the Anglo-American forces into Holland.

Observers of Asiatic affairs described it as a clever stroke of combined military and political strategy which places anti-Axis coalition in a difficult position in regard to Asiatic peoples as the realization of the Japanese promise will take the wind out of the sails of the anti-Axis who contend they are waging an anti-Japanese war to free Asiatic peoples from Japanese hegemony.

Instead of being "liberators" the Anglo-Americans with their Dutch and De-Gaullist allies are seeking to turn back the clock in Asia by restoring the old colonial order.

It is being noted that Holland has not been placed in the same position as Britain in relation to Burma. That is she must either promise to recognize Netherlands East Indian independence, thereby losing her Asiatic empire which she exploited in order to keep her metropolitan population in comfort, or refuse it, and thereby automatically augment the ranks of Japan's supporters among her former subjects who will be fighting not only for the ideal of Greater East Asia co-prosperity, but for their own freedom as well.

Japan's action if it does not remain an empty gesture, but is quickly realized, should increase anti-Axis difficulties in waging the Greater East Asia War.

PEACE TALK BEGUN BY SOVIET, RUMANIA

U.S., British Envoys Taking Part in Armistice Negotiations Under Way at Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—Armistice negotiations between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States on the one side and the Rumanian Government on the other have begun at the Kremlin, according to a Moscow report.

Britain and the United States were represented by Ambassadors to Moscow Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and W. Averell Harriman respectively. Negotiations, the report stated, are being conducted by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Declares War on Hungary

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—Rumania has declared war against Hungary and fighting is now under way in Transylvania the border province between the two nations, according to a Bucharest report.

Soviet Commissars Arrive

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—A group of Soviet commissars has arrived in Bucharest, according to a Daily Telegraph report. It said that one Soviet commissar was attached to the Rumanian police headquarters and Soviet control officials were likewise attached to the Rumanian taxation offices.

DUTCH ISSUES DISCUSSED

Seyss-Inquart Sees Rotterdam Mayor on Food Problem

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reich Commissioner in Dutch Territories, held a long conference with the Mayor of Rotterdam and the city's commissar and subsequently with the head of the Dutch National Socialist Movement, it was officially announced today.

The report said that negotiations dealt mainly with problems of provisioning rural and urban population and measures necessary to overcome the difficulties which have arisen as a result of the critical traffic situation.

BATTLE CONTINUING IN WARSAW SECTOR

Raging Also in Front of Rumanian Frontier With Hungarians Taking Offensive

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Two large battle areas, northeast of Warsaw and on the German southern area in front of the Rumanian frontier continued to be the only focal points of the fighting on the Eastern Front yesterday.

Between the Bug and Narev, the Soviets again launched another big break-through attempt. After failing to achieve an operative success even with the reckless employment of four armies, the Soviets shifted the focal point of their pressure against the lower reaches of the Narev. Here again the Soviets employed their reserves to force a crossing of the river and to expand their bridgeheads on the opposite river bank. Although the fighting has increased in intensity, the Soviets thus far have not succeeded in crossing the river with further formations, expanding their bridgeheads or in smashing the German front at any point.

While their outflanking operation southwest of Warsaw failed again, Soviet pressure to force a break-through to the East Prussian border with all available forces continues to exist. Though the bulk of this force has been badly smashed, further renewed attacks also east and northeast of East Prussia must be expected shortly.

Severe fighting also developed in the Carpathians. In Eastern Carpathians, in the face of tenacious German and Hungarian resistance, the Soviet forces have made no headway in the mountain passes despite relentless attacks.

Southeast of Siebenbuergen, the Hungarian troops mainly are engaged in front of their borderline in the offensive against the Rumanians. Although Rumanian resistance has stiffened, they have not made any attacks of their own, but confine themselves to warding off the Hungarian attacks.

Bug-Narev Fight Rages

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—With growing intensity far overshadowing the fighting in the Rumanian-Hungarian border district, Red Army forces yesterday continued their pressure in the area between the Bug and Narev where for five days past the Soviets have been pounding the German lines with massed crack divisions for a break-through to East Prussia.

Fighting was particularly heavy around Ostrolenka on the eastern bank of the Narev. The bitterly-contested town changed hands several times in the course of furious fighting, but was finally lost to the Soviets. A number of Soviet tanks were destroyed and their bridgeheads on the west bank of the river could not be expanded despite continuous attacks.

Nevertheless, continuation of this battle is expected and indications of pending fresh attacks are increasing daily. Shifting of troops and concentration of infantry divisions and tank formations have been observed especially east of the East Prussian border and behind the Soviet lines in the Baltics.

In the other sectors of the Eastern Front, from the Gulf of Finland to the Carpathians, only fighting of local nature was reported. In Warsaw, the Vistula quarter of the city is now being mopped up following the suppression of the uprising in the old parts of the town.

In the Rumanian-Hungarian border district, the fighting which has been rendered insignificant remained in favor of the Germans and Hungarians. Everywhere, Soviet attacks were repelled in counter-thrusts.

Hungarian counter-attacks in southern Siebenbuergen were successful despite growing Rumanian resistance, while German troops in southeast Siebenbuergen and eastern Carpathians warded off all Soviet attacks.

EXTRA WAR BUDGET APPROVED SATURDAY BY HOUSE OF PEERS

All Efforts Being Taken to Step Up Munition Production, Koiso Tells Diet

The House of Peers unanimously approved the Extraordinary Supplementary Military Expenditure bill of ¥[illegible] at its plenary session held at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The Budget Committee of the Upper House met in full session at 10 a.m. the same day to deliberate on the Extra War Budget bill which the Lower House had also passed. The committee hearing explanations by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai. The committee unanimously approved the bill and adjourned.

The House met in plenary session at 3 p.m. and passed the same bill as reported by the chairman of the Budget Committee.

Kagawa Interpellates

There was no plenary session of the House of Representatives on Saturday. The House Budget Committee met in full session at 9 a.m. Representative Toshiyo Kagawa interpellated on munitions production. Pointing out that there was much more to be desired toward unifying the armaments production front, Mr. Kagawa wanted to know what plans the authorities had in mind in that respect.

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, in reply, testified that the administrative machinery for production of air arms had been unified at the time of the establishment of the Munitions Ministry last fall and that with regard to raw materials and secondary manufactures, the readjustment in the issuance of orders had been undertaken since January this year. "In view of the necessity of shifting the supervision of the production and procurement of materials for munitions to the charge of the Munitions Ministry, the authorities concerned are deliberating on the matter, the Prime Minister revealed.

The committee went behind closed doors from 10:40 to 11:45 a.m. to hear Foreign Minister Shigemitsu explain the recent international situation.

Representative Kagawa resumed his interpellation. Pointing to the ever increasing amount of imports to Japan from China and Manchoukuo, he suggested that the railroads in Chosen be converted into double-track lines. He also asked to know the Prime Minister's view regarding the fact that bureaucracy has constituted the greatest defect in Japan's administration.

To Shift Installations

The Prime Minister replied that in view of the shortage of shipping, importation of goods from China and Manchoukuo now depended more on the route through Chosen. Revealing that imports from the Continent [illegible] one-sixth of the total transit in Chosen, he said that he intended to mobilize labor and materials for converting the Chosen railway into a double-track line. For this purpose, agreement has been reached to shift to Chosen a part of the installations of the South Manchuria Railway existing south of Mukden, the Prime Minister declared.

Admitting that Government policies have often failed to be executed satisfactorily in the lower branches of the administration, the Prime Minister voiced his willingness to exert his best to remedy this tendency.

Form Tank-Busting Units

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—New German divisions formed during recent weeks include special tank-busting units equipped with all the most up-to-date weapons for close range fighting. These units consist only of volunteers between the ages of 17 and 20. The formation of these special units is an innovation within the German armed forces.

Count Matsudaira, Head of Upper House, Said Critically Ill

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, is reported to be in a critical condition. Due to a cold, Count Matsudaira refrained from attending the Diet session and had been confined to his villa at Kamakura where he became critically ill on Saturday [illegible]. Secretary [illegible] of the House of Peers, the same day, hastened to Kamakura to inquire after his health, but anxiety is being felt because of his advanced age.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS BLAST OWI AIRFIELD

6 Large Enemy Planes Damaged and Military Installations Set Ablaze at Wakde Base

Units of the Japanese Air Force stormed over Owi airfield in the southern part of Wakde Island on the night of September 6. Completely covering the runway and shelter section, northwest of the airfield, with intense bombings, the Japanese damaged six large enemy planes and set ablaze military installations at one place.

On their return trip, one of the Japanese planes encountered a formation of four enemy P-47 fighters. In the ensuing combat, the Japanese plane received 20 bullets in its right wing as well as on the right part of its engine, but diving into the thick clouds, the crew members succeeded in extinguishing the fire and returned to their base safely.

Enemy Warship Struck

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 9.—Japanese Forces on Wotje Island of the Marshall group spotted an enemy cruiser approaching the island on the morning of September 7. Launching vigorous attacks, the Japanese scored several direct hits upon the enemy warship which fled enveloped in smoke.

Menado Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 9.—A formation of about 60 anti-Axis planes attempted to attack Menado, on the northern tip of Celebes Island on the morning of September 7. The Japanese quickly counter-attacked and repulsed all the raiders.

Intercepting a group of about 30 enemy planes comprising B-24's, B-25's and P-38's that attacked the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island on the afternoon of September 7, the Japanese Units on the spot, shot down several B-24 bombers in the ensuing fight. The rest of the enemy planes fled in confusion.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS DOWN THREE RAIDERS OF ANSHAN

Two Enemy Machines Returning From Manchoukuo Damaged Over Changte

A Japanese air unit [illegible] damaged eight [illegible] (whereof four [illegible]) [illegible], catching [illegible] skies over [illegible] a formation of the [illegible] U.S. air force on its way to raid Anshan and Penhsihu in Manchoukuo on September 8. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Meanwhile, catching up with another wave of the enemy machines on its return from the raids on Anshan and Penhsihu, Japanese Wild Eagles shot down three enemy aircraft (one probable) and damaged two others in furious combat above Changte.

In parallel with the aerial operation against Anshan and Penhsihu, several B-29 bombers, in two waves, on the morning and afternoon of September 8 came attacking [illegible], Changchow and [illegible] in Honan Province and Tsinan in Shantung Province. Promptly intercepting the enemy raiders, Japanese air units shot down one B-29 and damaged another. In one day, Japanese air units thus downed four B-29's and damaged 11 others on the China continent.

Finns to Evacuate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—Finnish authorities advised the population of northern Finland to be ready for evacuation, says a Swedish broadcast.

SHIGEMITSU SPEAKS ON INTERESTS BINDING NIPPON AND SOVIETS

Foreign Minister Also Explains Japan's War Aims Before House Budget Session

[illegible]

U.S. PLANES BOMB S. MANCHOU AREAS

6 Raiders Downed by Japanese —Minor Damage Reported at Anshan and Penhsihu

Domei

HSINKING, September 8.—The Kwantung Army Headquarters issued the following announcement at [illegible] p.m. today:

"More than 100 planes of the American air force in China attacked Anshan and Penhsihu at about 1:20 p.m. on September 8. More than three of the enemy planes were shot down. Our side suffered more or less damage on the ground."

Blast Furnaces Intact

A formation of 100 planes of the China-based U.S. air force, with B-29's as its mainstay, attacked southern Manchoukuo this afternoon. One group of 90 planes carried out blind bombings over the Anshan area while the remainder attacked the Penhsihu area with the steel works there as its main objective.

Furiously counter-attacked by Japanese Units on the spot, the enemy resorted to indiscriminate bombings from a high altitude and then took to flight. Despite the attacks, the blast furnaces at both Anshan and Penhsihu remained intact with slight damage restricted to some minor installations at the plants and certain thoroughfares.

The damage is now being speedily repaired with activities at both plants continuing at full blast. Thus, the impudent enemy attempts proved complete failures.

Three enemy planes were ascertained, by 7 p.m. today, to have been downed by the Japanese. Further details on the results of the encounter are now being checked up.

U.S. Army Announces Raid

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—The headquarters of the 20th Air Force of the United States Army officially announced that the American air force in China raided Anshan and Penhsihu with an air unit mainly consisting of B-29 heavy bombers, according to Washington dispatches.

The American announcement briefly said: "A formation of B-29 Super-Flying Fortresses bombed the industrial areas in Manchoukuo on September 8." No disclosures were made as to the losses suffered, the number of participating planes, nor the places bombed. The American announcement is nothing more than a repetition of the announcement made by the Japanese side.

Shigemitsu Speaks On Interests Binding Nippon and Soviets

(Continued From Page 1)

give and that all outstanding statesmen of the world have been active in verbal warfare, Mr. Tsurumi suggested that the Government clarify Japan's objective in the current war which this country was compelled to wage in order to defend her very existence.

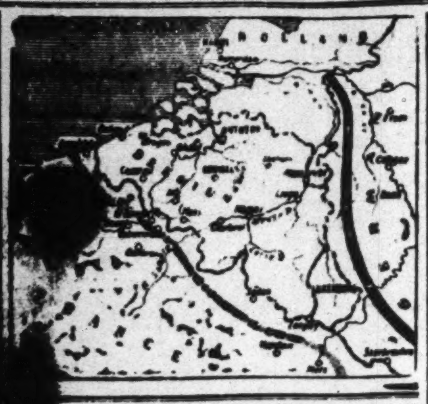
Prime Minister Koiso replied:

"I concur with the interpellator in the opinion that in order to break the deadlock in the war situation, we must intensify propaganda warfare simultaneously with actual fighting. Never has the necessity of clarifying Japan's war objective been more urgent than at present."

Laying special emphasis on the importance of maintaining firm conviction in sure victory, the Prime Minister said that the 100,000,000 people of Japan are resolved to contribute to the prosperity of all the nations and peoples of East Asia in line with the August Imperial Principle of "Hakko Ichiu." He described the enemy's intention to obstruct the materialization of this lofty ideal of Japan as an evil-doer's audacity.

Calling attention to America's plans for postwar disposal of Japan, Mr. Tsurumi urged that Japan's war objectives should be made clear to the whole world in order to smash these impudent enemy schemes. He also suggested that in view of the great contribution made by the various Greater East Asiatic nations, and the people of Taiwan and Chosen, these peoples should be compensated.

The Prime Minister testified that the established policies toward East Asia will be firmly maintained in the future. He paid tribute to the people of Chosen and Taiwan for replenishing Japan's Fighting Services and for industrial and economic developments and said that he wondered why no discussion had been made until today as to granting them the rights of participating in administration. The Prime Minister assured that he will make investigations in regard to this problem.



GOEBBELS REVEALS FURTHER MEASURES

Students to Join War Effort—Papers to Be Lessened—Shows to Be Suspended

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—To strengthen the sinews of Germany's war machine, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and concurrent Plenipotentiary for Total Mobilization of the German War Effort, has announced changes affecting the Prussian Finance Ministry, education, publication of periodicals, the German Red Cross, traveling shows and business hours for stores and offices, as follows:

1. The Prussian Finance Ministry will be dissolved immediately and its duties taken over by other ministries.

2. In accordance with the previously announced restrictions in the field of education, the Reich Minister of Science and Education has published decrees clarifying those who will have to give up their studies in order to do important war work. From now on only the war wounded will be allowed to begin studies at the universities. A number of universities will be closed.

3. Pupils of the eighth form in German public schools are already employed to a great extent in war work. Those who for reasons of health or for any other reason are not participating in such work, will be employed as leaders in evacuated childrens' camps. Boys and girls who have not evacuated and who therefore have no lessons for the time being, will also be employed in war work if they are old enough. Girls of the eight form in colleges will have to give up their studies and work, and those of the seventh form will, besides their lessons, take part in social work as far as possible, particularly in National Socialistic welfare organizations.

4. Concerning magazines and periodicals, far-reaching restrictions have been effected. The majority of about 1,500 periodicals still being published in Germany will be abolished. Regarding special periodicals, one periodical will be left to cover each particular field. Scientific periodicals will be allowed only so far as they serve the armament and war industry. Thus large quantities of paper will be saved and workmen set free in consequence of these measures will number many thousands.

5. All traveling shows which have so far frequented fairs will be suspended.

6. The German Red Cross has taken measures as a result of which tens of thousands of men and women, formerly belonging to this extensive organization, will be set free for the armament industry and tens of thousands of others will be sent as soldiers to the front. Honorary work as auxiliaries of the German Red Cross will not entitle German women to avoid compulsory labor.

7. To enable the people to see to their personal affairs despite the increased working hours, certain offices of particular importance to the working population will be open to the public until 9 p.m. one or two days a week. They will also be open on Sundays for three or four hours. Business hours for stores will be regulated according to local requirements.

Canadian Corvette Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The loss of the Canadian corvette Alberney was reported by the British Admiralty today, according to a London dispatch. Details were not revealed but it was stated that four officers and 55 men went down with the ship.

Le Havre City Raids Net Big Casualties To French Civilians

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—In the first large-scale air attack on the city of Le Havre, several hundred anti-Axis super-bombers attacking in 10 to 12 successive waves during the past 24 hours killed or severely wounded 1,200 French civilians in the downtown section of the city, according to official reports issued today. Casualties suffered by the German garrison were insignificant compared with the civilian losses as only 16 Germans were killed and 34 wounded.

BRITISH ARE SPECULATING ON POSSIBLE FORM OF V-2

Germany's New Weapon May Be a Rocket Missile, Surmises Manchester Guardian

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—Much speculation and conjecture are rife in Britain concerning Germany's secret weapon, the V-2 and the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in a recent report writes as follows:

"If the V-2 is a rocket missile, as is generally supposed, then it is something with which Germany has been experimenting for the past 17 years. Before the war this research work was carried on at a Berlin rocket testing station. The first type of rocket tried was known as the Mirak Three. It was a tubular device with a motor that ran on liquid fuel, that is, oxygen and gasoline, carried in tanks built inside the legs at the base of the rocket.

"There was a great deal of trouble in trying to develop this rocket owing to the extremely high temperature and excessive pressures which arose inside the combustion chamber. The temperature was estimated to be about 2,300 degrees Centigrade and this, coupled with atmospheric friction on the walls of the missile, introduced tremendous problems. It was difficult to find any material which could stand the heat. Heavy copper alloy and steel lined with ceramic were tried without success.

"It is possible that the Germans have also experimented with a special alloy made up of beryllium and molybdenum, which has special qualities, being extremely strong, reasonably light and with a high melting point."

FRIGHTFUL DEVASTATION WROUGHT IN NORMANDY

Not a Single Reparable House Remains in St. Lo, State Swedish Correspondents

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The devastation to the once beautiful countryside of Normandy and the startling changes which have taken place since the Anglo-American occupation are revealed in reports by London correspondents of various Swedish newspapers who recently made a tour of the district. Not a single habitable or reparable house remain in St. Lo, the correspondent of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda stressed. The [illegible] which was begun by explosive and incendiary bombs being completed by artillery fire.

The damage to Coventry and Plymouth was nothing as compared to the wholesale destruction in Normandy, the correspondent stated. Of the 13,000 inhabitants of St. Lo only 1,500 had returned to date, he continued.

However, the thing which struck all the correspondents most forcibly was the fact that Normandy, once one of the most characteristically French districts, has now become typically American, the heavy automobile traffic reminding one of Detroit on a smaller scale.

ENVOY BOGOMOLOV TO GET PARIS POST

Transfer of Soviet Delegate At Algiers to France Made By Moscow to De Gaulle

Domei

ALGIERS, September 8.—The rumored transfer of Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet representative at Algiers, to Paris as Soviet Ambassador in the near future is being followed with keen interest by Algerian circles for the repercussions it may have on the De Gaulle-Bogomolov relationship.

According to well-informed circles in Algiers, Moscow informed the Provisional French Government in Paris that it was interested in an early transfer of its representative at Algiers to France. De Gaulle is reported to have replied that acknowledgment by various diplomatic representatives in Paris, among whom was the Soviet envoy, was in the process of preparation.

It is taken for granted in Algiers that Mr. Bogomolov will take over the Paris post. Up until a certain time an excellent understanding had existed between Mr. Bogomolov and General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional French Government, who repeatedly stressed the fact that Mr. Bogomolov is his personal friend. This refers to the period when De Gaulle was unpopular in Washington as well as in London and Mr. Bogomolov was his only supporter. However, as Washington's attitude toward De Gaulle became somewhat warmer, the latter's friendship with Mr. Bogomolov began to cool which fact did not escape the latter's attention.

Therefore, De Gaulle had hoped that Moscow would send another representative to Paris so that he would be spared a meeting with Mr. Bogomolov. Algiers circles are keenly watching further developments as they see no possibility for De Gaulle preventing Mr. Bogomolov's transfer to Paris.

New Regime Unpopular

Domei

GENEVA, September 8.—French circles in London are worrying about the political situation in France. Reports received from Paris, correspondents of the London Times and the News Chronicle to the effect that the population of Paris are disappointed at the composition of a provisional government have added to these worries, it is learned from London. It seems as if President General Charles de Gaulle contented himself with the reshuffling of the Algiers committee while the French people had evidently hoped for a complete renovation.

Meanwhile, more and more persons are falling victim to De Gaullist terror in French districts occupied by the Anglo-Americans. In the small city of Annemasse on the Swiss border, 32 persons were tried by court-martial for resisting the De Gaullist movement. Most of them were married farmers, craftsmen or businessmen and 18 were sentenced to death and shot at once, while the remaining 14 were handed over to the military court.

Clashes in Lyons

Domei

BERNE, September 8.—Heavy clashes occurred in the first meeting of the new Municipal Council of Lyons on September 5, it is reported by a Grenoble paper from Lyons. Crowds gathered near the Town Hall as well as at other points of the city were fired at by De Gaullists. The situation in Lyons is still very precarious, the paper says. The city is still without water, electricity and gas and the food situation has also not been improved under the Anglo-American occupation.

De Gaulle, Partisans Disagree

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The first conflict between the the provisional De Gaulle Government and French partisans (so-called inland forces) arose according to a United Press report from Paris published by Nya Dagligt Allehanda in connection with the decision of the Government to dissolve all French movements of resistance and their general staffs within France.

The decision also provides for the incorporation of all officers and men belonging to Maquis formations in the regular French army formations.

The National Military Committee, one of the most important groups of resistance in France, has already published a sharp protest against this decision made by President Charles de Gaulle. It is said in the protest that the decision of the De Gaulle Government is sharply contradicting all plans providing for the re-establishment of democratic institutions in the French Republic.

Laval Reaches Haven

Domei

ZURICH, September 8.—Pierre Laval, Premier of France, is said to have reached an island on Lake Constance, according to reliable reports.

JOHNSON REPLIES TO ATTACK BY M.P.

Makes Scathing Answer to Purbrick's Letter in New York Times on Indian Question

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—Representative Calvin Johnson, Republican from Illinois, today gave a statement to Reuter in answer to the letter from Reginald Purbrick, British member of Parliament, published in the New York Times yesterday attacking Johnson's recent statement asking for immediate Indian independence, according to a Washington dispatch.

Johnson said: "I hope Purbrick is able to speak for his Government when he stated 'India has been promised independence after the war.'

"When it comes to putting the Atlantic Charter into force, this is something the Indian people may want to remind London. Certainly it will be news for William Phillips who in most vigorous language urged this promise to India in his historic letter to President Roosevelt. Certainly also it will be news for Colonel Louis D. Johnson, who preceded Phillips as the President's personal envoy to India and who pleaded with British authorities to make the promise of independence to the Indian people.

"Certainly Pubrick's statement also will be news to 130,000,000 Americans to say nothing of the 350,000,000 Indians. I hope his statement is more correct than some other statements in his letter.

"It was not I who suggested Britain will play only a 'token' part in the war against Japan, but rather Mr. Phillips. I hope also Purbrick is more correct than his statement 'it was Australian troops who launched and carried through practically all the campaigns' against Japan in New Guinea.

"Purbrick also quotes General Dwight Eisenhower regarding the fighting ability of the Indian troops. I would prefer to refer him to General Joseph Stilwell, full general equal in rank with General Eisenhower who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Indian troops, and who is in a much better position to know about them than Eisenhower.

"General Stilwell is quoted by Mr. Phillips in his official report to President Roosevelt; 'Stilwell expressed his concern over the situation of the mercenary Indian army and in particular in regard to the poor morale of the Indian officers.'"

With reference to the last paragraph, Johnson wanted it made clear that the word 'mercenary' was taken from Phillips' report and that he did not intend to use it as a disparagement of the Indians' fighting spirit.

When asked whether he had consulted with any of the Indian circles in the United States, Johnson admitted that he maintained close contact with Senator Albert Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, and with various Indian circles in Washington.

MOVIE FANS IN AMERICA FLOCKING TO THEATERS

Big Increase in Attendance Seen All Over Country; Dislike War Pictures

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—Movie audiences in the United States during wartime are larger than ever before with theaters especially crowded on Saturdays and Sundays, reports from all over the country disclose, according to a Hollywood dispatch.

Movie-goers stand in the lobby of the theater for seats to be vacated and sometimes long lines are waiting outside the theater and down the sidewalks. After buying a ticket, it sometimes takes over 30 minutes to get a seat and many theaters are opened all day and all night with the films running continuously.

From the reports gathered, American movie fans will not flock to any shows for they have their distinct likes and dislikes. They have become to show a marked dislike for war pictures except for an occasional hit. They do not want heavy tragedy or very serious pictures. They want to be entertained.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 8

In the Ypres area our rearguards in heavy fighting with enemy tank columns covered detaching movements of our divisions toward the north and 35 enemy tanks were destroyed. On both sides of Liege the enemy continues his strong pressure in an eastward direction, while their attacks at Toul, Besancon and to the east were repulsed.

Fighting in the mountain passes at the Franco-Italian border is still continuing with the enemy not achieving any success. In the western part of the Italian front local enemy attacks have collapsed. Fighting on the Adriatic coast continued during all day yesterday and all attempts to break through were foiled by our troops. The enemy suffered exceptionally heavy casualties and lost 57 tanks.

In southern Transylvania and in the eastern Carpathians numerous enemy attacks were repulsed and [illegible] by the enemy were sealed off in [illegible]. Our [illegible] made [illegible] attacks against [illegible].

On the [illegible] of enemy [illegible] to break through. These were [illegible] of major [illegible] the other sector of the Eastern front.

Some [illegible] bombed Budapest last night.

WAR of GREATER EAST ASIA

A Round-Up of the Week

The military operations of the Imperial Japanese Forces on the China continent on the whole continued with rapidity and satisfaction. Particularly a fatal blow was dealt to the Chungking army when Lingling airfield, the strategic China base of the United States air force was completely reduced by the Japanese Forces at midnight of September 6.

Close on the heels of the occupation of Lingling airfield the Japanese also entirely reduced the city of Lingling the next morning.

Having reduced the advance enemy strongholds on the southern and northern banks of the Siang River, including Changning and Chiyang, crack Japanese Units completed preparations for their next offensive operations after capturing Hengyang and commenced to advance from a point in the vicinity of Hengyang at the end of last month.

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Friday, the Japanese swiftly advanced upon smashing 10-odd Chungking divisions and finally occupied Lingling airfield as well as the city on September 6 and 7 respectively. Continuing their onslaught the Japanese Forces are now extending military activities and the operation is progressing satisfactorily.

In the eastern part of Chekiang Province, on the other hand, the Japanese Units that reduced Lishui have relentlessly advanced along the Wu River after smashing a part of the newly-organized 21st and 33rd Chungking divisions. On September 6, the Japanese reached a point 20 kilometers northeast of Wenchow, the vital base of the Chungking army, and are now giving rapid chase to the enemy remnants.

With the fall of Hengyang and Lingling airfields into Japanese hands, the activities of the American air forces in China, especially those in the Kweilin airfield group, have now been pressed greatly.

Meanwhile, on the Nu River front, the Japanese, with their morale and fighting spirit high, have relentlessly been engaged with a numerically superior enemy day in and day out. In the Lhameng and Tengyueh sectors, the Chungking troops under the cover of intense artillery fire and air bombing directed persistent counter-thrusts at our positions since August 20, but frustrating every enemy drive the Japanese are continually securing air bases while fresh Japanese reinforcements are now arriving on the front one after another.

South Pacific Area

In the South Pacific Area the Japanese Forces at Rabaul, and on New Ireland and Bougainville Islands are still engaging in gallant fighting. Their fighting spirit and morale are extremely high. Moreover all daily necessaries are being obtained with the completion of self-supply on the spot.

Japanese Air Units that have been active on the China continent and the Pacific area, on September 1, surprise-attacked Sakde airfield on Wiak Island. Defying the enemy counter-attacks our Wild Eagles destroyed more than 10 large enemy planes parked there besides blasting the runway and setting ablaze the ground facilities at one place.

Another Unit of the Japanese Air Forces on the same night heavily bombed the enemy base at Mios-num Island, northwest of Vogelkop Peninsula, New Guinea Island. The exact results were not confirmed due to darkness.

In the meantime, the anti-Axis counter-offensive drive on Palau, Yap and Halmahera Islands have been continued since September 4 with dark planes. Meanwhile, an enemy task force appeared in the waters near Yap, and Palau Island was bombarded.

Reich Hospital Ship At Genoa Is Bombed; Casualties Caused

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The German hospital ship Erlangen, which has repeatedly been the target of Anglo-American attacks, was again bombed in the harbor of Genoa, according to the official German report issued this afternoon. In this new violation of international law, wounded and sick soldiers were killed.

BADOGLIO'S TREACHERY OBSERVED BY ITALIANS

Flags Hoisted at Half-Mast, Public Events Suspended On First Anniversary

Domei

MILAN, September 8.—Today is a day of mourning for the whole Italian Fascist Republic, being the first anniversary of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's betrayal of his country.

Flags on official buildings are at half-mast and all public functions have been suspended. Italy's subjection to Anglo-American rule and the historical guilt of the former King and Badoglio are recalled by the press.

Farinacci writes in the Regime Fascista: "Fascism is as determined as ever to continue the war as its highest aim is to save Italy." The Italia declares: "September 8 is a day of deep national mourning for the Fascist Republic. On this day, one year ago, Italy was plunged into an abyss of suffering and misery and destruction. However, out of this deep despair and misery, a road has been opened to a new rising of the Italian people."

The press emphasized that in spite of the chaos into which the country was thrown, mobilization of all forces for the rebuilding of Italy was begun immediately under the Duce's leadership.

France-Soviet Body Created

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—A "Franco-Soviet Association" has been formed at Toulouse, the Moscow radio announced today quoting a Tass report. The model set up by the Soviet-French dissident association in Algiers will guide this new organization.

HOUSEHOLDS IN BRITAIN NOT GETTING COAL RATION

Acute Shortage Due Partly to Refusal of Mine Owners to Use Time-Saving Machine

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—In the face of approaching winter, Britishers were told by the Fuel Ministry that due to the critical coal shortage, domestic coal allocations will not even cover household rations, according to the Daily Mail today.

Stating that winter coal ordered more than two months ago had not yet been delivered, the paper said the shortage was due in part to the refusal of the mine owners to introduce time-saving American machines.

The American Mine Workers' Journal wrote that while an American miner puts out six tons of coal daily, the English miner produces only one ton.

The Daily Telegraph in this connection said that more than £2,000,000 worth of American machines sent to England under the Lend-Lease Act are now growing rusty. It said that only recently the Executive Council of the National Union of Scottish Miners requested its members not to use American machines before arriving at an agreement on the wage question with the mine owners.

Deposits Fortune in U.S.

Domei

MILAN, September 8.—Former Italian Crown Prince Umberto has deposited with banks in the United States a fortune of about [illegible] and gold bar which he will [illegible] in the rubber industry, reports the [illegible], according to the American magazine Fortune.

RIFT AMONG POLES SEES NO SOLUTION

General Sosnkowski's [illegible] of Anti-Axis Failure To Aid Patriots Discussed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—The Polish emigre government, shaking in a new crisis precipitated by Polish General Kazimierz Sosnkowski's denunciation of the anti-Axis failure to relieve Warsaw, called a special Cabinet meeting in London yesterday, according to a London report.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish emigre regime conferred with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden just before the Cabinet meet.

A spokesman said the meeting was primarily concerned with the plight of Warsaw. It was reported, however, that the Cabinet would consider advancing the date for the proposed reorganization of the Polish military setup and replace General Sosnkowski, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, with a civilian board. He added that Sosnkowski is disliked by the Soviets.

It was learned that Eden told Mikolajczyk of the danger of Sosnkowski's statement concerning the British efforts to re-establish relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

The statement referred to is that Sosnkowski in making his remarks without consulting the Government asserted that the anti-Axis side "abandoned" the Poles [illegible] General Bor during their long fight against the Germans in Warsaw.

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OGATA ADVOCATES FREER EXPRESSION

Speech and Press Part of Nation's War Power, Says Information Board Head

Taketora Ogata, Minister of State without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Board of Information, declared before the Recommendation Committee of the House of Representatives on September 8 that speech and press constituted a part of the nation's war power and that without free expression of public opinion, there can be no boosting of morale and increase in fighting potentialities.

Mr. Ogata's statement was in response to the explanation made by Representative Ichiro Kono for the presentation of a recommendation concerning the Government's press policy.

"I believe that it is a prerequisite to solving all questions," said Mr. Ogata, "that the Administration places full reliance on the people's sense of loyalty and that the public assume responsibilities for its utterances. The Government and people, united as one, should strive to invigorate public opinion and share together the task of overcoming the crisis confronting our country."

Mr. Ogata said that the problem of today was in what manner the Government should carry out the national movement. The Board of Information and other Ministries concerned with internal administration are deliberating on this issue, said Mr. Ogata.

The President of the Board of Information stated that although he had been making a close examination of the suggestion that the Government drastically change the present press policy with a view to permitting free expression of the people's will and opinion, he has not yet arrived at a conclusion to be made public. He gave the assurance that the Government was fully cognizant of the fact that without free expression of public opinion, there can be no increase in the nation's fighting strength.

Social and General

[illegible]

Mr. W. [illegible], of Yokohama, is now staying at the [illegible] Hotel, [illegible].

The address of the [illegible] Catholic Church in Karuizawa is No. [illegible]

Mr. A. [illegible] of the [illegible] Engineering Works, Tokyo, is now at No. [illegible], Karuizawa.

Cable Briefs

UP, UP, GOING UP

Prices are going up everywhere but the anti-Axis occupied cities top the list. In Rome an overcoat costs 16,000 lire. A suit that cost 600 lire before the American occupation now costs 17,000 and a pair of shoes 6,000 lire. In Paris black-market prices have reached the unheard of dimensions. Only a small portion of the population can pay them. Since the anti-Axis occupation, production of daily necessaries has completely stopped.

U.S. FOOD SITUATION

Already the food situation in Europe is beginning to seriously affect the people of the United States. Washington authorities state that the American civil population will, in the coming months, have to be content with less meat and that of an inferior quality in order that more can be sent to the forces abroad and to help feed the people of the occupied territories.

BRITISH TAXES CLIMBING

No wonder the British have to give up most of their income to the Government in taxes. Britain's daily war cost in the last week of her fifth year of war amounted to the staggering figure of 16,000,000 pounds, the total for the week being 115,000,000 pounds, announced Radio London's spokesman.

Mint Bureau Head Picked

Yoshiro Sugita, Director of the Nagoya Local Monopoly Bureau, has been appointed Director of the Mint Bureau, Osaka, it was announced Saturday by the Finance Ministry.

Nippon Army Air Ace Sinks 2 Submarines In One Month In North Australian Waters

Domei

AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH AREA, September 8.—The sinking of two enemy submarines by Sergeant-Major Yoshihide Sasahara of the Japanese Army Unit under Captain [illegible] Harunari in a period of one month in the waters off northern Australia has again manifested the dauntless spirit of Japanese air warriors.

On a certain day of a certain month, Sergeant-Major Sasahara sank one enemy submarine which was then cruising on the surface of the water near Menado. Again upon one [illegible] on a certain day that an enemy undersea craft had been detected, he immediately took to the air and while reconnoitering the enemy's move, he spotted an enemy submarine navigating on the surface at full speed. Losing no time, he released his first bomb which made a direct hit on the stern of the craft. Just as the damaged submarine began to list heavily, another bomb found its target on the bow of the craft and in no time, it was buried in its watery grave.

The Harunari Unit to which Sergeant-Major Sasahara is assigned has been very active in the waters off northern Australia. The same unit previously served under Commander Shimada, who sank or damaged 10 enemy submarines in a period of seven months. After giving outstanding service escorting Japanese [illegible] and causing heavy losses to enemy submarines particularly in the waters off northern Australia, Commander Shimada met a gallant death in the southern seas.

Following in the steps of the late Commander Shimada, Captain Harunari who is determined to sink 20 or more enemy undersea craft, is now attending to his duties, keeping alert watch on enemy maneuvers in the waters south of Australia.

East Asia Round-Up

Thanks for Gift

Domei

RANGOON September 9.—Mrs. Ba Maw, wife of the Burmese Head of State and Prime Minister, in a broadcast on September 2 expressed thanks on behalf of the Burmese people to the Japanese Government for the gift of a million yards of cotton cloth presented on the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of Burma. A recording of the broadcast is being sent to Japan to be rebroadcast to the Japanese people.

Javanese Donating Planes

Domei

MAGELANG September 9.—The donation of two warplanes, one to the Japanese Army and the other to the Navy, is planned by the local branch of the Java House Defense Support Society. The funds for this purpose will be obtained from proceeds of the Night Fair which is being held at present, continuing till September 10.

Holding Art Exhibition

Domei

HSINKING September 9.—The seventh national art exhibit of Manchoukuo will be held here from September 10 under the auspices of the Education Ministry. Leading Japanese, Manchoukuo, Chinese and White Russian artists will participate in the annual event. The subjects will be divided into five sections of Western and Japanese style paintings, industrial arts, sculptures and calligraphy. Japanese artists including Seiuto Yasui, Western-style painter, Hoshun Yamaguchi, Japanese-style artist, and Takeo Shimizu will select the works to be shown during the exhibit.

Feting Constitution Day

Domei

MANILA September 9.—Bataan is making preparations to celebrate Constitution Day on September 7 when Jose P. Roberto(?), special representative of President Jose P. Laurel, will be the principal speaker. The Program Committee is headed by Governor [illegible] D. Salonga.

Pushing Health Program

Domei

POERWOKERTO September 9.—The first group of 48 trainees of hygienic experts at the training station here in central Java will leave here soon to extend medical assistance and propagate knowledge regarding the prevention of malaria and general hygiene among the masses in the different parts of Java.

Indonesian Interpreters Graduate

Domei

DJAKARTA September 9.—Forty-eight Indonesian young men graduated from the Interpreters Training Institute here on September 1 as qualified liaison officers between military authorities and Indonesian staffs of various Government offices throughout the Island. During their three months' training, the youths mastered advanced Japanese language.

Forming Cotton Association

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA September 9.—A network of cotton spinning and weaving associations will shortly be flung over Djogja Sultanate, Java, to pave the way for attaining self-sufficiency in clothing. Weaving of cheap priced working clothes of mixed fibers of cotton and jute will be emphasized.

Reviving Native Industries

Domei

MANILA September 9.—The Kaparia (Youths of Rizal) will undertake the establishment of ambulatory or "portable" agricultural schools as part of its program in the practical education of youth. They will revive native industries such as hat making, pottery, mat making and weaving which were discouraged under the American authorities.

Creating Economic Section

Domei

BONDOWOSO September 9.—The Chinese Residents' Association here will create an economic section, which will mobilize all Chinese economic and industrial facilities toward the war effort in close co-operation with the provincial office in east Java.

Heads Chinese Hospital

Domei

MANILA September 9.—Dr. Antonio Rubio(?) has been appointed director of the Chinese General Hospital here and with his appointment, the hospital staff has become thoroughly Filipinized since the majority of the resident physicians as well as nurses are Filipinos.

Dramatic Body Created

Domei

DJAKARTA September 9.—Twenty theatrical companies in Java have formed [the Java(?)] Dramatic Association to give performances better suited for wartime.

Filipino Priest Promoted

Domei

SOLANO September 9.—In keeping with the Filipinization of the clergy, Reverend Tomas E. Allarmero(?) who has served the local Methodist Church for 22 years, was recently appointed district superintendent of the Church of Nueva Vizcaya.

Arabs Donating Plane

Domei

BANDOENG September 9.—In token of gratitude for the Japanese Military Administration's decision to grant 60,000 Arab inhabitants of Java equal racial footing with the Indonesians, Arab residents of Priangan Province decided to raise a fund to purchase a warplane to be donated to the Japanese Army.

Good Rice Crop

Domei

RANGOON September 9.—Although exact figures are not yet available, the survey of crop conditions in various rice producing areas of Burma reveals at least a 20 per cent increase in the rice output this year over last year.

Given Economic Posts

Domei

MANILA September 9.—Dr. Leon Gonzales, Director of Census Statistics, and Dr. Jose Celeste, foremost Filipino economist have been appointed Vice-Ministers of Economic Affairs.

Stamp Savings System

Domei

DJAKARTA September 9.—With the aim of opening the way for more native inhabitants to contribute their share in the postal savings increase campaign, the Military Administration of Java has decided to introduce shortly the "stamp savings" system.

Teachers Undergo Training

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA September 9.—Availing themselves of the fasting month vacation, all the teachers of the "Taman Siswo," influential private educational institution, gathered here for a two-week training course. They are being trained for farming and various industries besides taking a special course in Indonesian song and dances.

Donates To Heroes

Domei

MALACCA September 9.—Salleh Bin Yusof, prominent Malai resident, here donated $1,000 to be sent to members of families of the Japanese defenders of Saipan Island.

WORK ON KENTUCKY BEGUN

U.S. Resumes Construction of 45,000-Ton Warships of Iowa Class

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, declared today that construction has been resumed on the 45,000-ton battleship Kentucky on which work had been stopped temporarily to make way for the construction of other urgent types of warships, according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that construction was also proceeding on the battleship Illinois which is the last of the 45,000 tonners. Work had been started on six 45,000-ton battleships of the Iowa type before the war but following the outbreak of hostilities, construction on the Kentucky and Illinois was suspended to make way for other urgent needs such as the building of aircraft carriers.

The other four ships on which work was not discontinued are the Iowa, New Jersey, Missouri and Wisconsin. Walsh said that the first two are already in service while the last two have been launched and were now being prepared for action.

Joint Rites at Yokosuka

Joint naval funeral services for the late Vice-Admiral Baron Matsuji Ijuin and other navy heroes were solemnly observed at the Yokosuka Naval Barracks at 10 a.m. Saturday. The rites were attended by Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, various representatives of the Navy and members of the bereaved families.

FREEDOM PROMISE HEARTENS E. INDIES

Macassar En Fete Over Koiso Statement Assuring Bright Future for People of South

Domei

MACASSAR, September 8.—Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's Diet address promising future independence to the peoples of East Indies as a move to secure their lasting happiness and prosperity has created considerable repercussion among the 4,000,000 inhabitants of Celebes Island. By this assurance, the significance of the cooperation manifested by the native inhabitants toward Japan has been clarified and the future position guaranteed for the peoples of East Indies, who will form one of the component parts in the family of Greater East Asiatic races.

The efforts extended for the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia by the East Indies peoples has now emerged from the state of defense of homeland alone to that of mutual defense for all of Greater East Asia. It has been clearly and practically brought to light that without Japan's victory there will be no Greater East Asia, consequently, neither existence nor prosperity for the peoples of the East Indies.

On the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day today, various organizations in Macassar wound their way through the city, marching to stirring band music and waving banners bearing the words, "Victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Sure defeat for America and Britain." A grand rally was also held, which was specially attended by the Japanese Supreme Commander of the region, who declared that the honor, epochal in its significance, of independence in the future has been conferred on the 70,000,000 Indonesians in the East Indies.

East Indies People Exhorted

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 7.—In connection with Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's declaration at the present Extraordinary Diet session of granting independence in the future to the people of the East Indies, the Japanese Supreme Commander of the Java area, today, issued a statement, the gist of which follows:

"It has been declared to the world that the people of the East Indies will be granted independence in the future. Apropos of this declaration, it will be recalled that the Indonesians, ever since the Japanese Forces' advance into the area, have earnestly devoted themselves to assisting the Japanese in the work of defense and of construction in the spirit of living or dying together with the Japanese.

"Immediately after the Japanese advance, the arrogant enemy was swept clean out of the East Indies. Since then, Japan, regarding the Indonesians as her younger brothers, has given them political training by letting them participate in government, promoted their abilities through various economic measures, and enhanced their cultural standard through the permeation of education. Thus, the sincere combined efforts of the military authorities and civilians for over two years have borne fine fruits and the Indonesians have come to possess qualifications for becoming independent in the future as a worthy member of Greater East Asia. This is the reason why Japan has promised to grant them independence in the future so as to meet their long-cherished desire.

"Upon gaining the promised independence in the future, the people of the East Indies should do their best toward enhancing the progress and prosperity of Greater East Asia, they should thoroughly recognize that they are all members of a Greater East Asiatic race and constantly train themselves as worthy collaborators until the day of winning complete victory in the current war."

Kanburi Blind-Bombed

Domei

BANGKOK, September 8.—About 20 enemy planes raided the vicinity of Kanburi at 2 p.m. yesterday and carried out blind bombing for about two hours. Practically no damage was reported.

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Press Comments

Saturday, September 9

DAWN OF THE EAST INDIES

MAINICHI—Prime Minister Koiso's statement that the East Indies would be given independence, made during his first Diet speech, is an important pledge which marks a turning point in world history.

The Japanese Empire in 1943 gave its assistance to the completion of independence in Burma and the Philippines. This was in the midst of war, and from the viewpoint of the Japanese Empire it would have been common sense to concentrate all available strength on the war and to leave other matters until after the war. Yet the Japanese sense of righteousness transcended this common sense, and instead assisted and recognized the independence of these two countries.

The ideals of "Hakko-Ichiu" (Eight Corners of the World under One Roof) and of the co-prosperity of Greater East Asia are no mere metaphysical terms. They signify the aim for which we are fighting. The independence of Burma and the Philippines are our greatest achievements along this line, but in addition there are the return of the settlements to China, the abolition of extraterritoriality and other instances. Thus, one after another, Japan has been fulfilling all her pledges, made on the basis of the ideals of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity.

The realization of such great ideals in the midst of war has aroused the attention of the whole world. In comparison with the lofty aims and their realization by the Japanese Empire, the aims of America and Britain, who would make of East Asia another colony to be exploited and of the inhabitants mere slaves, are indeed immoral, inhuman, and incompatible with the aspirations of the one billion people of Greater East Asia.

And now the greatest of the ideals of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity has been extended to the East Indies with the pledge given by Prime Minister Koiso. The East Indies which had been suffering under Dutch rule for four centuries, may now look forward to a boundless future.

However, the road toward independence is by no means an easy road. The actual character of the East Indies as an independent nation, both in substance and in form, will still have to be implemented. But the task of the moment is for the country to cooperate ever more closely with Japan and help to crush the common foe for the future welfare of East Asia.

ENEMY IS HIT HARD ON NU RIVER FRONT

Obtaining Reinforcements, Japanese Smash Encirclement at Lungling

By T. SUZUKI and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 9.—With ambitions of recapturing the Burma Route, the enemy's Yunnan expeditionary forces on the western bank of the Nu River, depending on the Americanized arms and equipment and on the numerically superior forces, have encircled and isolated such strategic bases as Tengyueh, Lungling and Lhameng(?) for over four months, since the beginning of May. However, interrupted by the furious fighting put up by the Japanese Army Units, the enemy have sustained staggering blows.

The Japanese Forces, obtaining reinforcements, launched an attack on the enemy's 11th Army Corps encircling Lungling and have already broken through a part of the enemy's encirclement ring. The Japanese Units at various pivotal points have gallantly fought day and night against the Chungking troops which are proud of their Americanized arms and equipment and of the numerical superiority. It is stated that even the enemy admired the bravery shown by the Japanese troops at Lhameng(?). It is reported that the numerically inferior Japanese soldiers, when their ammunition was exhausted, charged into the enemy with bayonets, and when one arm was lost they fought with the remaining arm, thus fully displaying the Japanese soldier's spirit.

The Japanese Unit defending Tengyueh, in defiance of fierce enemy bombardment, has continued fighting for over two months, without obtaining any reinforcements. Then in the Lungling area, five enemy divisions had frantically attempted to recapture Lungling for the past two months since July 7, but their attempt was completely frustrated by the Japanese, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

In the present battle, the enemy had been obtaining supplies from the U.S. air force, but as the American air force sustained staggering blows at the hands of the Japanese aircraft, the fighting strength of the Chungking forces on the Nu River front is daily declining.

It is stated that as the Japanese have turned to absolute counter-attacks by obtaining reinforcements, the enemy's Yunnan expeditionary forces are apparently in consternation.

Enemy Hit Hard

By T. SUZUKI and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 9.—Shattering the enemy's counter-offensive against the Japanese at Komatsu Hill in the Yunnan area, units of the Japanese Forces have been engaging the enemy force in bloody battle since September 1, while in the Lungling area, eight enemy divisions which have been converged for the purpose of capturing Lungling, are now being subjected to devastating assaults by the Japanese.

Taken aback by the furious attacks launched by the Japanese in the Yunnan area, the enemy 11th Group Army operating in the Lungling area has launched a counter-offensive since September 1, against the Japanese at Komatsu Hill, by mobilizing the main forces of the 76th, 33rd and 23rd Divisions. As a result of the enemy attempt, a furious battle has developed around Komatsu Hill. However, the position on Komatsu Hill is still in the Japanese hands.

Japanese Units which have captured Hill No. I and No. II, strategic heights in the south of Lungling, are at present violently striking Hill No. IV and No. V. Thrown into utter confusion, the enemy around Lungling is recklessly attempting to capture Lungling by dint of enormous fighting strength consisting of eight divisions including the 33rd Division and two others which have been freshly thrown into the battle.

Furiously pounded by the Japanese, the enemy troops are falling in a great number before the Japanese fire.

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ENVOY TO BANGKOK REACHES THAILAND

Ambassador Yamamoto Met by Counselor Ko Ishii and Thai Officials

Domei

BANGKOK, September 8.—Kumaichi Yamamoto, the new Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, arrived at his post here from Japan at 9:05 a.m. today.

He was met by Ko Ishii, Counselor, and other Japanese and by Thai officials including the director of the Protocol Bureau of the Thai Foreign Office. He proceeded to the Ambassador's official residence.

Later in the day he called on the commander of the unit here. Then he went to pay homage at the Taiga(?) Shrine.

Sirena(?) Invites Ko Ishii

Domei

BANGKOK, September 8.—Thai Foreign Minister Sirena(?) Sombatsiri invited Ko Ishii, Japanese Charge d'Affaires to Thailand, Japanese Army and Naval Attaches and other members of the Embassy staff to a dinner party at the Foreign Minister yesterday.

On the occasion, the Thai Foreign Minister declared that Thailand was determined to forge ahead to win final victory by surmounting all obstacles and enduring adversities. He further asserted that Japan's cooperation and faith in Thailand had greatly encouraged his countrymen and that Thailand, by living up to the spirit embodied in the Japan-Thailand Alliance Pact, was resolved to combat all difficulties.

Italian Women Protest

Domei

MILAN, September 8.—An anti-Axis military tribunal sentenced several American soldiers to 20 years imprisonment, the American radio station at Naples reported on Friday. The soldiers had pushed Italian women out of a moving train when they protested against immoral demands the soldiers had made. All the women were killed.

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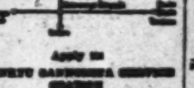
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1944

The Military Situation

The unusually frank reports on the military and naval situation presented to the Diet on Thursday by the War and Navy Ministers are significant as evidence of the confidence which the Government holds in the ultimate power of Japanese arms. They betoken also the full confidence which the Government reposes in the quality of the Japanese people, a confidence which is justified by the response which the reports have already aroused. For the contents of the reports have served to intensify more than ever the determination of the people to multiply their efforts for the attainment of victory, a determination based on the faith that victory must and will come.

Particularly impressing and moving to the Japanese people was the Navy Minister's honest statement that while local victories have been scored, the situation on the whole was not favorable, for in it they see his desire to share with them his concern for the welfare of the nation. The people, of course, have always been informed of developments as they occur and have seen that the enemy's will for aggression is intense, that further obstacles lie ahead in the road to victory. But the Navy Minister's frank statement has served to set them more firmly than ever for the real, all-out effort which is called for in the now crucial stage of the war. It is an inherent character of the Japanese people that their fighting spirit rises in proportion to any increase in the degree of hardships. To the Japanese people, therefore, the Navy Minister's statement was an expression of utmost confidence in the quality of their character.

As the War and Navy Ministers pointed out, the results scored by Japanese arms in the period between the last Diet session and the present one were considerable. In the words of the War Minister, "The difference in numbers was made up by the skilful conduct of operations." Only the Japanese Forces could have scored the results they did. Among the most significant of the occurrences during the period under review was the heroic action of the Japanese defenders of Saipan. That action, in which not only the armed forces but civilians as well fought unto death and shocked the world into the realization that the Japanese will to defend their territory has no equal, constituted an unparalleled spiritual victory. The action at Saipan manifested to the world the essence of the Japanese spirit and even the enemy has been forced to admit the unsurpassed quality of Japanese morale.

How effectively the Japanese are checking the enemy's offensive was also indicated by the reports of the two Ministers. At all points of action, the Japanese are seriously menacing the enemy by fierce, persistent counter-attacks. In the Burma theater they have dealt serious losses upon the enemy, with even the enemy admitting that the number of those killed since the beginning of the year amounted to 80,000 and that those stricken by illness numbered several score of thousands. Of the fighting on the China continent, the War Minister pointed out that the Japanese operations had shaken Chungking to its foundations and thrown the Anglo-Americans into a state of confusion. Meanwhile, the enemy has been held back by an effective defense wall and has been unable to make good his vociferous propaganda in regard to the effective raiding of Japan. And in action against enemy aircraft in all theaters of war, the Japanese Army has shot down 2,700 of the 5,000 first-line planes the enemy had in East Asia, the War Minister disclosed. In contrast, the number of Japanese planes lost was only 604, indicating clearly the effectiveness of Japanese air action.

The results of the fighting revealed by the Navy Minister were also considerable. The number of enemy submarines sunk was 167 and those seriously damaged 42. Two aircraft carriers, one battleship, and one cruiser were sent to the bottom by Japanese undersea craft. More than twice this number were damaged and 190,000 tons of shipping sank. The Navy Minister declared, however, that these results were not sufficient. What he looks forward to are epochal results. As to how such epochal results would be scored, the Navy Minister gave a clear answer. The enemy, he said, has already suffered grave losses, both tangible and intangible, and with his penetration into the Japanese defense sphere he is meeting various difficulties and revealing many weaknesses. In contrast, the Japanese Navy is directing its efforts toward manifesting the Japanese tradition of defeating large numbers with small numbers. Full confidence in victory was expressed by the Navy Minister when he said, "When we regard clearly the advantages and disadvantages possessed by the opposing forces in both the spiritual and material fields and when we see the difficulties and weaknesses besetting the enemy, the Japanese Navy becomes firmly convinced that there are infallible measures to garner victory in the operations to come." The Navy Minister also expressed his full trust in the might of the Imperial Navy, declaring that it was gratifying to note the high morale of the Combined Fleet under Admiral Toyoda and its fiery will to destroy the enemy.

The War Minister, too, in his report pointed out that in contrast to the fact that attrition to the enemy's personnel was mounting, his front expanding and his supply lines becoming extended, the Japanese had gained a strategically advantageous position by the tightening of their front, the shortening of their supply lines and the strengthening of their operational bases. He told the people with confidence that the time was approaching when Japan's war objective would be attained.

Particularly noteworthy was the fact that both Ministers stressed that the Army and Navy forces at the front would be welded into true oneness, would make still closer their cooperation and with fiery fighting spirit tear at the enemy's vulnerable points and deal him a felling blow.

The Japanese people have full confidence in the fighting services and are driving ahead as one to support their fighting men with greater production at home. The fiery will to destroy the enemy which is being manifested on the fighting front is being manifested on the home front by an intensified will toward production. With the time for decisive fighting approaching and with fighting will both at the front and at home rising to its supreme height, the strategy for victory possessed by the War and Navy Ministers will without fail produce results. The reports by the War and Navy Ministers in the Diet have made still more solid the firm faith in victory not only of the Japanese but the one billion people of East Asia as well.

A Year Ago Today

September 10, 1943

German air units attacked Italian naval ships in the waters between Sardinia and Corsica yesterday, as they attempted to leave for anti-Axis ports, and sank one battleship and one cruiser, and heavily damaged one battleship, one cruiser and one destroyer, according to German military authorities.

• • •

A police guard has been thrown around the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires to prevent any public demonstrations resulting from the resignation of Foreign Minister Segundo Storni. Rear-Admiral Storni, who was considered the strongest anti-Axis member of the Cabinet, resigned last night on account of his failure to obtain Lend-Lease aid from the United States.

• • •

Approximately 300,000 Italian laborers who have been working in the various factories in Germany have pledged support of the new Italian Fascist Government. Since the establishment of the Badoglio Government, the Italians in Germany discarded the Fascist Party emblem, but from today, they are proudly wearing the Fascist insignia again, leaving no room for doubt as to their allegiance.

ON THE ROAD TO MUDON

Burmese Heartily Welcome Entry of Japanese Troops

By TAKEJIRO KURASHIMA
Member of the Military Press Corps

Part 1

[illegible] runs northward [illegible], there is a [illegible]. It is situated [illegible] south from [illegible] population of [illegible] 2,000. When the Japanese [illegible] passed through this town on their way to Moulmein, its entire community is said to have turned out to welcome them, as a sign of their goodwill toward the Japanese people.

In our Intelligence Unit at Moulmein, we had an 11 year-old boy who came from this town. He spoke English well and acted as our interpreter, but he told us that his most cherished desire was to study in Tokyo so that he may one day be able to help make Burma a powerful nation like Japan. He was a bright young fellow and quite the pet of the unit. We even called him by a Japanese name—"Taro."

"Taro" was not, however, like those war orphans in China whom our soldiers have saved and adopted. He happened to be the only son of a well-to-do farmer who owned eight oxen, five hundred acres of land and even a car. His father had come with him to our unit at Moulmein and left him in our care, hoping that he might receive a "Japanese" education at our hands. This revealed to some extent the pro-Japanese sentiment of "Taro's" family and the entire district.

On February 13, I was invited by Captain Nishira to make a trip to Mudon together with Kume of the Photographic Unit. It was my second visit to this place. The first time I went there was four or five days ago, when news had been received that a remnant of the enemy including some British were still lurking in a village a few kilometers away from Mudon.

Captain Nishira and I had joined the soldiers and the gendarmes in search of the enemy but unfortunately our truck met with an accident just outside of Mudon and we lost sight of the trucks that carried the attacking party. We were greatly disappointed at the time but we were told afterwards that there were no British soldiers among them and that we had not lost much by not having been present at the attack. Instead, we had quite an unexpected excitement which made up for it, while we were waiting for our Burmese driver to repair the truck.

Tricks Create Intimacy

At first I was performing some simple tricks with two match sticks to amuse the village kids. This sort of thing always serves to break down barriers and creates intimacy, without the aid of words or gestures, and is an important asset in propaganda work. It was a great success and attracted not only the children but the grown-ups as well.

As the crowd grew larger, Captain Nishira who had been a wrestling (sumo) champion at the Kansai College, quite by chance suggested to them with the aid of gestures that they hold wrestling matches. We of course did not expect it to have much effect, but to our surprise the idea was immediately taken up with much enthusiasm, and before long, we had both children and young men wrestling and thoroughly enjoying themselves, while the women and elderly folks laughed and cheered them. It was indeed a very happy spectacle, and an unexpected good treat for us all.

Propaganda work does not necessarily mean distributing leaflets and making speeches. It is best to get acquainted with the inhabitants in a natural way so as to be able to share their thoughts and interests. In most cases this has been found to be far more effective propaganda than distributing a thousand leaflets or making a hundred speeches. So we were extremely delighted at the friendly atmosphere which we had created by the wrestling matches and wished more than anything else to send an account of this scene back to those at home, and it seemed such a great pity that we had not a photographer with us to take a photograph of this scene. That was why we had arranged to have Kume accompany us on this second trip.

The new motor road which runs from Moulmein to Mudon is the finest that could be imagined. Its width is about 30 meters wide, and the metalled section along the center has a breadth of about 7 or 8 meters. The road stretched out before us in what seemed to be almost a straight line; a type of road which would be practically impossible to build in Japan because of her dense population and the scarcity of open ground. It was lined with palm trees and acacias, of a size that would be hard to imagine for those in Japan and their oblong, yellow autumnal leaves would occasionally flutter down into our trucks. At parts it passed through forests of betel-nut plains, (where barracks and storehouses built by the enemy stood here and there).

At one place we came across an airdrome with a track 200 meters wide and 1,500 or 1,800 meters long, looking somewhat like a red belt stretched across the plain. It also ran by the foot of a rocky mountain and through various other scenes of tropical beauty which followed one after another in rapid succession. At two places along the road we found that bridges had been blown up, but since our engineers had built new ones by the side of each of them, there was nothing to obstruct our passage.

(To Be Concluded)

How to Construct the Common Prosperity Region

Prime Requisite Is to Establish Lasting Friendly Accord And A Just Legal and Economic Order

By YOSHITAKA SAKAEDA

The basic character of the Common Prosperity Region has been so exhaustively discussed by many people already that I see no necessity of dwelling upon it here again. Since it embodies, after all, a comprehensive form of cooperative living among the East Asiatic peoples, it is necessarily beset with problems which attend the common cooperative human activities. Where there is cooperative living there must be friendly accord, for no true cooperation can possibly be realized among those whose relationship is not marked by friendly accord. The vital problem is, then, to ensure lasting friendly accord among the constituent members.

Seeing that the Common Prosperity Region embodies a form of cooperative living, antagonisms and discords may sometimes arise among its constituent States, and it is hardly necessary to say that such antagonisms and discords, from whatever cause they may arise, will produce harmful effects on the Common Prosperity Region. It is, therefore, necessary to take precautionary measures to safeguard its healthy existence by precluding their pernicious effects. To this end, the establishment of a legal order based on unassailable authority is required. It is, at the same time, necessary to take measures to inculcate and foster widely the spirit of respecting and faithfully observing the law.

Moreover, for the establishment and maintenance of the Common Prosperity Region, multifarious desires will have to be satisfied, and for the smooth gratification of these desires, care must be taken to see that the necessary materials are always supplied adequately and opportunely according to the kinds and quality required. This problem involves the adjustment of very complex relationships within the Common Prosperity Region arising from the provision, assignment and distribution of equipment, means and materials for production and transportation, the circulation and control of funds, the allotment of workers to various trades and factories, etc. The desires to be satisfied are unlimited, but the possibility of satisfying them has its limits. Besides, the interests of the component peoples are delicately interwoven and sometimes at variance. Unless these complex relationships are adjusted and regulated in conformity with the actualities of the situation, the unhindered provision of materials such as are necessary for the satisfaction of various desires will be impossible, and the resulting collision of interests will give rise to antagonisms and discords. Due provision must, therefore, be made against the menace arising therefrom. It is therefore necessary to establish an economic order within the Region.

Thus, the establishment of at least three forms of basic order is imperative for the construction and maintenance of the Common Prosperity Region. Of these three forms of order, which are equally indispensable, the order of friendly accord is most fundamental. It forms the vital basis of the Common Prosperity Region. The legal order serves to reinforce this basic order against the menace of antagonisms and discords, while the economic order is required to fortify it to secure the Region from deadlocks in the supply of materials or from the menace of conflicts of interests. Seeing, however, that it is impossible to deal fully with all these forms in the present short article, I shall confine attention to the study of the basic order of friendly accord.

Based on Sentiment

What must be done in order to realize and maintain the order of friendly accord which forms the vital basis of cooperative existence? One point worth careful attention in this connection is that this order cannot be created artificially. That is to say, the relationship of friendly accord cannot be created by mere conquests or by the inauguration of trade relations. It must have for its foundation something higher—a sentiment of longing after what is natural or predestined, not mere goodwill or kindness which attends intercourse of some form or other. Goodwill or kindness accompanying intercourse is bound to end with the termination of this intercourse.

As for the friendly accord under discussion, however, it is deeply rooted in a relationship which is natural and predestined. It must nevertheless be noted that the existence of such a relationship is one thing and the prevalence of this loving sentiment is another. When this sentiment is actually in being, it is invariably traceable to this natural and predestined relationship. It is not a sentiment growing out of any intercourse newly opened; it is one which has come forth in its true color after having been estranged or eclipsed by certain circumstances. This feeling is centripetal by nature, or, in other words, it has the solid center around which a relationship of harmonious cooperation can be formed. It is true that a relationship of coercion and submission also has the pivot on which cooperation centers, but as the relationship in this instance is centrifugal, the party holding the central position has to exert power and compulsion over those in subjection in order to maintain cooperation.

The natural and predestined relationship which forms the basis of the Common Prosperity Region of East Asia may be considered in four divisions, namely, racial kinship, geographical propinquity, sentimental similarity and communal destiny. The general policy for constructing the Common Prosperity Region must, above all, be framed along the lines of strengthening these four factors and of deepening the consciousness of their potency on the part of the component peoples.

Referring, first, to racial kinship, how should it be strengthened? It would be too naive an approach to try to solve this problem by encouraging the mixture of blood among the East Asiatic peoples. That the mixture of blood will follow the construction of the Common Prosperity Region, more or less, is, of course, quite conceivable, and, indeed, intermarriage between two Asiatics is much more natural than intermarriage between Eastern and Western individuals. But such intermarriage should be regarded as a natural outcome of the tightening of the ties of friendly accord among the partner nations within the Common Prosperity Region rather than as the means of promoting friendly accord among them.

The aim in view should be to make the constituents of the new East Asiatic Common Prosperity Region capable, physically, mentally and spiritually, of discharging successfully their responsibility for developing the future destiny of East Asia. To promote this end, special care must be taken to see that all component nations acquire strength as nearly matched with each other as possible. To set up mechanical equality is, of course, out of the question. On the other hand, steps calculated to widen the disparity in strength between the rulers and the ruled such as were habitually taken by Western Powers should be avoided. What must, then, be done to effect the elimination of disparity and the realization of approximation? Three methods may be conceivable, theoretically at least, according to the standards to be chosen for effecting approximation in strength.

Fixing A Standard

The standard may be fixed at one of the lowest order among the peoples within the Region or at one of medium order or at one of the highest order. Needless to say, "approximation" does not mean equalization. Disparity of some extent must, in any case, exist, but it should not be great. No matter which standard may be chosen, a curve indicating disparity will be formed, but the choice of the standard will affect the height of the curve considerably.

If East Asia were to live, completely detached from the other parts of the world, the height of the curve of disparity might not matter much, for, in any event, each would have its proper place and peace and order be ensured within East Asia. In view of the prevailing and future conditions of the world, however, it is imperative that East Asia should maintain its dignified existence in the world by its own exertions, and this renders it necessary for the strength of all East Asiatic peoples to be enhanced, physically and mentally. It therefore follows that the standard of "approximation" must be fixed at the highest point.

The question of how to deepen the consciousness of racial kinship claims our attention next. Two methods suggest themselves in this regard. One is to vindicate and bring home the fact of racial kinship to the East Asiatic nations chiefly through researches and education. The other is to see that they realize this truth by actual experience. The former is very important as the basic method, but at the present stage of construction special importance attaches to the latter.

The exchange of promising young men not only for the acquisition of knowledge but for personal contact with the conditions of life in each other's country or the encouragement of extensive journeys within the bounds of East Asia so as to increase chances of personal experience of racial kinship may be recommended, among other things, but such things must necessarily be deferred until after the construction of the Common Prosperity Region, for undertakings of the kind are next to impossible in the existing circumstances. What can be done at the present juncture is for the Japanese citizens in all parts of East Asia to try to bring racial kinship home to the peoples among whom they are living by their daily conduct of life.

Lastly, we must consider the problem of how to demonstrate positively and concretely the significance of racial kinship. This problem is closely bound up with the question of how to make the composite peoples share in the work of constructing, maintaining and developing the Common Prosperity Region. As I mentioned before, cooperation of some form is possible even among the nations whose relationship is that of the oppressor and the oppressed or that of mutual exploitation of each other, but as cooperation in this case is compulsory, it is, so to speak, without its soul, and it can be maintained only by constant pressure exerted by the oppressor. Due to this circumstance, the scope of cooperation in this instance is curtailed drastically. For instance, under Western rule, the activities of the Eastern peoples were confined to the production of raw materials and foodstuffs. This, coupled with favored natural conditions of life, gradually engendered in them the habit of being content with merely living on from day to day. Such a habit of living on the part of the oppressed was, of course, very convenient to their domineering rulers, and the latter tried various measures to encourage and perpetuate it.

On the contrary, for the construction, maintenance and development of the East Asiatic Common Prosperity Region, its component peoples cannot be allowed to remain addicted to such a habit of living, for their active participation and cooperation is imperative, if the Common Prosperity Region is to be constructed, maintained and developed properly. Thus, the significance of racial kinship must be objectified in the nature and scope of cooperation and in its qualitative and quantitative improvement.

To Awaken Labor

It used to be said that the Malai people are naturally so indolent that they are incapable of intensive labor, and this allegedly indolent character was welcomed by the Western rulers whose principle of rule is to keep their subject nations at a low level. The policy pursued was, therefore, to leave their indolence alone and to import Chinese coolies into the country to alleviate the shortage of labor. Such a policy is, however, absolutely out of the question under the principle of friendship which underlies the construction of the Common Prosperity Region. One of the most important requisites for the construction of the Common Prosperity Region is, indeed, to inculcate the right view of labor among all peoples within it and awaken in them a strong sense of duty so that they may contribute to the construction of industrious nations.

Let us now consider the question of geographical propinquity. What must we do in order to maintain and strengthen the ties of geographical propinquity, to heighten and deepen the consciousness of this propinquity and to objectify its significance? I have neither space nor time to dwell upon this question at length, but I may say that the most important step to be taken in this connection is to improve all means of traffic and communication. The geographical contiguity of East Asiatic countries has been thwarted by the predominance of Western means of conveyance. The situation was such that, in terms of time, facilities and safety, it was far easier for us to go to Western regions than to go to certain districts in East Asia. Western communication thus conquered geographical distance and created artificial "nearness" and "remoteness."

To improve all means of communication within the Common Prosperity Region is to restore the natural "nearness" which has been rendered remote artificially. In order to heighten and deepen the consciousness of geographical propinquity, better facilities must be provided and greater encouragement be given for travels for inspection and other purposes within the Common Prosperity Region.

Lastly, as to sentimental similarity and communal destiny, due note must be taken of the fact that steps to be taken to strengthen them, to deepen the consciousness of them and to demonstrate their significance are of high educational importance. No measure of educational significance can be expected to bring its results in a short time, though its effects will be very far-reaching, if carried out successfully. Sustained and constant efforts are imperatively required; attempts to reap good results quickly can only defeat their own ends. This rule also applies to the case of strengthening and fructifying racial kinship and geographical propinquity. This offers a marked contrast with the steps to be taken in regard to the establishment of the legal order and the economic order, for in the case of these two forms of order, the desired results must be realized as quickly as possible, and the policies framed must be put into practice most vigorously. The right course to be pursued for the construction of the Common Prosperity Region is to carry out in harmony the steps which are of dissimilar, seemingly incompatible, nature—steps which are educational and gradual and those which, concerned closely with politics, require speedy execution—with due regard for the conditions actually prevailing.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA

Re-election of Roosevelt Seems A Foregone Conclusion

(From Oriental Economist)

Part I

With the termination of the National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic, both held in Chicago, the former in the last week of June and the latter during July, the United States has entered a busy campaign season. "Busy," indeed, is too mild a term to describe the animation of the season, which is so spectacular and significant. It stirs up the people to the superlative degree because in the event of a new President being elected, a complete change in politics is liable to come. Often it occasions a thoroughgoing reversal of the political and social order. Even if the same President is re-elected and no great change results, the expectancy of the barest possibility of such change is sufficient to arouse the spectacle which is beyond question the biggest in American political life. Excitement lasts nearly half a year, culminating in the election in November.

If nepotism is not so common in American bureaucracy as in some European countries or in China, "spoils systems" in party politics is characteristic and rampant in America like nowhere else. A new administration under a new President involves changes of all important and countless subordinate posts, from that of the Secretary of State who has his office next to the White House, down to those of party bosses in big cities and even of the "cops" patrolling in the slums.

The succession to the administration by the new President means the scrapping of old policies as well as of the existing machinery of the government which the retiring party had set up. It inevitably entails "firing and hiring" en masse on a nationwide scale. Therefore, the people's excitement is not altogether unwarranted, but why should we outsiders take interest in the election, which obviously is the concern of the American people? It is because of the part America plays in world politics with increasing audacity and arrogance. Its bearing on the war situation cannot be dismissed as business which the outside world need not mind.

The person nominated by the Republican National Convention is Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York. The Democratic nominee is, as was generally expected, again Franklin D. Roosevelt who has already served three terms. Though prediction is hazardous as yet, Roosevelt's re-election for another term seems like a foregone conclusion.

Peculiar Features

Every election in America has its peculiar features which react favorably or unfavorably upon one or the other of the candidates. Among such we may point out at least the following three or four as most outstanding.

The first, and by far the most important feature is that the election will be carried out at the height of war—a war without parallel in either its dimensions or its gravity, and which Roosevelt and his consorts chose to designate as the "War of Survival." This is definitely advantageous to the man actually in power because the folly of changing one's horse in midstream is apparent to all. Unless his opponent succeeds in finding decisive and unchallengeable grounds which render the change of horse in midstream absolutely imperative, Roosevelt will be allowed to remain in the White House, as the mere plea of wartime necessity will prove sufficient to keep him in his saddle. True, Roosevelt won his last election by promising the people among other things that he would not send American boys to fight in foreign lands. Now, however, having drawn the nation into the war, he has broken his promise, but the people most likely will condone this in view of the precedent set by Wilson who won his first election for having kept America out of war, but to whom the people rallied in the next election as the President who would lead America to victory.

In wartime, as a rule, a conservative has less chances of popular support. Until recently, Dewey was known as an isolationist. It is only when the possibility of Presidential nomination became more or less certain that he adopted a new stand to back America's war efforts. In other words he now supports interventionism, yet his attitude lacks the aggressiveness of Roosevelt. In this respect Dewey makes a poor showing compared with his warlike rival. Unlike in the earlier stages of the Pacific War when America was subject to nothing but ignominious defeats, the people have become more war-minded, seeing in the war an opportunity for political and economic aggrandizement. On this score, undoubtedly, Roosevelt runs a better chance than his opponent.

The second feature is that Roosevelt is running for a fourth term, in violation of the sacred tradition established by George Washington and honored since by all Presidents who succeeded him. On the surface, this would seem to count against Roosevelt, because so flagrant an infringement upon the very principle of democracy will not be tolerated by the upholders of America's traditions. Severe criticisms will be leveled against him by the press and at people's forums and, in fact, influential groups in Congress are already raising vociferous protests in defense of what they regard as the unwritten Constitution of the United States, forbidding any man to serve more than two terms as President. To expect Roosevelt to stumble on this issue, however, is to err by overestimating the so-called "democracy" in America. Few people in the world cry louder than the Americans for democracy; fewer still violate it more callously than they in daily life. They preach democracy a great deal and practice it to some extent, but dictatorship is neither wholly unknown nor truly unwelcome to the American minds. At heart the Americans are hero-worshippers and admirers of powerful dictatorial ways. Dictatorship is widely practiced in the United States in the management of huge industrial plants, business, politics and elsewhere.

F.D.R. Firmly Entrenched

If it is a crime in the minds of the American people for a President to serve more than two terms, Roosevelt should have been defeated in the campaign of 1940 when he ran for the third term. Having served for three terms, he is now firmly entrenched and his position is more secure than ever. And the people, after having duly re-elected him for the third time, cannot accuse him suddenly of inordinate ambition of remaining in office indefinitely. If the people of the United States requested him to continue his office, as Roosevelt put it in his crafty reply [illegible], he has "no more right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line." Quite likely, his candidacy for the fourth term will prove to be a greater element [illegible] in his favor than [illegible].

The third feature of this election is that Roosevelt's New Deal is on trial. This is [illegible] to be [illegible]. When the Democrats came into power in 1933, America was in ruins after the economic crash and depression. The New Deal Act was offered as an expedient for recovery and it was apparently meant to be a panacea for all ills. The scheme, as some Americans put it in their own language, was "to soak the rich and succor the poor." It was designed to provide relief and effect recovery in industry and agriculture primarily at the expense of the wealthy and by utilizing the resources in the country.

The N.R.A. and A.A.A., experimented at the outset, were declared "unconstitutional" by the Supreme Court and had to be tried afresh in some other form. [illegible] when subsequently [illegible] vigorously after 1936, the entire scheme of the New Deal has become a target of bitter criticism. From all quarters it has been assailed as wasteful and extravagant, inefficient and demoralizing, benefiting only certain classes of American citizens and detrimental to the rest. Applied for eight or nine years, the laws under the New Deal have begun to arouse wide resentment. Criticisms against them are no longer confined to certain regions of the country, or certain classes of the people. It is on this issue that the stern verdict of the people is awaited.

As the fourth feature of the present election, we may mention the striking contrast of the two candidates. By coincidence, both Roosevelt and Dewey were Governor of New York, which raises the question of who will carry the New York State in the election. Apart from this, there is little else to compare in the two candidates. With the record of three terms of Presidency and by being the senior by 20 years, Roosevelt stands in the estimate of his supporters as a weighty national figure, mature with long experience and eminently qualified for the post, whereas Dewey is enjoying [illegible] popularity because of his youthful vigor.

(To Be Concluded)

[illegible] FROM PRISON

By [illegible] GANDHI

For whom doth I harbor ill-will?
God dwells in all men,
All men [illegible] altar in his [illegible],
[illegible] the [illegible],
I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Interdepartmental Committee
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BRITISH ARE HEADING FOR DUTCH FRONTIER, NORTHEAST BELGIUM

Reich Routs Yanks From Liege; Bulk of U.S. 7th Army Is Pushing Toward Belfort

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—With Canadian reinforcements, General Dempsey's army exerted greater efforts to force a breakthrough between Antwerp and Hasselt in the direction of southeast Holland and the northeastern corner of Belgium. But despite this considerable strengthening the British troops are still fighting for the Albert Canal line, namely the expansion of their small bridgeheads on the northern and eastern bank of that Canal, north of Antwerp, and northwest of Hasselt.

A fierce four-hour battle developed yesterday morning on the northern bank of the Albert Canal and after suffering heavy losses, the British succeeded in enlarging their bridgehead there. In the afternoon, however, German paratroops launched a surprise counter-attack and completely wiped out the enemy foothold. In this short but decisive battle, German close-range weapons accounted for 21 enemy tanks and another 13 were knocked out by anti-tank guns.

British troops standing between the Schelde mouth and along the Albert Canal discontinued their attacks against the Merxem industrial region in the northern outskirts of Antwerp.

The left wing of the American 1st Army, on the other hand, after a north outflanking movement entered the fortified zone and town of Liege from the south. After grim street-fighting, counter-attacking German troops completely swept the enemy troops out of the city and pushed them back to the eastern bank of the Meuse River.

Meanwhile, the right wing of the American 1st Army which for the past week has been struggling to cross the Meuse between Dinant and Sedan finally with the bringing up of superior forces yesterday crossed the river on the broad front. German rearguards disengaged themselves toward the central Ardennes and established new defense positions at the Lesse and Semoise rivers where they stopped the enemy advance and severe fighting is still continuing there.

In the Lorraine frontier, American troops who during the past two days were brought to a standstill by German counter-attacks again yesterday rushed the front and this time penetrated the region between Metz and Briey. Another unit also approached Metz from the west. Further south in the Moselle region, enemy attacks near Pont-a-Mousson and east of Toul were fruitless.

In the historical battle area off the Burgundy Gate, fighting increased to still greater violence. From the south, American and Algerian troops attacked the German barrier positions in the Doubs Valley. One American group penetrated the southern section of Besancon while another formation by-passed the village and moved eastward for the Burgundy Gate. This thrust was checked temporarily but fighting is still raging.

Also the bulk of the American 7th Army between the Swiss border and Doubs has turned northeastward and is heading for Belfort. German resistance in the Doubs Valley and approaches to the gateway in the meantime has been greatly strengthened.

NOT EAGER FOR FRONTLINE

Yankee Convalescents Had Enough of Fighting, Check-Up Reveals

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—None of the more than 17,000 American soldiers who were either wounded or became sick in the Pacific war zone, now recuperating at hospitals in [illegible], Florida, and Santa Barbara, California, desire to return to the fighting line again, it was revealed in a recent investigation, according to the American weekly, Time, reports a New York dispatch.

All of these soldiers realize that when they have recovered, they will be sent to the front again, but not desiring to see the firing line, they are purposely delaying their recovery and trying to remain under medical care as long as possible.

SOVIETS COMMENCE VISTULA OFFENSIVE

3 Motorized Columns From Danube Bridgeheads Push Way Into Bulgaria

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—For the first time in many weeks the Soviets yesterday attacked with comparatively strong infantry formations supported by tanks in the sector between the Vistula and lower reaches of the San River. This assault is believed to be the first phase of the major Soviet offensive in this area.

Heavy fighting took place south of Sanok as well as at Krosno and at Dembica. Focal point of the fighting, however, remained at the lower reaches of the Narev. Soviet attempts to throw a bridge across the river under cover of heavy artillery fire were frustrated by concentrated German fire.

During the past four weeks, Soviet troops in the Baranow bridgehead at the big Vistula bend attempted repeatedly to force a breakthrough in the German lines, but due to strong resistance all attacks were foiled. On the contrary, German counter-attacks considerably narrowed the Soviet bridgehead.

According to the latest count, German troops during the fighting in this sector destroyed or captured numerous tanks, 650 self-propelling guns and close to 1,000 guns of various calibers in addition to capturing 3,000 prisoners. Also northeast of Warsaw, 314 Soviet guns and tanks were destroyed or captured.

Heavy fighting was also revived yesterday in the Baltic countries. On the Estonian-Latvian Front, Soviet formations launched attacks of battalion strength in five different places in the Mitau area and in hand-to-hand fighting, all attacks were repulsed. The Soviet plan to drive the Germans from the ground they captured during the past two days was thus completely frustrated.

Further to the east in the Modohn area, German formations launching a surprise attack drove the Soviet troops out of their positions and regained strong footholds in the favorable hilly country.

In the Rumanian sector, the Soviets starting from their Danube bridgeheads on the Rumanian-Bulgarian border advanced with three strong motorized columns into the interior of Bulgaria. One column which started from Silistra moved in a southerly direction aiming toward the Aegean Sea, while the other two columns started from Giurgiu and Turnu-Magurelle respectively. Their goal seems to be the Shipka Pass and the Araba-Konak Pass.

In the Rumanian area, large units of the Soviet 6th Tank Army are en route from Bucharest in a westerly direction. Part of this force is moving in the direction of Turnu Severin while another column is advancing northward and northwestward in the direction of Hermannstadt to relieve the hard pressed Rumanian troops fighting in that sector.

French Refugees in Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—Several hundreds leading French scientists including numerous physicians have arrived in Germany this week, according to a Berlin report. These scientists declared that they were forced to escape from the terroristic rule in France and had decided to take refuge in Germany.

B-29 Airfields Bombed

Domei

CANTON, September 10.—The Japanese Air Force bombed the U.S. B-29 airfields in the vicinity of Chengtu on the night of September 8, according to a Chungking report.

TUNGAN IS CAPTURED BY JAPANESE UNITS IN HUNAN OPERATION

Nippon Troops Enter Hsinning, Advance to Chuanhsien to Menace Kwangsi Province

By Y. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 9.—In the wake of their occupation of Lingling, the swiftly advancing Imperial Units seized Tungan, an important point near the Kwangsi-Hunan frontier, and then crossing the steep mountainous area marking the provincial border, entered Hsinning, 70 kilometers west of Lingling, on the morning of September 8.

On the other hand, another Japanese Unit advanced toward the Hunan-Kwangsi boundary, in a lightning move along the border road, and reached within striking distance of Chuanhsien, 80 kilometers west of Lingling, and an important point in Kwangsi Province.

Thus, the crossing into Kwangsi Province by the Japanese is now considered as only a question of hours.

Attacking Chingtien, Wenki

Domei

CANTON, September 10.—Japanese Forces are now fiercely attacking Chingtien, midway between Lishui and Wenchow, while another unit has turned around Chingtien and is now engaged in a fierce battle in the neighborhood of Wenki, 10 kilometers east of Chingtien, according to a Chungking report.

Japanese Hold Lhameng

By T. FUJII and K. SUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 9.—Furious enemy attack continued with three divisions of the Yunnan Expeditionary Eighth Army pitted against the Japanese position at Lhameng from their advantageous positions on the Nu River shore with the cooperation of the United States air force but on September 2, a large unit of the enemy forces that attacked the Japanese position at Wangchiashui, was completely smashed by numerically inferior Japanese Forces.

The enemy retreated once, but again at early dawn of September 4, reinforced by reserve units, attacked the Japanese position under the protection of artillery fire. However, the Imperial Forces in a hand-to-hand battle completely smashed the enemy intention of regaining Lhameng.

It was revealed by enemy war prisoners taken in the battle that 19 officers and 379 soldiers were killed, while one regimental commander, three battalion commanders and seven company commanders were wounded. The enemy took a desperate chance to retake Lhameng in an attempt to remove obstacles in the supply route to the Nu River positions but his plan has been smashed.

TERMS TO RUMANIA BARED

Maniu Discloses Stiff Soviet Conditions Accepted by Regime

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Ankara radio said yesterday that Rumanian State Minister Maniu has disclosed that the armistice signed by the Soviet and Rumanian Governments last month contains the following terms:

Bessarabia and Bukovina will be returned to the Soviet Union.

2. Rumania will allow through passage for the Soviet forces and will place all means of transportation at the disposal of the Soviets.

4. Rumania will pay war indemnities to the Soviet.

4. Soviets will hold the unoccupied area in Rumania for the duration of military operations.

5. Soviets will accept the injustice of the Vienna agreements and will give their full support to Rumanian claims for Transylvania.

Reuters added that, under the Vienna award, over one-half of Transylvania was ceded to Hungary by Rumania.

Roosevelt, Halifax Confer

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Following his military conferences with army and naval leaders yesterday, President Roosevelt today conferred with diplomatic as well as economic advisers and with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, according to a Washington dispatch.

Victory Resolution to Be Passed To Turn All Energy to War Drive

The House of Representatives is expected to bring up a Conclusive Victory Resolution in Observance of the Imperial Will today and adopt it unanimously.

The Resolution will be quite different from previous ones adopted by the Representatives, it was explained on Sunday in Parliamentary quarters.

The Resolution is in keeping with the situation which finds the 100,000,000 people of Japan deeply stirred by the Imperial Rescript granted at the opening of the 85th Extraordinary Diet Session which comes to an end today.

The passage of the Resolution in the House would mark the start of a period during which all members of the House of Representatives will be exclusively concerned in the achieving of victory.

The Resolution, which fully manifests to the whole world the determination of the House of Representatives to carry the war to victory will be clarified in a speech by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

Through a national movement the House will seek the people's support in forming a State structure for certain victory. In this the Representatives feel that they will be making themselves helpful to the Imperial Forces in striking the fatal blow to the enemy.

V-1 HAVOC DETAILS IN ENGLAND BARED

2,900 Airmen and 450 Planes Lost in 80 Days Battle Against Flying Bombs

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—Disclosing new details of the flying bomb havoc, the British Government declared today that the battle of London was over, except possibly for the last few shots.

With their wartime black-out due to end in 10 days time, Londoners received more cheer in the announcement by Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Duncan Sandys that perfected defenses and anti-Axis encirclement of the bases of the V-1 had virtually ended the menace of the German "vengeance weapon."

Sandys disclosed that 2,900 anti-Axis airmen and 450 planes had been lost in the 80 days campaign against the flying-bomb in addition to more than 5,000 deaths in England as a result of the bombing.

Sandys, who has been in charge of counter-measures, revealed that the campaign against the V-1 had begun more than a year before the actual launching of the attacks in June, with anti-Axis airmen blasting away at the "rocket coast" across the Channel where the Germans had established launching platforms.

It was unlikely that the final casualties and damage from the bombardment will be disclosed before Parliament reconvenes on September 26. Some of the newsmen at Sandys' press conference gained the impression that the anti-Axis advance along the French coast had knocked out a much heavier rocket bomb than the V-1 before it could be used against London.

"I am a little chary of talking about the V-2," Sandys said. "We do not know quite a lot about it. In a very few days time, however, I feel that the press will be walking all over these places in France and will know a great deal more than we do now."

No complete official figures are available but it is a conservative guess that at the height of the V-1 attack there may have been close to 2,000,000 or about 25 per cent of London's population evacuated. Sandys also disclosed that 92 per cent of the fatalities occurred in the London area.

GANDHI AND JINNAH MEET

Frank Discussions Held on Hindu And Muslim Problems

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslem League, met today at Jinnah's home on Malabar Hill and began discussions which may lead to the settlement of India's Hindu-Muslim problem, according to a Bombay dispatch.

After their three-hour conference, both leaders admitted that it had been frank and friendly and that the talks will be resumed on Monday.

All approaches to Jinnah's residence are strongly guarded by police and no one is allowed in without a permit, the report added.

Landing Claims Denied

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—Anti-Axis reports which claimed that Anglo-American troops had landed on the Jugoslav coast facing the Adriatic Sea has not been confirmed by Berlin. German military quarters merely declared today that possibly a few paratroops were landed in Jugoslavia to support Tito's army but that they were not very many.

FORRESTAL ADMITS JAPAN'S AIR POWER

Japanese Have Improved Their Planes Considerably, Says U.S. Navy Secretary

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—The Japanese are now able to mass their air power in a comparatively small area and a "long and hard" fight is in prospect, declared James Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, at a press conference.

Forrestal added that Japan could now mass their air power in a narrower theater of action, the Philippines, China and Japan Proper. He went on to say that the Japanese obviously have been saving their planes and their forces for engagements to come. He pointed out that Japan had made many important technical improvements in their planes.

Thus, the United States navy will face quantitatively and qualitatively stronger Japanese air power in the coming year, he continued. He revealed that Japanese planes of every type, both land-based and carrier-based, now have greater fire-power, speed, range and load capacity. United States planes have been improved too, he said, but the U.S. does not now have as big a technical advantage over Japan as a year ago.

MINDANAO AGAIN RAIDED BY ANTI-AXIS AIR FORCES

Over 1,700 Carrier-Borne Planes Attack Islands of Palau and Yap

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 10.—Intercepting a formation of about 300 enemy carrier-borne fighters and bombers that came attacking the southern part of Mindanao Island yesterday morning, Japanese Units in their fierce counter-attack inflicted tremendous damage upon the enemy raiders. These enemy aircraft are believed to have hopped off from an enemy task force which appeared in the waters near Palau and Yap Islands after September 6.

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 10.—Carrier-borne planes of an enemy task force operating off Palau and Yap Islands have been raiding the two islands since September 6. More than 1,000 carrier-borne planes attacked the islands on September 7 and on the following day a total of 700 aircraft appeared over the islands.

In a counter-attack, the Japanese Forces inflicted considerable damage to the enemy.

ARGENTINA SCORES HULL

Withdrawing Delegate From Meeting at Montevideo

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Argentina is withdrawing its delegate from the Emergency Committee for Inter-American Political Defense which meets at Montevideo, the Argentine Foreign Ministry announced today, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Foreign Minister General Orlando Peluffo yesterday declared that he "disagreed" to the reaction of U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement to the press that Argentina formed a focal point for Fascism in the Western Hemisphere. Peluffo charged that Hull had no basis whatsoever for his statement.

ISHIWATA REVEALS AMERICAN AMBITION FOR WORLD CONTROL

Imperialistic Aim Behind International Currency Fund Plan, Budget Committee Told

The international currency fund decided at the Anti-Axis Currency Conference recently held at Washington signifies Britain's loss of its position as the guiding influence in world economy and the manifestation of the first concrete plan of dollar imperialism of the United States by means of military and economic threat to the whole world, said Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, in reply to questions by Santaro Nakamura, at the Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives, Sunday morning. The Finance Minister's reply substantially follows:

"The establishment of the so-called international currency fund was decided at the anti-Axis currency conference, called by President Roosevelt at Washington in July. But what is intended by the United States and Britain is to distract the attention of their own people from the present condition and the future difficulty of the war, and to make anti-Axis nations dream of the final British-American victory. Fundamentally speaking, Britain is eagerly trying to maintain her economic position, while the United States entertains an ambition to lay her foundation for a new world Empire, by utilizing the present confusion caused by the war.

British Outlook Gloomy

"That is to say Britain has already exhausted her foreign credit and furthermore has incurred large debts to foreign countries, and thus, it is evident that she will lose her position of the world banking center. When manpower and material losses are considered, the economic future of Britain must be said to be extremely sad. The original draft for the international currency fund has adopted much of the British plan, but it is undeniable that it is the American plan that was finally adopted. Furthermore, the anti-Axis currency conference, held in July, has made the economic fall of Britain clearer. The final plan adopted at the conference shows that the control of Britain by the United States, her creditor nation, has greatly increased. At a conference participated by 44 anti-Axis nations, Britain lost her position as a guiding power in world economy, and the question of the international currency fund has become the funeral march for Britain.

"The main feature of the structure of the international currency fund is to form a stabilization fund of $10,000,000,000 to be invested by all anti-Axis nations, and the fund is to be utilized by all participant nations at a stabilized exchange rate. By this means, it is planned to give all nations banking facilities and to establish a free order for settlements of accounts among them. The main feature is that gold will be given the central position in the settlement of accounts. The value of the currencies of all nations is to be decided in gold or U.S. currency, and gold is guaranteed its position as the means for unlimited international settlement. Another feature is that it is intended to adjust world economy by this currency structure.

"The collapse of the gold standard originated in the "internal protection first" principle of the United States, and the exchange control of all other nations is nothing but a self-protective measure. But, covering her eyes to this fact, the United States is attempting to reconstruct world economy by stabilization of currency and revival of free exchange transactions.

World-Rule Aimed

"Needless to say, the stabilization of world economy cannot be expected without the adjustment of economic relations. But the United States is not trying to stabilize banking relations and revive the freedom of transactions, but is attempting to place on all nations the burden of maintaining free exchange dealings, by force of treaties. Just as Britain controlled world economy by restricting the freedom of other nations through the international gold standard system, the United States aims to rule the world as she wishes, hiding behind the international co-operation structure. Just as Britain controlled world economy by gold, the United States is now planning to give gold again the full power by a new structure called the international currency fund.

"The promise to the establishment of the so-called free international economy with the United States as its center, is the so-called Dollar Imperialism. The investment of $6,000,000,000 by the United States in the International Currency Fund and the Recovery and Development Bank is only a step toward that end. To the anti-Axis nations, the United States dollar is a great temptation. Also, it must not be forgotten that the United States has recently been using threats and pressure, militarily and economically, on all parts of the world. The despotic structure of the United States has appeared as the "International Currency Fund," and the first concrete plan under Dollar Imperialism is manifested in the "International Currency Fund."

War Minister Reports Japanese Air Success At Budgetary Session

War Minister Field Marshal Gen. Sugiyama made the following announcement, Sunday, at the Budget Committee session of the Lower House, regarding the recent Japanese air successes in China: "Our Air Forces in the China area attacked the Chengtu airfield group, bases of the B-29 bombers, on the night of September 8 and blasted the Anshan and Penhsihu raiders immediately after their landing. Results so far ascertained are: Five planes set ablaze and 11 planes damaged. (Both confirmed). Two of our planes have not yet returned. One B-29 that made a forced landing at Laohokow on the morning of September 9 was set ablaze. Thus, the losses caused the enemy total 40 planes, shot down, set ablaze or damaged . . . in other words, about one-half of 80-odd planes that raided South Manchoukuo, while our losses totaled six planes."

MOSCOW ENDS WAR AGAINST BULGARIA

Order Issued to Cease Firing; Drafting Peace Terms With Washington and London

Domei

MOSCOW, September 9.—The Soviet Government issued an order at 10 a.m. September 9, to its armed forces in Bulgaria to cease belligerent action and is now drafting peace terms in close cooperation with the American and British Governments, the Soviet Government announced tonight.

Muravieff Cabinet Resigns

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—The Bulgarian Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Constantin Muravieff resigned en bloc on September 9, a little over a week after its formation, according to a Sofia report.

Georgieff Forming Cabinet

Colonel Simon Georgieff, former Premier of Bulgaria, has been ordered to organize a new government following the resignation of the Muravieff cabinet. So far, the following members of the new Cabinet have been decided, according to a Sofia report.

Premier: Shimon Georgieff
War Minister: Colonel Damian Reshkoff
Foreign Minister: Stainoff
Propaganda Minister: Dino Kasalov.

King Simeon Ousts Leaders

The new Propaganda Minister Kasalov of Bulgaria issued the following announcement today:

1. King Simeon II has issued a proclamation removing Prince Cyril and General Michiyoff from the Regency Council, and appointed Prof. Venelin Garneff and Havloff as their successors.

2. All Cabinet Ministers appointed since 1941, and all officials responsible for inviting the crisis of Bulgaria have been arrested and their properties confiscated.

3. The Bulgarian Cabinet will send a commission headed by Prof. Mihailov to negotiate peace with the Soviet Union.

Filov Quits Council Post

Former Premier Bogdan Filov of Bulgaria, who is reputed to be pro-German, has retired from the Regency Council of Bulgaria, according to a Sofia broadcast.

60,599 U.S. Navy Casualties

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—The U.S. Navy Department, according to a Washington report, today announced the casualties of the American Navy, Marines and the Coast Defense Guards up to today as 60,599 including killed, 24,644; wounded, 22,623; missing, 9,000; and prisoners 4,000.

40 B-29'S SMASHED AS NIPPON AIR UNITS DEAL COUNTER-BLOW

Terrific Losses Inflicted on Manchoukuo-Raiders Revealed by Imperial Headquarters

Imperial Japanese Air Units shot down, damaged or set ablaze a total of 40 enemy B-29 bombers on September 8 in their intercepting operations against the anti-Axis air formation that came attacking the districts in South Manchoukuo, blasting the enemy planes on their way to and from the raid as well as over the skies of Anshan, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday.

The Imperial Headquarters also announced that the Japanese Air Units, braving adverse weather conditions, stormed over the enemy air bases around Chengtu and, defying the counter-attacks by enemy fighter planes, attacked a group of the returning anti-Axis aircraft.

Concluding, the Imperial Headquarters revealed that Japanese losses totaled six planes but that the occupant of one of the above planes safely descended by parachute.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
2:30 p.m. September 10

"Our Air Units, on September 8, counter-attacked the enemy B-29 bombers that came attacking the districts in South Manchoukuo on their way, over the skies of Anshan, as well as on their return flight.

"Braving inclement weather conditions, our Air Units, on the same night, swiftly advanced over the airfields around Chengtu while the B-29's were based, and in defiance of the intercepting operations by the enemy fighter planes, caught up with the anti-Axis planes returning from the raid.

"The composite war results known up to the present follow:

Shot down	5 planes (One unconfirmed)
Set ablaze	6 planes
Damaged	29 planes
Total	40 planes

"Losses on our side were six planes. (Occupant of one of these planes descended by parachute)."

Half of Raiders Smashed

Launching vigorous attacks, units of the Japanese Army Air Force in the China area blasted a total of 40 of the much-vaunted B-29 bombers of the China-based U.S. air force within less than 24 hours on September 8—a heavy blow that meant the loss of half of the enemy air strength that carried out the abortive raid on South Manchoukuo on that day.

Upon receiving report of the appearance of enemy planes over the Anshan and Penhsihu areas at 1:20 p.m. on September 8, the Japanese Army planes quickly hopped off from their base and, catching up with the raiders en route toward their objective, launched furious attacks damaging eight B-29 bombers of which four fled in disorder to the southwest, enveloped in smoke.

Intercepting a formation of the enemy planes, another Japanese Air Unit shot down three B-29's and destroyed six others over Anshan before the enemy could carry out their ineffective attack there.

Meanwhile, contacting the enemy raiders on their return flight to their base, the Japanese planes launched fierce attacks against the enemy in the skies over the Chengtu area where they shot down three aircraft (one probable) and damaged two others, all of the B-29 type.

Another B-29 was badly damaged by our airmen over a place near Taiyuan in North China. This plane, emitting black smoke, was forced into wild flight.

With the arrival of the opportune moment, the Japanese Air Units that had been preparing for their offensive against the B-29 bases in the vicinity of Chengtu stormed over the airfields at Hsinchin and Pengshan. Braving inclement weather and in defiance of the [illegible] enemy fighters, the Japanese, though [illegible], directed furious bombings over the two bases for one hour from [illegible] a.m. on September 9 destroying 21 B-29's and setting ablaze five others. In addition, the Japanese succeeded in setting afire the military [illegible] at four places.

[illegible], a part of the Japanese Army planes also attacked the B-29 bases at [illegible], [illegible] and Chungking in the [illegible] of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

PARIS' FALL NOTED BY PRESS IN TOKYO

World Significance of New War Development Stressed in Week's Editorials

International [illegible] of the fall of Paris into anti-Axis hands was stressed by the majority of editorials of leading Tokyo dailies during the week ending on September 9.

The Asahi points out the fact that the current world war is full of lessons for the nations of the world and urges that our nation should make the most of these lessons in order to emerge victorious in the present conflict. The paper contends that the European belligerents had their own lessons during the past five years and profited therefrom. "Britain, through the Dunkirk debacle, learned the meaning of total war from Germany," the journal says. "The Soviet Union suffered terrible privation by losing one-half of European Russia and through this experience learned the German strategy and operations. The United States also arrived at her present [illegible] in the mid-Pacific [illegible] terrible experience at [illegible]. But by far the greatest [illegible] from the present war are the [illegible] of France and the [illegible] of the Soviet Union from her great disaster dealt by the Reich forces. The enemy have endured privations and trials. Germany must do likewise. Japan, too, must learn from German examples."

The Mainichi is averse to attaching undue international importance to the fall of Paris, saying that the city's change of hands is only a military matter and that it may be likened to the German evacuation of Rome which was a mere military necessity. The paper believes that the Western Front has entered its last stage and that real fighting will be commenced shortly. Referring to the latest developments on the Eastern Front, the journal declares that a serious stage has been reached in the Balkan situation. The paper points out that the German defeats in both the Western and Eastern Fronts are due mainly to her inferior air forces and that Japan should learn a lesson from this fact.

French Tragedy Seen

The Yomiuri-Hochi considers it only too natural that the anti-Axis invasion forces were met with the throwing of stones by the French populace instead of being welcomed by them and that the fall of Paris into enemy hands and the establishment of a provisional French government under the leadership of General Charles de Gaulle are tragedies for France. The journal points out that enmity is entertained by all the European peoples who have been exposed to the blind bombings of the Anglo-American air raiders. With the passing of Paris into enemy hands, the political influence of Germany has been replaced by Anglo-American power, the paper observes, and although the enemy have assured the French people independence and liberty, their real aim is to enslave the French nation. The journal finds two elements in France: the one wishing to cooperate with Germany to build up a new order in Europe and to make Europe for Europeans and the other, desiring to make France an Anglo-American colony. The paper warns the French people not to sell their country to their real enemy and to open their eyes to see which is the real France.

The Yomiuri-Hochi takes up the problem of relations between Japan and French Indo-China and, after referring to the recent fall of Paris and the establishment of a French puppet government under De Gaulle and the existing plight of the Vichy Government, the journal says: "Although invaded by the Anglo-Americans and faced by internal disintegration due to the machination of traitors, the Petain regime stands as the only legitimate Government of France. The present unfortunate events facing France will have no effect in the friendly relations between the Axis nations and the French Government and people.

Amicable Ties Unshaken

This is particularly so with French Indo-China which as part of East Asia has recently clarified its position. Our friendly relations with French Indo-China are absolutely unshaken. The Governor-General has been invested with the absolute power of deciding the policies of French Indo-China and this, we believe, will result in furthering the existing cordial relations with this country. In view of the fact that relations between Japan and French Indo-China have advanced to the stage of complete cooperation, it is our desire that the Governor-General will reorganize natural resources, industries and engineering power within its territory so as to contribute toward the strengthening of Japan's fighting power in her prosecution of the Greater East Asia War. Since the French homeland has become the theater of a furious battle and in view of the absolute power granted to the Governor-General, the realization of such policies can be carried out without delay.

The Mainichi regards the Soviet advance into the Mediterranean and western Asia as "the greatest event in the current world war." After referring to a series of steps taken by the Kremlin following the capitulation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the paper continues: "These steps indicate that consent was given by the Anglo-Americans to the southward advance of the Soviet Union and this reveals at least a part of the agreements reached by the Teheran Conference. But we wonder if this consent was given unconditionally. Britain wished to confine the Soviet Union to its original boundaries, since Britain's desire, to regain absolute control of the Mediterranean Sea and to see the small nations of Europe regain their independence. But this supreme desire of Britain was thrown overboard because of the steady southward advance of the Soviet Union."

Anglo-U.S. Unlikely To Give Recognition To De Gaulle Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—London and Washington are not expected to recognize the De Gaulle Government, the Observer states in an article which has caused quite a sensation, according to a London report. The writer of the article declares: "We must face the fact that there are many factions which are well renowned toward President General Charles de Gaulle and which do not approve of the power that he has been granted by the Algiers Committee."

ANGLO-U.S. POWERS CONTROL CHUNGKING

American Equipment Found in Chekiang Areas Abandoned By Chungking Forces

By T. [illegible]
Of the Military Press Corps

LISHUI, September 9.—It has been established as the consequence of the East Chekiang campaign that American and British influence is deeply imbuing the Chungking troops in this part of China.

Evidence of the correctness of this conclusion is furnished by the fact that a large part of the rifles which have been seized by the Japanese in the campaign are of American manufacture as are the tires of practically all motor vehicles that have fallen into Japanese hands.

Further evidence is provided by the drum-cans found by the Japanese at Shuinan, which upon examination have been found to have been made in America.

An inquiry showed that these cans reached China from America some time ago, and the gasoline in them was the hope of the American air force in China in its contemplated attacks on the line of communication between Japan and the Southern Regions and in the air raids on Japan which were to follow them.

Among the hostile elements operating in the East Chekiang area is what is called the International Storming Party.

This party is composed of American and British troops who fled from Shanghai and Hongkong about the time of the start of the War of Greater East Asia and of Chinese pirates and other lawless individuals, from the coasts of Fukien Province.

This rabble is under the direction of Americans and Britishers, who also are serving as advisers to the Chungking Army and instructors to Chungking troops.

A document which fell into Japanese hands after the fall of the walled city of Lishui sheds light on the extent to which Britishers and for that matter Americans are controlling the strategy of the Chungking forces.

The document was a statement of directions to be observed in the 88th Army of the 32nd Army Corps in the matter of defending the East and South Chekiang areas, said among others:

"The laying of mines must be done under the direction of George and Wilson, the British instructors, and men are expected to make a point of doing the mine-laying at night."

It has been brought to light that the 21st Division and 63rd Corps which were organized with a view to their employment in the defense of the walled city of Lishui had planted about 300 mines in two types, 16 and eight kilograms, along strategic roads, round the walled city and at places within the city before they fled.

These facts which have been mentioned will enable one to draw an idea as to the sort of cooperation maintained between America, Britain, and Chungking in Southeast China. They show that America is contributing materials and an air strength, British leadership and Chungking human resources.

BIG AIRCRAFT PLANT IN AMERICA CLOSED

Numerous War Factories Taken Over by U.S. Army Owing to Continuance of Strikes

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—One of the United States largest bomber aircraft production factories, the Willow Run plant of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit was closed today and sent 15,000 employes home following the dispute over the transfer of 20 riveters which led to the walkout of more than 2,000 workers in six departments, according to a Detroit dispatch.

Army Seizes Factories
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—Owing to the six-day strike by 7,000 workers, President Roosevelt issued an order to the U.S. army to take over the Cleveland Graphite and Bronze Company, according to a Reuter report from Cleveland.

In the meantime the general strike by 65,000 members of the Mechanics National Society of America had not been called off late today despite the example set by the taking over of two plants by the U.S. army.

According to a Pittsburg report, two coal mines in Rochester, and Pittsburg which were seized by the Government last week were still idle tonight due to the supervisors union dispute.

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, by order of President Roosevelt, took over 15 more coal mines in which strikes were going on, according to a Reuter report from Washington. The mining companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia provide work for 5,700 men and have a daily production of about 27,000 tons.

SOUTH AMERICA HIT BY RED INFLUENCE

Argentine War Chief Points Out Menace of Communism Sweeping Various States

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—In order to discuss ways and means of preventing the spread of Communism in Argentina, a meeting was held on September 5 by the Argentine Chamber of Commerce and Industry at which War Minister Colonel Juan D. Peron discussed the state of affairs in South America, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Colonel Peron's remarks, in part, were as follows:

"From the Argentine point of view, the conditions existing in her neighboring States are most unsatisfactory. In Chile, for instance, a vigorous Communist movement has been going on for several years. In Bolivia, too, Communism is finding increased support among many sections of the public.

"Agents of the Soviet Union are unusually active in Uruguay, trying to convert the people to the Red doctrine, and there is no getting away from the possibility of Brazil being seriously affected by Communistic influence.

"Such is the state of affairs in the countries just across the Argentine frontiers. What will become of Argentina if she has got to face a serious unemployment problem?"

The War Minister stressed by asking Argentine capitalists to show as much liberality of mind as possible in any steps they may take in order to meet developments.

EDEN SEES VICTORY NEAR

Britain Using Full Strength Against Japan When European War Over

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, speaking at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, tonight said that the "day of victory is not far away" and promised that after the end of the European War "Britain will throw her full resources into the war against Japan," according to a London dispatch.

He said that the Japanese "have overrun vast territories which formed a part of the British Commonwealth and Empire. We are determined to see that our victory is utterly complete," he stressed, but warned that after the European War is over "please let us not think it is all over and feel that allied unity and strength can be dissipated."

French Casualties Bared

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—President General Charles de Gaulle today disclosed some figures to show how deadly was the fighting at the outskirts of Paris before the Germans were finally routed, according to a Paris report. He said that 1,486 Frenchmen were killed and over 7,500 wounded in the battle for the liberation of the city.

¥1,000,000 for Nippon Army, Navy Planes Donated by Leader for Indian Freedom

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India donated ¥500,000 each to the Japanese Army and Navy on Saturday for the construction of aircraft. In this connection, Mr. Bose, through the Imperial Japanese Army at the front sent the following message to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso who, together with the Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, immediately dispatched a message of thanks to Mr. Bose.

The message from Mr. Bose follows, in substance:

"On behalf of the Provisional Government of Free India, I have the honor of donating ¥500,000 each to the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy as a symbol of the strong bond of friendship which firmly unites Japan and Free India throughout the current war against their common enemies. The amounts are intended for the construction of aircraft. I and the Indian people shall be infinitely pleased to have this small donation accepted by your country."

REICH IS PREPARING GRADUAL COMEBACK

Key to Final Victory Lies in German Hands, Declares Goebbels

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—In spite of the present seemingly unfavorable war situation, nevertheless Germany is slowly staging a comeback and a new and more favorable situation will soon develop, declares Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, in an article entitled "Staunchness of Our Faith" published in a recent issue of the weekly, Das Reich. Dr. Goebbels' article, in effect, is as follows:

"The enemy is doing all in his power to force a decision in his favor within the year. Since the enemy's technical start cannot be passed by lightly, the German people must apply their full strength to master the difficulties resulting from these circumstances. It is nevertheless indisputable that Germany is slowly on a comeback and that soon a new and far more favorable war situation will result.

"We do not intend to depend on new wonder weapons as our only hope of changing the tide of war. We must try to grasp and master the cardinal problem which the war represents in the life of a nation from all sides without neglecting either the one or the other. It would be as wrong to assume that modern war is a question of morale as to suppose that it is merely a question of technique.

"In some way the conduct of war must attempt to bring the standard of war technique in harmony with the standard of war morale. Some day history will unquestionably have to admit that in individual phases of this war, we succeeded in guiding the war morale of the German people to victory.

"It must be understood that in this gigantic struggle, we are fighting to decide our nation's fate and that it is a matter of the simplest logic that we must apply our full national power to the effort. The only question is, how the power may be applied to the best advantage.

"There is no doubt that our morale cannot be exceeded. Thus it is our problem to bolster our material power, which is expressed mainly in the quantity and quality of divisions and weapons at our disposal in order to bring it into harmony with the standard of our morale. Apart from the wide measures with which the public is acquainted, a process of reorganization justifying great hopes has been completed in this field during the past four weeks.

"This reorganization demands heavy sacrifices of the nation, but here too lies the road to victory—the only road. The demands which the German Army has placed on the civilians for reserves have been fully complied with. All chances for final victory lie in our own hands. Today it is not so much a question of where we fight but how we fight. We must not allow ourselves to grow weary under the burdens and worries which are inseparable from this kind of war. A long-term war will increase rather than diminish them. But the enemy too cannot carry on the war forever.

"During this summer and fall the enemy has tried by wide-flung operations to force us to our knees just as he tried to break our morale by terror raids last winter. This present attempt is doomed to the same failure which the former already experienced. The more turbulent the times, the more severe the demands on us, the more determined will be our resistance. We have faith in ourselves and in our strength. In the end we are certain to win. The final round will not find us wanting in energy. Our nation is ready for everything. Threats of our enemies cannot bewilder us in the staunchness of our faith which is not rooted in the enemy's weakness but in our own strength."

Sweden Bans Shipments

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—The Swedish Government today officially prohibited the transit of all German freight shipments to and from Norway on Swedish railways. However, under the new Swedish order only German sick and wounded soldiers may pass through Sweden.

LONDONERS SUFFER MOST THROUGH V-1

Anglo-American Air Force Loses 450 Aircraft in Countering Flying Bombs

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—Ninety-two per cent of the fatal casualties from flying bombs occurred in London districts, Duncan Sandys, Chairman of the Committee for Countering Flying Bombs, revealed at a press conference held at the Information Ministry today, according to a London dispatch.

He said that in the battle against the flying bomb, British and American air forces had, together lost nearly 450 aircraft including many heavy and medium bombers and involving a loss of approximately 2,900 airmen. Sandys added that in 80 days the Germans had released over 8,000 bombs.

Most Heavily Bombarded City
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 7.—Greater London was the most heavily bombarded city in the world since the beginning of the invasion of France, the London radio declared on Tuesday evening. The British capital had been attacked more violently and more often than any city or country on earth since General Dwight Eisenhower landed in France.

Firemen and soldiers fought a blazing naphtha dump in southern Britain for 21 hours when a flying bomb set fire to it, according to the London Times. Burning naphtha spread rapidly and threatened to set fire to the neighborhood.

V-1 Resumes Attack

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—Germany renewed her flying bomb attack on London and South England before dawn today after three days of respite and caused additional damage and casualties just as England was rejoicing that the Germans were driven out of range, according to a U.P. dispatch from London.

Bombs struck and scattered South England counties, the report said, adding that the new barrage gave strength to the official warnings that air attacks have not ended.

V-1 Raids Not Ended

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—Under changed conditions German long-range attacks against England continue, state German quarters today blasting the hopes of the British who interpreted the temporary pause in the V-1 shelling as the end of the danger. British hopes were premature and V-1 attacks are by no means concluded, the German circles stressed.

Simply stating that the V-1 attack on South England was resumed this morning, Berlin authorities disclosed no further information as regards the extent to which the flying-bombs have been further developed and how the range has been increased.

TUNNEL TRAFFIC OPENED

Double-Track Line Connects Shimonoseki and Moji

The operation of the double-track line through the tunnel between Shimonoseki and Moji was started on Saturday when the first down freight train left Shimonoseki at 6 a.m. and the first up train carrying coal left Moji at 7 a.m.

At 10 a.m. the same day, a purification ceremony was held at Komoriye in Moji in accordance with Shinto rites. About 300 people, including railway officials and civil engineers attended the rites.

New U.S. Weapons

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—Secret American weapons were disclosed by the New York correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph as follows: (1) Hell Cat tank destroyer, a self-propelled gun capable of developing a speed of 85 kilometers an hour; (2) MM-?0, a heavy tank which may be transported in the air; (3) MM-24 light tank having a firing power of a medium tank; (4) rocket catapult for launching aircraft from small air fields; and (5) Water Weasel, an amphibious lorry.

NELSON HOLDS TALK WITH FINANCE HEAD

Hurley Together With Stilwell Confer With Chiang on Military Problems

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Continuing the series of exploratory conversations in connection with their mission to Chungking, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, today held a long conference with T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, while Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy together with Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in China, Burma and India, resumed their conferences yesterday with General Chiang Kai-shek on military affairs, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Welcomes Nelson, Hurley
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—Extending a warm welcome in its editorial to President Roosevelt's personal envoys, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, and Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy, the Chinese paper, Ta Kung Pao, said, "Despite the setbacks suffered at the hands of the Japanese, the Chinese await the moment when they can deal counter-blows to Japan. The main reason for this deplorable situation is that the Chinese forces are poorly equipped."

Although equipment is not the only vital thing in winning of war, yet one cannot deny that they are basic requirements for successful warfare and a pre-requisite to final victory, added the paper. Industrially backward, China cannot produce fine armaments, particularly with routes cut off from vital material. How can we expect our soldiers to make counter-attacks? asks the Ta Kung Pao.

The editorial states that Nelson and Hurley must be well aware how much American Lend-Lease material so far has been shipped to China. As the American authorities agree to Admiral Chester Nimitz's strategy that Chungking can only crush the Japanese from the mainland of China, the United States should hasten to intensify her material aid to China. Reasonable distribution of war material among the anti-Axis is of paramount importance to the prosecution of the war and it is the duty of the United States to offer adequate material help to China and the duty of China to utilize such help effectively, the paper pointed out.

Many defects exist in Chinese economy, the journal continued, because China still remains largely agricultural and particularly as 80 per cent of industrialized areas are occupied by the Japanese. Agriculture keeps the Chinese people from starvation. Although she has no munition industry to speak of she has fought against a ruthless enemy for more than seven years. In our reconstruction we welcome the capital and help of the United States, the editorial declared.

As announced by Roosevelt on August 19, Hurley will discuss questions concerning military affairs and military supplies while Nelson will touch upon economic problems with Chiang Kai-shek. The Ta Kung Pao hopes that they will successfully fulfil their mission.

U.S. Expenditure Soars

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—The U.S. Department of Commerce yesterday disclosed that American production, savings and expenditures have surpassed the figures of the preceding six-month period, according to a Washington dispatch. The report claimed that national production reached a new high annual rate of $196,000,000,000, while national income soared $158,000,000,000. Individual savings reached an all-time annual peak of $3?,?00,000,000, and consumer expenditures rose to more than $96,000,000,000.

Willkie Raps Parties

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—Wendell Willkie, Republican leader, denounces the American major political parties, Democrat and Republican, for "preparing soil sowing of world war three", according to his article entitled "Cowardice in Chicago" in the Collier's magazine, according to a New York dispatch. Willkie declares: "Both platforms contain irreconcilable paradox which in its plain implication can only confuse, deceive and disillusion the American people."

U.S. Submarine Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—The loss of the United States submarine Robalo (1,525 tons) in the Pacific was announced by the U.S. Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch. The communique said that the Robalo's skipper Lieutenant-Commander Manning M. Kimmel, son of Rear-Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, is missing together with 65 men of the crew. It is recalled that Admiral Kimmel is awaiting court-martial for his connection with the Pearl Harbor incident.

Reich Air Defenders Down 12,000 Raiders During Eight Months

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—Roughly 12,000 Anglo-American aircraft, mostly four-engined bombers, were destroyed by the German air defense during the first eight months of this year, it was announced today. During the first four months from January through April, 4,218 planes were shot down while during the following four months the number increased to 7,662. The huge jump attests to the strengthening of the German air defenses and to the appearance of new types of fighter planes.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 9

In northern France, enemy assaults against the fortresses of Brest, Boulogne and Dunkirk failed. In the fortifications of Le Havre 29 enemy tanks and 12 armored reconnoitring cars were destroyed yesterday. In Flanders, our rearguards continue to engage in bitter defensive fighting against the enemy. Enemy attacks from the Antwerp bridgehead in a northerly direction were smashed. Enemy bridgeheads northwest of Hasselt were narrowed down in counter-attacks. The enemy suffered particularly heavy losses including 21 tanks. The fight for the area northwest of Metz is bitter. Against advanced enemy troops counter-attacks have been launched. At Besancon and farther east at the Doubs River our formations which were brought back from southern and southwestern France are engaged in battle with the enemy, attacking from the south. The enemy is trying with strong forces to penetrate to the door of Burgundy.

Fighting on the Adriatic coast which had temporarily declined in intensity increased again yesterday. Our troops, however, smashed all enemy attacks, some of which were repeated six times, in bitter fighting. One break-in was narrowed down in counter-attack.

In the area of [illegible] in southeastern Transylvania numerous heavy enemy attacks were repelled. Counter-attacks by German and Hungarian formations threw the enemy back at several places. Luftwaffe formations effectively attacked enemy supplies in the [illegible] area. At the northern edge of the Carpathian forest and on the lower Narew renewed enemy attacks failed against the stubborn resistance of our divisions. From the remaining sectors front no major fighting has been reported.

40 B-29's Smashed As Nippon Air Units Deal Counter-Blow

(Continued from Page 1)

stormy weather and heavily bombed these airfields. But, due to poor visibility, the exact results were not ascertainable.

On the other hand, spotting a B-29 bomber that had made a forced landing at Laohokow, a Japanese Air Unit promptly set it ablaze following a furious attack.

In these battles, the Japanese losses were only six planes. From the attack over the Chengtu sector, two Japanese planes have not yet returned. In their vigorous intercepting battles, one plane self-blasted and three others have not yet returned but the occupants of one of these planes successfully descended by parachute.

Although the Japanese Air Units had previously attacked Chengtu in the summers of 1940 and 1941, this is the first attack by the Japanese on the B-29 airfield group around that city.

Since the swift development of the Japanese operations in the Hunan area, the U.S. air force in China has been forced to utilize their bases around Chengtu but even these bases have now become exposed to a great menace as a result of the Japanese attacks on Saturday.

ENEMY INDUSTRIES FACING HARDSHIPS

Transport Lack Hindering Iron And Steel Output, Says Chungking Economic Minister

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—China's young industry is facing hardships and is obliged to carry on with many handicaps, admitted Dr. Wong Wen-hao, Chungking Minister of Economic Affairs, according to a Chungking report.

Wong, who feels that the industrialization of the country is possible, revealed that the regime was making every effort to extend assistance to various industrial enterprises, especially factories removed from war areas.

Among the major strides in China's industrial endeavor, Wong mentioned the coal industry, stating that of the 200,000 tons of coal, 60 per cent were supplied to railways, 25 per cent to factories and 10 per cent to companies. In the distribution of raw material, one-fifth went to the army and the rest shared by mining and irrigation projects. An appreciable amount of the Government's subsidy has been spent on industrial reconstruction and activities are noticeable in electric and hydraulic plants, mines and wells, paper and alcohol distilling plants.

Lack of transportation facilities in interior China is hindering the iron and steel industries, stated Wong. He said that Southwest and Kwangsi and Northwest China produced iron and steel and that the construction of a light railway line would bring coal within easy reach of industrial plants.

Wong urged industrialists to lay a full wartime foundation for peacetime need. In spite of many thorny problems, the time has come to give support to factories in the war areas, increase labor and equipment and support the building of railways, he assured.

When victory is won, Wong said, China will take over all industrial enterprises in the occupied areas and galvanize them into action. We will make full use of foreign capital, personnel, technique and machinery in collaboration with friendly nations, concluded the Economic Minister.

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MORE FOOD COMING FROM MANCHOUKUO

Supply of Farm Products to Japan Will Be Raised, Declares Inagaki

Domei

HSINKING, September 10.—Manchoukuo will increase its supply of agricultural products to Japan this year, stated Yokio Inagaki, Vice-Minister of Agricultural Development of Manchoukuo, in regard to Prime Minister General Koiso's replies given to Kengo Nakamura at [illegible] a plenary session of the House of Representatives to the effect that Japan will do its best to facilitate Manchoukuo's efforts to increase its agricultural output.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts exercised by the Manchoukuo authorities with the sincere cooperation [illegible] the farms, the country at present has every prospect of an abundant harvest, was Mr. Inagaki's opinion, a gist of which follows:—

"The crops have been very successful throughout Manchoukuo this year, damage by floods, insects and disease being [illegible] so far. The harvesting of the crops other than [illegible] this year is expected to be larger than last year by 5 per cent. As for the rice crop, we are in a position to expect an increase of 20 per cent as compared with last year. The Manchoukuo Government has raised its purchasing price of [illegible] and other farm products lately. This measure has been taken in order to express its appreciation of the sincere cooperation on the part of the farmers, who are [illegible] exerted to place as much crops as they can at the disposal of the Government. Thus, Manchoukuo is determined to do its very best for the prosecution of the current war in close cooperation not only with Japan, but also with all [illegible] of Greater East Asia."

NEW SLOVAKIAN CABINET FORMED BY STEFAN TISO

Government Under Tuka Quits; New Prime Minister Is Relative of President

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—The Slovakian Cabinet under Prime Minister Vojtech Tuka submitted its resignation today to President Josef Tiso who appointed a new Government headed by his relative Stefan Tiso, according to a Bratislava dispatch.

The new Cabinet includes the following Ministers retaining their posts: Alexander Mach, Interior; Dr. Mikulas Pruzinsky, Finance; and Dr. Gejza Medricky, National Economy. New appointments are Dr. Stefan Tiso, Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign and Justice Minister; Stefan Hassik, National Defense Minister; Dr. Aladar Kocis, Education Minister; and Ludwig Lednar, Communications and Public Works Minister.

The new Slovakian Prime Minister, who is a relative of President Tiso was formerly President of the Supreme Court of Bratislava. Defense Minister Hassik was head of the Bratislava district, while Education Minister Kocis was Secretary-General of the Slovak Peoples' Party and editor-in-chief of the newspaper Slovak.

BULLITT IS SYMPATHIZER OF REICH, STATES PRAVDA

Paper Refutes Charge That Polish Liberation Committee Has 15 Communist Members

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—William Bullitt, former U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, was sharply attacked by Mr. Demidov in Monday's Pravda, reports the United Press according to Nya Dagligt Allehanda. In this article Bullitt is described as a German sympathizer and a bankrupt spy who was advocating a crusade against the Soviet Union.

Mr Demidov based his attack on an article by Bullitt in Life which he said contained 30 untruths and Mr. Demidov stressed, Bullitt had established the world record. He particularly resents Bullitt's statement that 15 members of the Polish Committee of Liberation, including President Morawski were Communists. The Soviet writer denied this emphatically and declared that only three members could be called communists.

The United Press added that Bullitt arrived in North Africa a few months ago as war correspondent of Life and shortly afterwards he joined De Gaulle's army as colonel.

THE NAVY

By [redacted] IWATA,

([redacted] Kenzo Takagi)

([redacted] Last Week)

One [redacted] was pleasantly surprised [redacted] Commander Tobita said to him:

"Mr. Mutaguchi, we wish you and Mr. T., a cameraman, to attend 'maneuvers' this time."

Contrary to what one might expect, the so-called "maneuvers" were not insignificant sham-battles. Various vessels participated in large-scale operations which took place on the distant seas.

Takao and the cameraman got on board the flagship at a certain port and waited for maneuvers to begin. In order that they might see the maneuvers from every possible angle, they were transferred from battleship to light cruiser and then to a destroyer. With great interest, Takao watched the torpedoes which were concentrated upon a certain battleship. He learned to recognize the various kinds of flashes and colored smoke sent forth from the artillery of the main force. What he witnessed during this assignment were sights which he could never have imagined by seeing motion pictures only. The gallant figure of A-class submarine, especially, remained pictured clearly in his mind.

Soon after returning from maneuvers, Takao received a letter from Masato.

"Where could he have mailed this?"

Anxious to know this first of all, Takao looked on the back of the envelope and saw that Masato had mailed it from Kagoshima. He had probably returned to his native place to see his mother.

In his letter, Masato revealed his joy at seeing his mother, brother, Yenokichi, and the old teachers of the Middle School again. He was glad, too, to hear that Takao had obtained a place in the Naval Information Bureau. Recently, he, himself had been promoted to First Sub-Lieutenant. Saying that he would be returning to his post soon, Masato closed with the words:

"Let us try our best for our beloved country!"

After perusing Masato's letter, Takao ran to the post office and telegraphed to his father: "Masato is home."

Having missed the chance to speak to Masato about Eda himself, Takao fervently hoped his father would grasp the first opportunity to approach Masato.

Several days later a letter from his father informed Takao that even before the telegram had reached them, his father and sister had met Masato. Resplendent in the uniform of First Sub-Lieutenant, Masato had gone to visit the Mutaguchis just one hour before his departure from Kagoshima. His visit home had been very brief—only one day. Takao's father could only express his gratitude to Masato for his kindness to Takao. Time had not permitted him to bring up the subject of marriage. When they had begged for permission to see him off Masato had firmly refused. "Though Eda did not talk to him at all, she saw him for a while on the porch. She seems quite contented with that," concluded his father.

Somewhat vexed by such a turn of affairs, Takao began to pity his sister. Wholly unconscious of it himself, Masato had changed Eda into a traditional Satsuma woman—a most obedient, strong-willed but submissive woman of Satsuma with a burning love in her heart.

Fully realizing his own good luck—the fulfillment of his long-cherished desire to see all that he wished to see and secure a place in the Naval Information Bureau—Takao could not but help sympathise with Eda. When would her long-cherished desire be realized?

CHAPTER XVIII
THE THUNDERCLAP

From the 15th year of Showa (1940) through the following year storm-clouds appeared over the skies of East Asia at least three times and even after the third cloud had passed, a mugginess seemed to envelop the whole area. People hesitated to forecast events. Those who regarded the signs as preceding a storm were those from the country rather than from the cities where opinion was divided owing to the fact that there were too many 'meteorologists'. There were some who declared that the fog was a sign of coming fine weather.

In October when the third Konoye Cabinet resigned and the Tojo Ministry was organized, people were startled for a while, but it was only momentary. To the people coming out as from a deep fog into daylight again, the large-scale raising of the tobacco rates on November 1 probably seemed more important than the A.B.C.D. encirclement line which was so quietly and yet so threateningly stealing into their conscious world.

On the 14 of October 1941 at a press interview, President Roosevelt signified the crisis in the Pacific. About that time Mr. Saburo Kurusu, special envoy to the United States, was flying in the Caina Clipper over Midway Island to San Francisco. Needless to say, a diplomat is a peace-messenger. Mr. Kurusu, in a press interview said: "... My wish is to break through the line and make a touchdown. But my talking must be done in Washington with President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State."

Presently the first meeting was held among Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Special Envoy Kurusu, President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull. For this meeting Roosevelt cancelled his Thanksgiving tour. Then the second and the third meetings were held in quick succession. People sensed difficulties but no one thought that these conferences were hopeless. In spite of that, however, the U.S. Marines in Shanghai withdrew on the 27 of November and war preparations in Philippines were speeded up. England sent reinforcements to Burma, prepared thousands of Indian soldiers in Malay for war and filled the eastern approaches to Singapore with mines. On December 1 a squadron to escort the British flagship Prince of Wales arrived in Singapore.

"Well, the storm is coming, isn't it?" An urgent voice was heard amid the mist and fog.

"Well, it is still doubtful because the most difficult diplomatic negotiation can suddenly turn for the better at the last moment. Moreover, even if the negotiation fails, it does not necessarily mean an immediate conflict. . ." The voice of the weather expert was still tranquil.

It was on December 5 that the Imperial Government's reply was handed to America at the eighth Japanese-American talks.

The deadlock reached by the negotiation was reported by newspapers on the 7th on which day President Roosevelt commanded the American fleet to immediately carry into effect the orders for action which had previously been arranged.

Then came the morning of December 8.

The thunderclap before the dawn awoke the whole Japanese nation. The vague mist of indecision and uncertainty cleared. The azure of the holy winter sky was reflected in the eyes of all who looked with such hatred and so piercingly across the ocean.

That morning Takao, while washing his face, was startled by the news over the radio.

Struck with awe, he dropped his aluminum cup which bounced on the concrete floor. The water from the cup soaked his socks, but he did not notice it.

"We have done it at last!" he muttered.

It was all he could think of at the time. Later he began to shudder, not from fright but from the thousands of emotions that surged through him. He bowed his head and prayed.

He remembered that there had been no signs of war when he had returned from his office the previous day. Of course, it was natural that a mere civilian even in the Naval service, should not know the important secret on which the destiny of the nation might be staked. But a human being is sometimes gifted with miraculous intuition. Therefore, Takao felt he should have heard something about it a day or two before, but the atmosphere of the section had been as cheerful and gay as usual. Takao suddenly realized the discipline of the Navy and forgot his sorrow at being a mere civilian in the Naval service. He thought he could at last clearly and vividly see the substance of the "Silent Service".

"Great, indeed!" He said to himself.

He hastened to finish his toilet and began to dress. Usually he went to the Bureau about noon, but he was unable to stay in his room that day. He was too excited.

When he was leaving, the manager of his apartment came and said: "We have done it at last!"

Usually he was a detestable person talking only about money, but today he too looked bright.

"Yes, indeed. I am grateful. . ." Takao replied.

Takao went to the dining-hall, but he was unable to eat his breakfast.

The expression on the faces of the people on the tram-car was also different this day.

Takao suddenly remembered Masato. "Masato will be glad, too. Where is he now? If he had been a flight-officer, he would have been in the first line."

The tram-car stopped at Yotsuya Station. He got off and dashed to catch the bus for Kasumigaseki.

Everything was like a dream to Takao. When he heard the Imperial Rescript read at about noon tears rolled down his face. And then when the amazing result of the great air-attack on Hawaii was partly reported, Takao was so excited since he could hardly sit still at his desk.

"It is as I imagined. If Masato had only been a qualified pilot, he would have been able to participate in this raid," he thought.

Takao felt sorry for Masato for being so unfortunate. As he was occupied with such thoughts, Commander Tobita came into Takao's room. Standing up, Takao said: "Congratulations!" to his superior officer.

"Congratulations to you, Takao!" The Commander replied with a smile.

"To me?"

"Yes, you are requested to draw a picture of the Air-Raid on Hawaii for the newspapers and magazines," the commander explained.

Takao stared at the commander's face in astonishment.

"This is your first big assignment, so make a good job of it, and please finish it by six o'clock this evening." Thus saying the commander left the room.

"Well, the time has come. . ." thought Takao and excitedly began to prepare for the drawing. As it was to be an original picture for the newspapers he could draw it in black and white. Being an artist in the service of the Navy Information Bureau, he could not afford to make any errors in the drawing. Therefore, Takao, while waiting for the finished picture to dry, consulted Jane's 'Fighting-Ships' and reassured himself on the shape of the ship of the 'California Type.' He also carefully checked up on our Naval torpedo-planes and bombers from every angle. At last he made a copy of the drawing on a smaller-sized paper.

Since he had rushed the work on the Whatman paper, it was slightly uneven. But as he had no time, he could not bother about such things. He began to draw. It was a picture of the Imperial Wild Eagles attacking Pearl Harbor. Tall water columns were rising alongside the enemy ships which had received torpedo hits, and the skies were full of Japanese planes.

Takao finished his work twenty minutes earlier than expected.

"Not so good!" he said, looking at his picture and scratching his head.

Takao, rather apprehensively, took his drawing to Commander Tobita.

"Good!" said the commander, thus approving it. It was promptly handed to the cameraman of Kuroshio Club of the Admiralty Press Association.

"It can't be all right," thought Takao as he returned to his room. He felt that his incomplete preparation might be responsible, so he began to work on the Whatman paper again, preparing for the next order. However, he still felt uneasy.

"I failed because I was too excited—because I forgot that I was painting," Takao said to himself.

Just as he discovered the fundamental fault the second order came. This time it was to paint the sinking of the British battleship, the 'Prince of Wales' which had been sunk with another British battleship, the 'Repulse', off Kuantan on the Malay coast on December 10. This great feat which amazed the world was also the achievement of our Naval Eagles. Takao felt that a miracle had taken place because he knew just what kind of anti-aircraft equipment the 'Prince of Wales' had.

"I want to paint a miracle! I will do as the artists in the Middle Ages did." He drew a torpedo-plane on the top of the paper. He thought of putting a halo around the plane but gave up doing so because it would appear too fictitious.

This second work did not give him any satisfaction either, however.

At 3 p.m. on the 18 of December, news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor was announced in detail.

Ships of the California type, the Maryland type, the Arizona type, the Utah type and the Nevada type were all either damaged or sunk. Those which could be repaired were one battleship and two B-class cruisers. The American Pacific Fleet was almost annihilated. The losses suffered by the enemy's air force was also tremendous.

"What amazing power those airplanes have!" thought Takao.

Then he noticed the words: "Our loss—29 planes, five submarines of Special Attack Flotilla not yet returned," in a part of the announcement.

"What is a special submarine? What kind of vessel is it?" Takao was keen to know.

"Is it a human torpedo? No, it couldn't be! Our Navy never takes unnecessary chances. The reason why Fleet-Admiral Togo permitted our ships to be sunk at Port Arthur in order to form a blockade-wall and thus prevent the enemy from escaping, was that he knew the crew could be saved by torpedo boats.

The words, "Special Attack Flotilla" stuck to his heart so much that he went to Commander Tobita and asked, "May I draw a picture of a Special Attack Flotilla?"

He felt sorry for those brave men of the Special Attack Flotilla, for his drawing had only depicted Japanese Wild Eagles attacking Pearl Harbor.

"It's not time yet," Commander Tobita resolutely declared and turned away.

Takao dejectedly went back to his room.

Presently the 16th year of Showa (1941) which will forever remain a most epochal year in the history of the world came to an end and a hopeful new year dawned.

Takao, now 24 years old, celebrated the New Year alone in his room in the apartment-house, eating 'mochi' (Japanese rice cakes). All of a sudden the image of Masato appeared before his eyes.

"Where is he now? Where is he eating 'mochi'? Where is he celebrating the New Year?"

Of the same age, the same native place and the same desires and hopes, and now that they were separated from each other, he could not help thinking of the happy past. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, not even a post-card had come from him. Takao was very anxious to know the whereabouts of his bosom friend.

After his New Year holidays Takao returned to work. Whenever he met the Commander, he wanted to ask, "Where is First Sub-Lieutenant Tani? I don't wish to know the name of the vessel, but please tell me where he is."

He knew he should not ask this. One who asked about others' business was an offender in the Navy. He could not help recollecting the rebuff he had received when he had proposed to paint the Special Attack Flotilla without being ordered.

In the meantime, Takao was obliged to forget Masato, because he was told to draw the naval battle off Endau on the east coast of Malay and also the engagement off the coast of this Island which occurred in the middle of February.

These two naval battles, though on a small scale, gratified Navy circles. The former battle was a duel between four destroyers which ended in absolute victory for our side. The opponents were British sailors who were proud of their tradition. Our marksmanship had proved superior. In the latter battle two of our destroyers defeated two American and Dutch cruisers and five destroyers.

Takao, exhilarated by such thoughts of victory, finished the drawings. This time they were not so bad.

For Takao, February sped by and March came. Warm days continued. The day of the 'Hina' Doll Festival was cloudy, but early peach-blossoms hinted that spring had come.

"Mr. Mutaguchi, big news of the Special Attack Flotilla has been announced. Will you please be prepared for the picture?"

When Takao was thus ordered by Commander Tobita, he felt indescribably happy. His desires at last had been made possible. However, Commander Tobita's voice and countenance seemed somewhat melancholy and downcast. But the excited Takao did not notice. When he was about to return to his room, the Commander called him back:

"Mr. Mutaguchi!"

"Yes?"

When Takao turned, Commander Tobita stared at Takao with wet eyes, and said,

"No, nothing," and suddenly averting his face, began to work again.

Takao returned to his room. As he was thinking of the composition of the painting, he realized the shortage of data. As the Special Attack Flotilla was a Navy secret, he could not find out much about it. In order to get some idea, it was necessary for him to make preliminary sketches after listening to a description by a member of the Naval General Staff.

After returning from the General Staff office, he began to read the draft of the announcement carefully.

"With absolute faith in divine protection under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the Special Attack Flotilla set out on a certain day of a certain month on its glorious mission. It sped its way toward Pearl Harbor and passing through the enemy's vigilant guard and complicated channels, all vessels of the Flotilla penetrated into the harbor, each taking its pre-assigned position. Some attacked the enemy in broad daylight and others by night, carrying out a thrilling exploit without precedent in history, and after performing their duties, the crews shared the fate of their vessels.

"In particular, the instantaneous sinking of a battleship of the Arizona class as a result of a night assault by the Special Attack Flotilla was clearly observed by the Japanese Naval Force. At 4:31 p.m. December 8 (9:01 p.m. of December 7, Hawaii time), just two minutes after moon-rise, a tremendous explosion occurred in Pearl Harbor, sending fiery columns high up into the air, together with red-hot iron splinters. In a few minutes, the fiery column subsided, whereupon the enemy anti-aircraft batteries went into action, apparently mistaking the raid of the Special Attack Flotilla for that of the Japanese Air Force. At 6:11 p.m., the same day (10:41, Hawaii time), a wireless message from a unit of the Special Attack Flotilla was received, announcing the success of its mission.

"The vessels of the Special Attack Flotilla were regarded as having either self-blasted themselves or having been sunk by the enemy when the wireless communication from the Flotilla ceased after 7:14 p.m. the same day.

"The Flotilla was instructed to rejoin the fleet, following the conclusion of its attack, but no vessel of the Flotilla returned.

"All the crew meanwhile were intent on attaining the objective without thought of ever rejoining the fleet. . ."

"How heroic!" Takao shouted loudly, and then groaned as he remembered the submarine school at Kure. This glorious achievement and that of the sinking of the 'Lexington,' were sure proof of the fact that the Imperial Submarines which had remained in obscurity with patience and fortitude for forty long years, [illegible] welcomed the first opportunity to prove their worth.

The picture of the violent raid in broad daylight took five hours and the drawing of the night attack in moonlight took Takao six hours.

Takao had finished the two paintings earlier than scheduled. In the first painting he drew the torpedo tracks and the battleship as the point of contact and the subsequent explosion.

In the second picture he painted an officer looking out from the hatch of one of the special submarines, in a half-submerged state approaching a foe warship closer than ever attempted in naval history, to confirm the effect of the torpedo discharged by his vessel where it had hit a ship of the Arizona type, raising a water column high up into the air. Takao, in the second picture, tried to convey the thought that the officer, in confirming the result of the first torpedo released by our submarines, was watching the fruit of the endeavors and sacrifices made and taking by the submarine crew of the Imperial Japanese Navy with patience and courage for so many years.

(To Be Continued)

FREEDOM PROMISE GREETED WITH JOY

Macassar Residents Determined to Exert Effort for Victory in War

Domei

MACASSAR, September 10.—The residents of Macassar went wild with joy over Japan's promise of independence for the East Indies.

The Indonesian leaders met on September 9 at the Macassar City Office for a discussion of what was to be done by the residents of the East Indies in the situation growing out of the Japanese action.

In consequence of the meeting, two persons, representing the participants in the meeting, on September 10 called on the authorities responsible for the administration of the East Indies and others to convey to them the sense of gratitude felt by the Indonesians for the Japanese promise of independence for the East Indies.

They also made manifest the determination of the residents of the East Indies to assume a full share in the work of bringing America, Britain, and the Netherlands to their knees.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1944

Political Victory

Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso's promise of independence to the liberated East Indies is not only a clear indication of the cooperative spirit and mutual trust existing between Japan and the once oppressed peoples of that former Dutch colony, but is another glorious milestone on the path to the final liberation of all Asia from alien bondage. It is one more incontrovertible proof that Japan entered this war not for gain, not for conquest, but solely to cast out those aggressors and oppressors of Asia who even dared to menace Japan's own freedom.

Last year since the Indonesian people were granted a considerable degree of local autonomy, they have shown such marked political ability as to permit a promise of complete independence in the near future. This new promise of freedom to another once down-trodden country of East Asia, in accordance with the high ideals of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations issued in November last year, is a further vindication of the noble principles guiding Japan in the war against Asia's aggressive enemies. It represents one more victory in the political war, which a certain Helen Mears, writing in the American Mercury last May, admits that Japan is winning. If Japan wins the political war, this good lady wails, the war is lost for America no matter what temporary successes America may achieve by force of arms. America's only remedy, adds Miss Mears, is to prove Japanese "propaganda" untrue. That, however, is beyond American skill. Truth can be ignored. Truth may even be concealed for a time, but it is manifestly impossible to prove the truth untrue. The most that can be done is to attempt to make truth appear untrue by viewing it through the distorting lens of perverse propaganda. That America is already doing to the best of her ability; she can do no more. But in Asia, outside Chungking where an obstinate reluctance to admit they were mistaken may still exist, there are none who can any longer be deceived by the distorted images America presents. Asia not only sees the truth direct without any intervening lens, but feels the life-giving truth in every fibre of its body; grows and takes strength from the incontrovertible truth that where Britain and America posed as benefactors while tightening their chains, Japan has in fact already liberated the greater part of Asia from bondage, brought all Asiatic peoples new hope, and almost all of them freedom.

Realities are subjected to a severe test in the crucible of war, and unfortunately for American propaganda the longer the war lasts the more clearly does the golden truth of Japan's sincerity shine through the dross of American lies. In Asia, wherever Japanese forces have entered, freedom has followed in their wake. Everywhere they have not only been acclaimed as liberators by their Asiatic brethren, but have in fact liberated those who were previously enslaved. Since Japan took up the challenge flung her by America, complete independence has come to Burma and the Philippines. Full sovereignty has been restored to the National Government of China for the first time since the Opium War, one hundred years ago, when China's sovereignty was first curtailed by Britain. Manchoukuo, to whom Japan brought independence several years before the war and thereby incurred the acute displeasure of the United States who then as now opposed the real independence of any Asiatic state, has shown more progress in the twelve years of its independence than any other country in comparable time anywhere in all known history.

These are facts no propaganda can deny, refute or controvert. None of these countries now having tasted what were to them the almost forgotten joys of freedom will ever be content to return to the old slaveries again.

But what of the rest of the world? Beautiful word-pictures of peace, freedom, the sovereign independence of smaller nations, and the sanctity of their frontiers were painted by Britain and America for window-dressing purposes to lure intended victims. But what are the wares that Britain and America actually sell once they have these victims at their mercy? Poland is betrayed, Finland forced to succumb. Iceland, Greenland, Martinique and Madagascar have all been raped by the United States. Iran, Iraq and other parts of Western Asia are occupied by force losing whatever liberty of action they may have ever once enjoyed. The lesions inflicted on the sovereign independence of the smaller countries of Latin America are too well-known and too numerous to be listed here. India is still held down by British force, supplemented today by the armed might of America. Famine and fear are what the Anglo-American invader has brought to France and Italy in place of liberation.

Everywhere British and American might extends, the smaller nations find themselves impotent pawns. The interests, territorial integrity and national freedom of the lesser countries are all alike sacrificed to the power politics of those who would still pose as protectors of the weak.

Miss Mears is very right. Japan has already won the political war, and nothing America can do can turn that victory to defeat. For the political war was won not by hollow propaganda, but by solid truth. No words can controvert East Asia's past oppressed condition and present hopeful freedom. No sonorous phrase can hide the progressive loss of local freedom wherever anti-Axis forces [illegible] the [illegible] for freedom where those forces are cast out. Japan is obviously fighting for freedom of the oppressed as America for oppression of the free. That luminous truth is Asia's beacon. By its light, which no American words can dim, Asia will fight on united at Japan's side till Asia's freedom is secure in victory.

A Year Ago Today

September 11, 1943

The Argentine Government called an urgent Cabinet session today with President General Pedro Ramirez in the chair. After conclusion of the meeting which discussed diplomatic problems for more than two hours, President Ramirez declared that the Argentine Government will not forsake the policy it has already adopted and will maintain a firm attitude that conforms to the dignity of the State.

• • •

The Turkish Government has sent a reply to America and Britain regarding their demand to prohibit the entrance of political refugees, and the content of the note was made public today. It stated that the Turkish Government has always observed the laws regulating rights of nations, therefore it will act according to these basic principles on the question of the entrance into neutral countries by Axis nationals.

• • •

Iran is arranging to secure a [illegible] loan from the United States to purchase cereals in view of the very poor crop in the country this year. For this loan, tax revenue and monopoly rights are being offered as security and this plan now being pushed by the American financial adviser to Iran is regarded as another scheme of the United States to extend its imperialistic influence in Iran.

• • •

Following the resignation of Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni, Argentine Foreign Minister, the Vice-Foreign Minister and also the Chief of the Civil Administration Bureau tendered their resignations today.

Fruits of Wisdom

If those who are the enemies of innocent amusements had the direction of the world, they would take away the spring and youth, the former from the year, the latter from human life.—Balzac.

• • •

Consider how much more you often suffer from your anger and grief, than from those very things for which you are angry and grieved.—Marcus Antoninus.

• • •

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are decidedly bad.—Lavater.

• • •

Old age is a tyrant, which forbids the pleasures of youth on pain of death.—Rochefoucauld.

• • •

Men give away nothing so liberally as their advice.—Rochefoucauld.

ON THE ROAD TO MUDON

Japanese Wrestling Becomes Immediate Fad Among Burmese

By TAKEJIRO KURASHIMA
Member of the Military Press Corps

Part II

When we entered the town of Mudon we saw that most of the houses displayed hand-made flags of the Rising Sun. We went straight up to Taro's house and as soon as the truck stopped, Taro's father peered out of his room and when he saw us he came hurrying down the steps to greet us. This may sound as if it was a two-storeyed house, but the floors of most Burmese houses in this district are raised about six feet above the ground with an open room at the top of the steps.

In Burma, they all have one large room open on all sides and with teak floors, where meals are taken and guests entertained. We decided to rest here for a while and so we went up to his room and sat down on chairs. Tea was served us at once, and then we were offered bananas and peanuts. We were, in fact, given the heartiest welcome. Taro's father could not speak English like his son, so he spoke to us in Burmese, accompanying his words with gestures that expressed his friendliness towards us. He burst out laughing, when he saw us looking at one another in rueful acknowledgment of the fact that we did not understand a word he said.

Just as we were starting to leave, a man who wore gold-rimmed spectacles entered, and was introduced to us as Taro's uncle. He spoke English and so, although none of us could speak English very well, we somehow managed to understand each other. I suddenly remembered the match stick trick and performed it before my host, believing that it would be a better way of fraternizing with them than talking in bad English. It met with instant approval and they all began to laugh heartily.

We spent nearly an hour at Taro's house and when we rose to leave, saying that we were now going to a certain village to hold Japanese wrestling matches, both Taro's father and his uncle clapped their hands and begged to be allowed to follow us. So we all got on the truck and went back to the place where we had so successfully started a wrestling match fad for the villagers a few days ago. When we waved to the villagers, they immediately recognized us and gathered around. We had Taro's father and uncle with us so there was no need for us to use gestures or do any conjuring tricks this time and we were able to make preparations for the wrestling match at once.

Gave Prizes

Naturally, we could not make a proper wrestling ring, so we told the people to stand round in a circle, and explained to them that the one who threw his opponent was the winner. For prizes we gave pencils to the children and cigarettes to the adults. We had brought these pencils and cigarettes along with us especially for this purpose.

The Burmese are by nature gay people, fond of music and dancing, and as the wrestling progressed further even those who had timidly hung back at first, came and joined in the fun. Bursts of hearty applause greeted each winner.

The way in which the Burmese wrestle differs very little from Japanese wrestling. Instead of stamping their feet on the ground at the beginning of the match, as the Japanese do, the Burmese slap their left arm twice with the palm of their right hand, as much as to say,

"Just look at this arm."

The excitement steadily increased. Grown-ups and children wrestled without any particular order and what surprised us most was that even children of about three years old, who in Japan would still be hugging their mothers' breasts, wrestled when they were carried into the ring. It is true they began by snivelling a bit at first but the moment they faced an opponent, they proved themselves full of fight. They would slap their arms as any of the grown-ups and grappled.

There was one remarkably strong wrestler among them, who had his hair done in a knot and wound round with a piece of cloth which we call a turban, but which is known in Burmese as the gaungbaung.

This turban came undone when the contest grew heated and his hair hung down making him look exactly like one of our Japanese wrestlers whose top-knot had come loose, except that he was a little darker and had tattoo marks on his arms and breast and thighs.

This man with the top-knot had a strong, muscular body and showed considerable skill and agility in using it. He was the type one often sees at the wrestling matches held in front of our shrines, and it must have brought back memories to Captain Nishira, the umpire, for he suddenly turned to me and said:

"Kurashima, will you please take my place and act as umpire? I'd very much like to have a bout with him."

I consented, and he immediately took off his clothes and challenged the man with the top-knot. This was greeted by a storm of cheers from the crowd. The man with the top-knot had strong arms and pushed about—but his hips were unsteady and his technique elementary, so that a feint on the part of his opponent often made him go down by his own force. Captain Nishira was certainly proving himself an able wrestler. Obviously he had not been a champion for nothing.

The crowd looked on and cheered with all their might. They were not just backing the Burmese, because they seemed to take it for granted that a Japanese would prove stronger in such cases. At any rate, nothing could have been more exhilarating than to watch a Japanese and a Burmese wrestling together like this in spirit of childlike rivalry.

We ended up with a contest for the Burmese only, in which one man had to beat three opponents in succession in order to become the winner. And after we had given a roll of cloth as a prize to the winner, we went back to our truck. We waved our hands to them in farewell and the whole crowd cheered us off.

After meeting these happy, simple, Burmese people who seemed to put all their trust in us, I felt really glad that I had come to Burma.

(End)

Churchill and War Leadership

Combination of Military and Diplomatic Strategies Considered for Effective Conduct of War

By KIMIZO MURAKAMI

Editor's Note: In the article entitled "Second Front Invasion and Churchill," which appeared in a recent issue of the Gaiko Jiho, Kimizo Murakami points out Britain's difficult position in this war, particularly in regard to the necessity of avoiding to the utmost the waste of her man-power, and also predicts her rapidly approaching finale.

Britain is faced with a difficult situation. With the second front invasion, complications besetting her position have become manifold. For this, the attitudes of the United States and Soviet Union are largely responsible. While America aspires to fall heir to the British legacy after the close of this war, she is already reaping substantial fruit which is detrimental to British interests. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is bent upon attaining the hegemony of Europe, defying British leadership. This is seen in the stupendous strides the Soviet Union is making in the extension of her diplomatic offensive and in the steady progress with which she is solidifying her political foothold in the Mediterranean, North Africa, Italy and the Balkans. In the face of this, Britain must become aware of the extent of American ambitions, the power of her dollar, urged on through the working of her Lend-Lease Act, and the manner in which she is sending her army to every corner of the earth, undermining the British influence already established in many places. Yet for all this Britain alone is to blame; she must pay for the misstep she took at the close of the first World War. It was Britain that approved the claims of both Australia and New Zealand for permanently occupying the regions where their troops had been stationed during the war. And, as if to follow this precedence, the Americans aim to permanently hoist their flag over the places where American blood was shed during this war. Against these threats on the very foundation of British Empire, what can Britain do? She must rely upon American aid and Soviet cooperation in this war, but at the same time she must guard against the disintegration of her great empire.

While enjoying collaboration with both America and the Soviet Union, Britain is being assailed by these two conflicting interests from both sides. She had to permit their inroads while making use of their military assistance. She was forced to embark on the second front invasion which involves a great sacrifice on her part. Yet, unless she cut down to a minimum the sacrifice of her man-power in this invasion, the British Empire would go out of existence. This is the situation she is now confronted with.

Collapse Inevitable

Churchill knows the dictates of history, against which he can do nothing even with his great personal power, and he must realize that the collapse of the British Empire is inevitable. And, the question is, how can he fight against it?

There is no gainsaying the fact that in the field of wartime diplomacy and statesmanship Churchill is well qualified. Through his book "The World War" based upon his personal experience in the former war, we can understand him as a statesman peculiarly gifted to act in an abnormal time like this. He is also a leader versed in military matters, as we can see by the way in which he minutely goes into small details as well as big political and military questions. In this sense, his book is very important in that it is suggestive of the trend of his leadership in this war.

It would be of interest to go briefly into Churchill's ideas on war leadership, the first expression of which is found in Chapter 34, on the "Essential Qualities of Real Military Leadership." He starts by saying that "1915 was a year in which the Allied Nations and the world at large were faced with a most tragic period." On the essential qualities he says as follows:

"In order to win a battle it is necessary to kill the enemy and to use motive power against him. The better the commander the more motive power and less killing. The theory which recognizes a war of attrition as of the first importance is contradicted by history and rejected by noted generals of the past. A battle which is considered a strategic masterpiece creative of a new nation or becoming the basis of fame for the commanding general is mostly a battle of motive power, in which the enemy is defeated by quick planning of some new methods, taking him by surprise, or carrying out an entirely unexpected strategy. In such battle, the loss [illegible] comparatively small. As to the best qualifications for a great general, it is required of him to have not only a broad common sense and understanding, not merely imaginative power, but also original ability or military genius. Confronted by such a commander, the enemy usually becomes confused and ultimately defeated. The office of an able military leader is respected because he ensures victory, and withal endowed with genius to make necessary the least killing."

And about the motive power to which Churchill attaches great importance, he says:

"There are several kinds of motive powers used in war. That used on a battlefield is only a portion of it. The motive powers used away from the battle front are those connected with the questions of time, diplomacy, machinery and psychology. These are often effective in winning a war. In all events, the object of a motive power is to find an easier way to attain the objective than mere slaughter. Viewed from a higher plane, differentiation between political planning and military strategy is to be eliminated, so as to make them both one and the same. The motive power which succeeded in lining up the Allied Nations was just as important as the one which brought victory in the great battle. The motive power which enabled the army to occupy strategic points may be less important than the one which could placate a dangerous neutral or render it submissive out of fear."

Under these very methods Churchill wants to make the best use of his leadership. It goes without saying that in just such ways he is trying to make the small Balkan nations turn against Germany and is keeping up a tenacious diplomatic offensive against Turkey, Spain and Sweden. His tactics of air raids on Germany comes from his belief in the motive power of machinery. In short, it is to win the war by keeping down British sacrifices to a minimum. Instead of resorting to a battle, if she can't help it, it is through diplomacy, reconciliation, or threat, that he wants to attain his objective. With the British pride in her power of diplomacy, it is no wonder that he puts in his best efforts in the attempt to bring about a favorable turn on the war situation, by diplomacy.

Military Preparedness

Churchill next expounds on military preparations. Even when the only recourse is to decide the issue by armed force, yet in order to minimize the sacrifice, Churchill advocates the attaining of superior military preparations. In this connection, his bitterest experience was his failure in the landing operation at Galipoli during the former war. As everybody knows, the cause of his retirement as the First Lord of the Admiralty was due to the failure of this operation which he had advocated. But according to his story, it was traceable to a discord that existed between the army and navy and also to a mistaken strategy of the commander. And in particular, he recognizes the lack of due preparations on the part of Field-Marshal Kitchener as one of the main reasons; hence he elaborates on military preparations in the following vein:

"Fundamental rule in a battle is complete preparation. This rule must be followed by all, be he a scholar of war tactics or one who actually commands the army. Before the start of a battle, Napoleon was always careful of his preparations. He collected a maximum of forces, did not overlook any point however small it might have been, accepted all dangers, and in short, concentrated his thought on a maximum preparation within the reach of human power. This cardinal consideration was lacking in Lord Kitchener's preparations at that time."

In another place Churchill expresses his views on the possibility of losing a great number of men in the following manner.

"The only way to save men is in securing such superiority as is necessary to win a quick victory. The biggest sacrifice is made in continuous pitched battle in which we both forces are about equally matched."

Now the campaign on the Second Front has been launched under the command of General Eisenhower. To the Germans the invasion appears as a result of compulsion by the Soviet Union. In other words, Britain would rather have not undertaken it. To Britain it is a certainty that with her population of about 40,000,000, she cannot stand any great drain of men.

Though it is a rule with all others throughout the world to try to avoid to the utmost the waste of man-power, yet there is a special reason why Britain is particularly careful. Britain has always pursued a policy of "wait and see" in her field of diplomacy as in war. While one is a master at [illegible] working to gain a point which is favorable to her own interests, she is careful to avoid any undue pressure on others. In this there is quite a difference from America's [illegible] ways. This can be observed in the difference of their attitudes toward neutrals. But in battle as in diplomacy Britain wished to avoid a [illegible] fight. By resorting to various tricks, she tries to tire out her foe, and seeks to overthrow him by administering a final blow in arms.

Churchill's [illegible] for the possibility of being trapped under by the pressures of America and the Soviet Union, much depending upon the development of the invasion.

(End)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA

Both Candidates to Prosecute War for World Domination

(From Oriental Economist)

Part II

Dewey demonstrated his ability and pluck and won public recognition seven years ago, when only 35, he prosecuted James Hines, Tammany Hall boss,—a feat which no attorney ever dared in the past. Curiously enough, it is the elderly Roosevelt who happens to be on the liberal side (not to call it "radical"), standing for the revolutionary scheme of the New Deal, while the young Dewey is a conservative. In the speech nominating Dewey for Presidency at the Chicago Convention, Governor Griswold of Nebraska declared that the Republicans were offering the American nation "youth instead of decadence and seriousness of purpose instead of flippancy."

Apart from what the two candidates stand for, how many or which of the States they succeed in carrying is the important question in estimating the probable outcome of the campaign. That there is a strong dislike for Roosevelt among the Southern Democrats is generally conceded. At the same time, however, it is equally well known that they would prefer a worst Democrat to a best Republican.

The ten States of the South, so-called "Solid South," may well be counted upon in favor of Roosevelt. On the other hand, New England forms an area which is "almost solid" for Republicans, whereas the Middle Western States around the Great Lakes, which are essential to victory for either party are "fickle." Which way New York will run is also a delicate and vital point, while Pennsylvania may be safely counted on in favor of Republicans—though Republicans are insecure in the South and the Rocky Mountains area.

It is true that there is a sharp cleavage of opinion within each party and real differences are more marked, for instance in the Democratic party, between the Southern farmers and small industrialists of New England, than possibly between Democrats and Republicans. Since about the beginning of this century, the differences that had demarcated Democrats from Republicans originally have begun to fade out and it is said that the difference in party planks adopted at the national conventions now lies largely in their relative lengths or number of words rather than in their contents. Nevertheless, as long as the method of election remains what it is, each candidate must bend his best efforts for carrying as many States as he can. Accordingly, the fiercest battles will be fought out in the States which are known to be "fickle" or "dubious."

Forgoes Isolationist Stand

In his speech accepting the Presidential nomination at the Chicago Convention on July 28, Dewey declared his wholehearted support of the Republican planks. This meant that he formally deserted his former isolationist position. "America" under his Presidency as he declared, "will fight for her own security and happiness," and as regards America's war aims and her foreign policy, there will be no substantial change.

After Dewey discarded isolationism, the significance of his candidacy against Roosevelt has greatly been lowered from both the national and international viewpoint. And it may even be said that his position has been somewhat weak-kneed, being designated as a "turncoat" in some quarters, though of course in wartime he had no other alternative. He must henceforth wage his main battles solely on domestic issues.

Under these circumstances, it would make but little difference to the outside world who wins the election, the two candidates both being bent on prosecution of the war for world domination. However, there are a few points, trite as they may seem, which must not be overlooked. Though it is decidedly premature to predict the outcome, the advantage that Roosevelt has must not be minimized.

We must remember that under Roosevelt the United States continued to extend illicit aid, supplying arms and munitions to the belligerents in Europe while his country was ostensibly trying to keep out of the war and it was he who, long before the United States entered the war, jointly with Churchill drew up the so-called "Atlantic Charter," which he made no scruples in throwing into the scrap heap in order to accommodate his imperialist friend or friends. Also under Roosevelt, the United States finally drifted into the war without definite or considered aims.

Probably there is no one in America who is more keenly conscious than he of the failures of the democratic administration under the Democratic regime. The criticism of Republicans hurled at Roosevelt will no doubt be the severest along this line. The unpopularity at home must be offset by having the people's attention diverted beyond the seas. Developments of the war situation in Europe, in the South Pacific, India and China are therefore apt to be utilized for ulterior political purposes. There is nothing to prevent Roosevelt, who has no scruples in these matters from resorting to desperate tactics in the operation of the war in the Pacific in order to turn the tide of popularity in his favor during the campaign. In short, who wins the election is immaterial to us, but we need to be aware of the effect of the [illegible] politics in America during the coming months of Presidential campaign.

(End)

WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Kaibara Ekken Taught Virtues Of Love and Humility

Editor's Note: Kaibara Ekken was the most celebrated teacher in Japan in the seventeenth century. He wrote a vast number of works, six volumes of which were on Meditation alone. Kaibara Ekken lived to the ripe old age of 84, and up to the very year of his death his facile pen turned out works of lasting value. The following article on the illustrious thinker and writer is by Ken Hoshino.

Part I

The scene is laid on board a small ship, plying between the Japanese ports of Nagoya and Chikuzen; the time being the middle of the seventeenth century.

Among the passengers grouped on deck, enjoying the hot sun and balmy air, happens a loquacious Samurai, who starts lecturing to his fellows upon the ethics of the great Confucius. At first every one listens, but as he drones on, they vote him an intolerable bore, and gradually slip away, until at last he is left with an audience of only one.

But this solitary person, by his attentive attitude, more than atones for the rudeness of the others; not a word escaped him, not a gesture until, finally the lecturer, flushed with his own exertions, comes forward, and condescendingly enquires the name of the one man capable of appreciating the discourse.

"Kaibara Ekken" is the quiet answer.

On which the noisy person shamefacedly realizes that for the last hour or so he has been endeavoring to instruct the most celebrated teacher of the age.

The above incident, though insignificant in itself, tells us something about the personality of one who all his life taught the virtues of love and humility, and whose many works have exerted a supreme influence in upbuilding the moral character of the people of Japan during the past two hundred and fifty years.

Kaibara Atsunobu, surnamed Ekken, was born in the 17th year of Kanei (1629) in the city of Fukuoka, province of Chikuzen.

His father was physician to the Court of Prince Kuroda, his two elder brothers, were no mean scholars; consequently, he had the opportunity from earliest childhood of acquiring knowledge.

Had Remarkable Memory

At the early age of eight, Ekken commenced studying under one of his brothers, showing a remarkably retentive memory, while in his twenty-first year he was sent to Kyoto, then the seat of the Imperial Court. After studying there for three years, he returned to his own province, to teach in the private school of the Prince. There for forty years he remained, serving three Kuroda Princes in succession.

On his seventieth birthday he retired into private life in order to spend the remaining years of his life in literary work. The majority of his books are the product of that period, six volumes on [illegible] Meditation alone being completed in his eighty-fourth year, the year he died.

If the Nara and Heian period (680 to 1,000) is the golden age of Japanese classics, the Tokugawa or Yedo period is that of the Chinese.

Since its first introduction in A.D. 284 Chinese learning and Confucianism never flourished in our country as it did in the early half of the Yedo period.

Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, was not only a great statesman and soldier, but also a patron of literature and art; he it was who revived the learning which, during the four hundred years of perpetual warfare, had been all but lost, even in the monasteries themselves. To Confucian scholars he gave every encouragement, and during his reign Chinese learning became the legitimate study of the Samurai class, Chinese calligraphy the official medium.

While the ethics of Confucius were the recognized standard of morality, it followed that those who became most adept in their study rose from whatever position they were formerly in, to become counsellors and officers of the Shogun's Court, or the chief advisers of minor feudal lords.

The seventeenth century is so rich with the names of great scholars and teachers, such as Hayashi Razan, who was honored by the personal favor of Iyeyasu; Fujiwara Seika, Yamazaki Ansai, Ito Jinsai, Kinoshita Junan, Arai Hakuseki and Muro Kyuso, that it is very difficult to say exactly what position Ekken occupies amongst them. Neither as philosopher or scholar do I personally consider him the equal of some of his contemporaries, nor can I place him as the greatest writer; but as a teacher and a social reformer, he can easily claim precedence of all the men of his day.

As stated before the peaceful reigns of Iyeyasu and his successors gave a great impetus to learning among the men of the ruling class, nevertheless, the common people were but little enlightened by this influx of foreign learning, for they had neither teachers nor books, that is books which they could read, no scholar of the period having the courage to write even an explanatory note of a Confucian text in the Japanese characters, which were contemptuously referred to as Onnamoji, or women's letters.

Breaks Tradition

The people of England had their Bibles in the fourteenth century, but written in Latin, and consequently sealed to the great mass of the population, until John Wycliffe gave them the first translation in English. Similarly, Japan in Ekken's time had its Four Classics and Five Kings, but written in Chinese characters, and consequently unintelligible to the people. Ekken it was who finally broke the tradition of the scholars, and wrote his books on the ethics, in Kana mixed with easy Chinese characters, which would be intelligible to the bulk of the people.

The following extract from one of his Ten Precepts briefly illustrates the motive which led him into this new departure in the field of literature.

"The ways of Heaven and Earth and the Path of Mankind are written in the Books of the Sages. Those who read them can distinguish between the true and the false, as easily as to do they can distinguish between white and black. But alas! . . our people are not well acquainted with the Chinese letters in which they are written . . . and the people in the provinces have no teachers. . . To instruct the common people with the original books is no easy matter. . . Methinks the teachings of the Sages are both high and deep, and to explain them with the 'women's letters' is like looking at the Heavens through a small tube, or sounding the depths of the ocean with a reed. Yet, in order to reach even the high distant places, one has to start from where one is. . . . Consequently, though knowing that my attempt will be laughed at by all scholarly men of the age, I have written this book plainly in plain letters.

"The blessings which heaven has showered upon me are numerous, in spite of the fact that I have done nothing to deserve His great kindness. May my humble attempt to teach the poor and ignorant make for a small fraction of my sins against Him whose treasures I have wasted in the many years of my existence."

Contrary to Ekken's own expectation, this new literary style was at once recognized by the learned men as the most effective means of teaching the poor and humble, and to promulgate Confucianism. The followers of those who followed his example were [illegible] scholars of the [illegible], Arai Hakuseki and Muro Kyuso.

Once the [illegible] yet vigorous style was adopted by men of such reputation, there was nothing to stop it being [illegible], book after book being written to promote the knowledge of the people. Today the names of Hakuseki, Hakuseki and Muro Kyuso [illegible] but only [illegible] the Yedo period, but [illegible] pioneers of the modern style of writing.

(To Be Continued)

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U.S. TROOPS PIERCE LUXEMBURG BORDER; SEIZE CAPITAL CITY

Advance 10 Miles Beyond Frontier After Crossing Undisclosed Point, Says UP Report

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Troops of the American 1st Army have crossed the Luxemburg frontier at an undisclosed place and advancing 10 miles entered the country's capital, Luxemburg, according to a United Press frontline dispatch.

Meanwhile, the American 7th Army driving north along the Swiss border were 16 miles from Belfort, according to a United Press report from Rome. A combined American and French drive from the Mediterranean coast has now reached Pont-de-Roide, 16 miles from Belfort and five miles west of the Swiss border.

The American 3rd Army on the eastern bank of the Moselle River is reported to have been caught in a net of fire unleashed by German camouflaged batteries south of Metz, according to an AP dispatch from the front. Pressed hard within the bridgehead, the Americans are being subjected to bitter fighting, it is further reported.

Enemy Intensifies Attacks

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Enemy forces yesterday continued to exert strong pressure against the entire Western Front extending from northern Belgium to Switzerland.

Focal points of their attacks were at the German bridgeheads south of Scheldt, and east of Antwerp as far as Liege, east of Sedan, on the banks of the Moselle near Metz and in the Burgundian Gate sector around Besancon. At all front sectors, fighting was fierce and was marked by a considerable stiffening of German resistance along the whole front. At some points the Germans launched strong counter-attacks.

German counter-thrusts south of Ghent and northwest of Hasselt narrowed the enemy bridgeheads considerably, while their counter-attacks launched south of Maastricht threw back the enemy troops which had temporarily entered the German lines south of the town.

In the area between Antwerp and Hasselt, fierce fluctuating battle continued for the bridgeheads on Albert Canal with the enemy forces making no headway.

Bitter fighting is still continuing east of Liege and according to German air observation, strong enemy forces are being concentrated around the sector. This heavy concentration seemed to coincide with the large-scale offensive operation taking shape along the entire wide front extending from Verviers, east of Liege, down to Arlon in southern Belgium. Enemy forces stationed along the wide front yesterday battered against the German positions and gained only slight local breaches.

Enemy installations in the Liege area were exposed yesterday to destructive bombardment by German battleplane formations which throughout the day attacked enemy supply traffic in the rear.

Bombs dropped on Anglo-American vehicle columns leading to Liege caused heavy explosions and fires among their ranks. German formations were also engaged in aerial combats with enemy planes protecting their supply traffic.

Northwest of Metz, heavy fighting went on for the town of Briey, while to the south of the town, American troops met with determined German resistance and were stopped. Enemy attacks north and south of Nancy were likewise frustrated.

At the Burgundian Gate, strong enemy forces continued to pound the German positions to force a breakthrough. Besancon, which stands in the center of this struggle, continued to withstand all attacks although the Americans have concentrated against this German bastion all available heavy arms in the area.

In Brittany, though suffering costly losses for days, American divisions again yesterday directed strong artillery and trench mortar fire on the whole fortress zone of Brest, and this barrage was substantiated by fierce bomb carpets. Apart from the one dent achieved in the western sector of Le Conquet, all American attacks were foiled.

Martial Law Declared

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the three southwestern French Provinces of Gironde, Landes and Pyrenees, reports a Paris dispatch.

CHURCHILL IN CANADA TO CONFER WITH F.D.R.

Talks on War Problems on Europe and East Asia Are On Program

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 10.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his party have arrived in Canada to confer with President Roosevelt. The arrival was revealed in a press conference today in Quebec where the conference on war problems regarding Europe and East Asia presumably will be held.

There is as yet no word from Washington whether President Roosevelt has left the American capital for Quebec. But those expected to accompany him to the talks are General George C. Marshall, chief of the Army general staff, General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Force, Admiral William P. Leahy, chief of staff to President Roosevelt, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet.

The British chiefs of staff and other high officers [illegible] accompanied Churchill to Canada.

A report from Canada said that once again the Chateau-Frontenac at Quebec has been taken over for the official delegates.

British Officers Arrive

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The British military delegates to the Quebec conference comprising Field-Marshal Sir John Dill, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lieutenant-General Gordon McCready, and Air Lieutenant-General Sir William L. Welsh, today, arrived at Quebec from Washington, according to a Quebec dispatch.

Another Quebec dispatch reveals that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by the commanders of the British army, navy and air forces, and Frederick J. Leathers, Minister of War Transport and others, arrived at Quebec today. Almost simultaneously with the British delegates' arrival, Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King also arrived at Quebec.

With the arrival of these Anglo-American representatives, Churchill is to go into conference with Roosevelt, and it is presumed that the European war situation and Pacific war strategy will constitute the main issues of the conference.

It is stated that Churchill, besides being accompanied by the supreme commanders of the army, navy and air forces, is also accompanied by Major-General Joseph Laycock, Chief of Combined Operations, and General Hastings Ismay, Chief-of-Staff to Churchill.

DE GAULLE ALTERS CABINET

4 New Appointments Made; Bidault Made Foreign Minister

Domei

ZURICH, September 10.—General Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, has reshuffled his Cabinet with four new appointments, according to a London dispatch.

George Bidault has replaced Rene Massigli as Foreign Minister; Andre Texier replaced Bastier de la Vigerie as Home Minister; Pierre Mendes-France, former Finance and Economic Affairs Minister, was appointed Economic Affairs Minister; Leperca replaced Mendes-France as Finance Minister; and Robert Tanguy-Prigent was named Agriculture Minister, a newly-created post.

Foreign Minister Bidault was formerly chief editor of the Catholic paper L'Aube and played an important part in the organization of the French resistance movement. It is learned that upon De Gaulle's arrival in Paris, Bidault claimed the post of Prime Minister while De Gaulle himself was to function as the French State President.

SOVIET ARMY PRESSURE SHIFTS TO CARPATHIANS

Skirmishes in San-Vistula Area Now Reported Developing Into Major Conflict

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Main Soviet pressure during the past 48 hours shifted from the region of the lower Narev, north of Warsaw, to the region north of the Carpathians, according to frontline reports.

The fighting which had been raging between upper San and the Vistula during the past three days gradually developed from purely local skirmishes into a major battle. Fighting operations are centered chiefly around Krosno and Sanok.

Near Sanok, the Red Army, after costly fighting, scored a minor breach southwest of the town where they employed two infantry and one tank formation. Much stronger was their onslaught northwest of Krosno where no less than seven infantry divisions, one tank and one cavalry corps participated in the fighting. Despite this considerable army, the Germans held their own except for one point southwest of the town where the Soviets made a breach. Soviet efforts to expand this foothold were all in vain.

In the other sectors, the big battle which is still raging on the lower Narev is showing noticeable slackening of Soviet pressure. At Ostrolenka, however, battle continues with undiminished fury.

Soviet attacks which were even extended to the northeast of this sector failed to score the hoped-for break-through.

While a relative lull prevailed at the northern sector, fighting in the Eastern Carpathians was characterized almost exclusively by a series of skirmishes for pass roads carried out by small forces.

3-POWER TALKS PROLONGED

Soviets Oppose Anglo-American Plan to Form World-Rule Clique

Domei

MADRID, September 10.—The negotiations taking place among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have been prolonged indefinitely, probably due to Soviet opposition to the formation of a postwar ruling clique, states an EFE report from Washington. The discussions were supposed to have ended today to be replaced by further negotiations among the United States, Britain, Chungking and France.

The proposal made by the United States and Britain was for the formation of a group of representative Powers, consisting of 11 members; the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking to be the permanent members and the seven others to be selected from among the smaller countries. The smaller countries were to be given the right to veto certain measures. The Soviet Union, however, demanded that the group be composed of only three or four members and that the smaller nations should not be allowed to influence world policy or to go against the group's decisions and actions.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 10.—The Three-Power Conference at Dumbarton Oaks near Washington D.C. will close shortly, President Roosevelt declared, according to a Washington report. The conference will continue through next week.

GOWRIE LEAVES AUSTRALIA

Duke of Gloucester to Take Up Governor-General Post

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 10.—Lord Gowrie, who recently relinquished his post as Governor-General of Australia has now left Australia accompanied by Lady Gowrie, according to a Canberra report.

Until the Duke of Gloucester arrives to take up his duties as Governor-General, Sir Winston Dugan, Governor of Victoria, will act as the Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

It is not yet known when the Duke will take up office but soon after his arrival, a special session of the Federal Parliament will be held regarding the official opening.

The Duke will be the first member of the Royal House to be appointed as the King's representative in Australia.

House Adopts Victory Resolve to Quicken And Intensify Nation's March to Victory

The Conclusive Victory Resolution in Observance of the Imperial Will was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives at its plenary session opened at 1:07 p.m. Monday afternoon. Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association explained the purpose of the resolution, the significance of which lies in it being entirely different from similar ones adopted in the past.

The Resolution of the House of Representatives reads as follows:

"It is resolved at this moment when the war situation has intensified and when the rise or fall of the Empire depends on its outcome, that in observance of the Imperial Will, we pledge we will take the lead in renewing our determination, strengthening the unity of the 100,000,000 people, and concentrating the entire national strength in winning a decisive victory over our enemies, Britain and the United States."

Upon the adoption of the Resolution, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, representing the Government, said as follows:

"It was with trepidation and awe that the 100,000,000 people of Japan read the gracious Imperial Rescript granted at the opening ceremony of the present Diet session. The entire nation must observe the Imperial Will, renew their determination to crush the enemies, make greater efforts to win the war. We are afire with the resolution to protect the Empire and to fight to the finish. Government measures to be adopted in the meanwhile must be effectively executed. It is the intention of the Government to [illegible] all obstacles and undertake all necessary steps. In this, we expect your full cooperation. The rising patriotism becomes a fierce fighting spirit. Under the Imperial Grace, officials and people must unite and strive to increase the nation's fighting strength so that the war will be completely won."

Yamazaki Explains Resolution

In explaining the proposal for the Resolution, Mr. Yamazaki said substantially as follows:

"Ever since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, under the Imperial Grace, our Forces in the vast area of Greater East Asia, have smashed the enemies and heightened the national honor by their brave and resolute fighting, surmounting all obstacles. The entire people feel deeply grateful and impressed.

"But Britain and the United States that suffered defeats at the beginning of the war have challenged us to fight a short decisive war, depending on their material strength. Their general attack has now started, and even to one part of Japan Proper enemy planes have come. The situation appears to be becoming urgent.

"The War of Greater East Asia, however, is a sacred war for the liberation of East Asia. Already Japan helped to guide the Philippines and Burma and gave them independence. Also we guarantee the future independence of India. Under the Japan-China Alliance treaty, we proposed to withdraw our troops after the conclusion of the war, and expressed our sincerity toward President Wang Ching-wei's National Government.

"The principle of co-existence and co-prosperity, autonomous independence, and mutual respect of traditions as declared in the Greater East Asiatic Declaration is now being steadily practiced. All nations of East Asia are desiring to cooperate, in amity and prosperity. There is found no selfish will, nor is there any ambition for territorial gain. Even Britain and the United States must recognize this fact.

"But our enemies, Britain and the United States, have not yet awakened from their long dream of exploiting Greater East Asian races. Stimulated by their ambition of world domination, the United States is now shouting for the recovery of the Philippines, and the advance to China. As stated by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, the United States is intent on securing colonies and to bring confusion to the East Asiatic peoples.

"Then, the enemies are intending to land on our mainland. We should eject them and not let them come to our shores. At the present Diet session, Prime Minister Koiso urged us to defeat our enemies. It is desired that the Government will effectively carry out all measures for concentrating the national strength and take every step required for the execution of the war.

"Throughout the seven years since the China Affair, the people have borne all difficulties and hardships and willingly offered themselves for the sake of the Throne and the Empire. It is our pride that at an emergency the traditional spirit of patriotism and service is fully manifested. The Government believes, I hope, in the burning loyalty of the people. When the Government speaks and acts sincerely, trusting the people, the people's will and fighting spirit will be heightened.

"It is the purpose of the resolution to weld stronger the unity of the people and officials so that the nation can march to final victory."

U.S. REVEALS DISMISSAL OF SAIPAN COMMANDER

Difference of Views With Superior Leads to Firing of Major-General Smith

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The authorities of the United States Government issued today a statement on the circumstances of the dismissal of Major-General Ralph Smith, commander of the American land forces on Saipan Island.

The statement caused much excitement as it followed remarks made to the press at Washington on September 9 by Lieutenant-General Holland Smith, who as Commander of the United States Marine Corps, directed all operations on Saipan Island after the landing on it, and who was the man that fired Major-General Smith.

Lieutenant-General Smith's statement to the press said that he had to dismiss Major-General Smith after it was found that there was a divergence of views on matters of strategy between the Major-General and himself.

The statement of the American Government authorities follows:

"At the commencement of the operations on Saipan Island there developed a difference of opinion on the method of conducting them between Lieutenant-General Holland Smith, of the Marine Corps, and Major-General Ralph Smith, Commander of the land forces on the island. It was held by the Marine Corps that the method best calculated to bring the campaign to the quickest possible termination should be employed, and that that way was by pressing all available guns into the service for a vigorous attack on the island.

"A different view was expressed by Major-General Smith of the land forces on the island. He favored the idea of constructing a strong position at each point that fell to the Americans and of advancing the forces by stages only after the arrival of supply units. He held firmly to his opinion and his dismissal followed."

ARBITRATION SUGGESTED TO SETTLE INDIA CRISIS

Singh Proposes U.S.-Soviet-Chungking Board Be Sent to Examine Conditions

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—American criticisms of British policies in India following the sensational revelations by William Phillips, political adviser to General Dwight Eisenhower, apparently provoked Sirdar Singh, President of the India League of America, to express the suggestion in a statement today that an arbitration board with representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking be sent out to India immediately, according to a New York dispatch.

He stated that this board should "firstly, examine thoroughly the status of the Indian Princes as regards the British and devise means of bringing them into an India union on a democratic basis; secondly, examine the Muslim and minority problem if the solution of this point is not already reached between Gandhi and Jinnah at the current Bombay meeting; thirdly, arbitrate between the British and Indians and work out a program whereby India can become a free partner of the united nations and enter the post-war world as an independent nation."

Singh replied point by point to the notes issued by the British Ministry of Information for "guidance of British officials in the United States" in answer to Phillips' criticism of the India policy. He said, "'Seven-hundred mile front in Burma' is a mere myth. Several hundred miles of the region consists of high mountain barrier, impassable jungle and few tiny trails where patrol activity is impossible. The British have undertaken only one offensive against the Japanese—the ill-fated expedition into Arakan in 1942-43 which was easily checked."

Referring to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statements on the Atlantic Charter as affecting India, Singh declared, "To suggest that the British policy is either in accordance with the principles enunciated by the Charter or an advance on them is complete misrepresentation of facts."

Singh emphasized that "no statement of the British policy toward India has conceded her the right to complete independence which the Charter advocates. If Churchill really means to apply the principles of this declaration it should be comparatively easy for him to affirm this. Only such a declaration will convince India and the world."

On the question whether the Indian army is "mercenary" Singh said, "bodies and brains of the Indian soldiers are in the battle they fight, but not their hearts."

CONVICTION IN VICTORY REITERATED BY KOISO

Standing Administrative Inspection Commission Is Suggested by Godo

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the Budget Committee session of the House of Peers on Monday reiterated his firm conviction in a glorious victory in the current war and in the ever prosperous future of Japan.

Replying to [illegible], of the Dowakai, the Prime Minister said that conviction in victory can be achieved by those who have a full understanding of the national policy of the Empire. In this connection, he declared that this conviction formed the basis on which the laborers should establish their spiritual guiding principle.

Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, former Commerce and Industry Minister and at present a member of the Upper Chamber, suggested that the Government inaugurate a standing administrative inspection commission to probe more thoroughly into the state of affairs in the lower branches of the nation's administrative machinery and production front.

In reply, the Prime Minister stated that the system of administrative inspection has achieved remarkable results and that he intended to utilize it more fully in the future. The Prime Minister promised to make investigations regarding the proposed establishment of a standing administrative inspection commission.

In answer to Vice-Admiral Godo's suggestion that in anticipation of the worst situation, the authorities establish a new program for the supply of iron and coal within Japan Proper, Munitions Minister Ginjiro Fujihara testified that since it is difficult to supply the munitions production front with the materials produced in Japan Proper alone, he will stick to the established Japan-Manchoukuo-China joint supply program.

Both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives [illegible] on Monday and the closing ceremony is expected to be held today.

The Budget Committee of the Upper House met in full session at 9 a.m. Monday and continued deliberations up toward evening when it approved all supplementary budgetary bills referred to it. The House met in its plenary session at about 7 p.m. and unanimously passed the bills as reported by Viscount Takeaki Hachijo, Chairman of the Budget Committee.

The Recommendation Committee of the Lower House sat in session from 10 a.m. and deliberated on the 31 various recommendations, of which 19 were approved.

The Lower House met in its plenary session at 1 p.m. and passed the Conclusive Victory Resolution in Observance of the Imperial Will. After a recess, the House again sat in full session in the evening and approved the recommendations and petitions as reported by the chairmen of the committees concerned.

7,000 TAKEN IN FRANCE

Paris Says Arrest of 27,000 More Collaborationists Imminent

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Seven thousand French collaborationists have been arrested so far and the arrest of an additional 27,000 is imminent, Charles Luizet, Prefect of the Paris Police announced today, according to a Paris report.

He said that all those arrested or due to be arrested will shortly be brought before the special civil or military courts for prosecution.

Among those rounded up within the past 24 hours were Count Rene Chambrun and his wife who is the daughter of Pierre Laval.

MASS RAID ATTEMPTED ON N. E. MINDANAO AREA

6 Enemy Planes Downed Over Davao, Kagayan Districts—Damage Seen Negligible

Domei

DAVAO, September 10.—A total of 400 enemy fighters and bombers in four waves, made a daylight raid over Davao and Kagayan sectors in the northeastern part of Mindanao Island yesterday.

Counter-attacking the enemy, Japanese anti-aircraft units shot down more than six planes besides destroying a considerable number of other enemy machines. The damage on our side, which is now being investigated, is believed to be negligible.

An enemy task force carried out large scale bombings on the southern part of Mindanao Island, the Philippines, on September 9, clearly revealing the enemy plan to direct operations against the Philippines.

Already, on September 6, enemy task forces appeared in Palau and Yap areas, and for three days until September 8, attacked the two islands with carrier-borne planes. Thus, the Pacific war situation is [illegible] the enemy movement against Palau, Yap and Mindanao islands is only a forerunner of what is to come. The enemy actions indicate their intention to turn from a strategic, decisive war stage to that of tactical, decisive war.

180 Craft Attack Davao

Domei

DAVAO, September 11.—A total of 180 enemy planes in three waves attacked Davao and Kagayan sectors on Mindanao Island yesterday morning and afternoon. Japanese Forces repelled all the enemy aircraft and inflicted considerable damage to the raiders.

17 Downed At Palau

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 11.—In a fierce counter-attack against 200 enemy fighters and bombers that appeared over the Palau group yesterday, the Japanese Forces shot down or damaged more than 17 raiders. Damage on our side was slight.

Yesterday afternoon, 10-odd four-engined bombers attempted to attack Tlojima Island. Intercepting the enemy our Units on the island inflicted considerable damage upon two of the enemy planes and repulsed the others.

Japanese Pound Wiak

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 11.—Japanese Air Units launched a surprise attack against the enemy airfield on Wiak Island at daybreak of September 9. Scoring numerous direct hits Japanese Wild Eagles succeeded in setting ablaze airfield facilities at more than 10 places and also caused big explosions at several points. From this attack one Japanese plane has not yet returned.

Japanese Forces shot down 17 enemy planes and damaged two in an engagement with 400 enemy carrier-borne planes that attacked the southern part of Mindanao Island on September 9. Some damage was caused to ground facilities.

On the same day another formation of about 80 enemy planes tried to raid Ambon on Amboina Island. This was followed by another attack by about 60 enemy planes on the same day.

At dawn on September 9, about 40 enemy planes, with four-engined bombers as their mainstay, directed an attack against Japanese positions on Menado on the northern tip of the Celebes.

Another group of about 20 large enemy planes came to attack the same place on the morning of the same day. Japanese Forces countered and repulsed all the raiding after shooting down one enemy plane.

WENCHOW REDUCED BY JAPANESE UNITS ACTIVE IN CHEKIANG

Strategic Port City Taken on September 9, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Imperial Japanese Forces that commenced a new drive from the neighborhood of Kinhwa in Chekiang Province, reduced Wenchow in the same province, on September 9 after advancing along both banks of the Ou River, smashing the enemy at every point, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. September 11

"Our Units that commenced action from the vicinity of Kinhwa in Chekiang Province, advanced along both banks of the Ou River, smashing the enemy at every point, and reduced Wenchow on September 9."

[illegible] U.S. Site

Imperial Army Units that suddenly moved from the area near Kinhwa in Chekiang Province in the latter part of August, effected a speedy advance, smashing the Chungking forces in their path, and occupied Lishui, [illegible] on August 27.

[illegible]

In recent days, America has been centering its attention on Wenchow and its vicinity with the aim of [illegible] a bridgehead for cutting off the Japanese sea route to the south as well as to create a base for guerrilla activities off the China coast. Under the circumstances, the Japanese occupation of Wenchow is a [illegible] offensive operation that strikes a death blow to the enemy scheme.

With a population of [illegible], Wenchow, similar to Amoy, Foochow and Ningpo, is an old, prosperous seaport facing Wenchow Bay and the East China Sea. The city is also a large distribution and trade center for the various Chekiang products.

Southeast China Coast

By G. [illegible]

of the Military Press Corps

LISBON, September 10.—Foretelling the importance of the Southwest China front, the enemy has also come to attach great importance to the Southeast China front. As a matter of fact, the newspaper Tung Nan Jih Pao, Chungking organ in the Third War Zone, in its editorial of August 22, stated as follows:

"The coastal areas of Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung Provinces form a special zone [illegible] with the districts between the Chientang River and the [illegible] Swatow area cut off by the [illegible] mountains on the Fukien-[illegible] border. During the past [illegible] years since the outbreak of the China Affair, the Japanese Army occupied Amoy, but did not [illegible] positive intentions of taking such places as Wenchow, [illegible] Chuanchow and [illegible] ever, with the new development of the Pacific war situation, [illegible] of China is becoming an [illegible] strategic zone.

"One of the reasons for [illegible]

[illegible]

FAST PROGRESS MADE BY NEW ITALIAN ARMY

Forces Trained in Germany Already Engaged in Mopping Up Guerillas

The reorganization of the Italian national army, which has been a matter of the greatest concern for the Government of the Italian Social Republic, is making steady progress. Some of the newly-organized Italian forces already had appeared on the first line this spring, and since then the training of the new army has been carried on at the training institute at various places in Germany.

Last July when Prime Minister Benito Mussolini visited Germany, he inspected the new Italian army unit which had gone through the necessary training and he held the ceremony of granting the colors to the unit. Some soldiers of this unit returned to Italy, and under the command of Field Marshal Graciani are actively engaged in mopping up with high morale guerilla forces. They are cooperating with the German forces.

While the Party Headquarters has been planning the formation of a Fascist member corps, Prime Minister Mussolini, on July 23, the first anniversary of the political change, announced that since July 1, a Black Shirt auxiliary force had been formed with the Party members between the ages of 18 and 60 other than those in the Italian forces. The announcement said that the Party has entrusted its political and social activities to other organizations and the Party Headquarters has been reorganized into the Headquarters of the Black Shirt auxiliary force and its branches converted into brigades under it. These brigades are under the direction of respective provincial governors and are commissioned with the duty of maintaining order, the announcement concluded.

GERMANY'S POPULATION SHOWING UPWARD TREND

Marriages and Births Increase Compared With Last War—Civilian Deaths Decrease

Germany's population, when compared with conditions during the last World War, is showing a most encouraging upward trend, according to surveys made by the Reich Office of Statistics and published in their magazine, Economy and Statistics, according to a recent special dispatch from Berlin.

In the first nine months of 1943, within Germany only, that is, without including the incorporated Eastern territories, 440,861 marriages, 985,744 births and 725,257 deaths (exclusive of those killed in action or in connection with the war), were registered. Approximately 35,000 more marriages were registered during this period than expected in view of the considerably decreased number of eligible men.

Births also showed a marked increase. During the nine-month period, there were 42,000 more births than in the same period in 1942. The natural decrease of births in this war remains far below that experienced during the first World War.

The death rate of the German civilian population also showed a decrease in the first nine months of 1943, with 20,700 fewer deaths than registered during the same period of 1942. The average was 11.8 per 1,000, which is 0.5 per cent less than in 1942, the figure for 1942 being 12.3.

U.S.-CHUNGKING CASUALTIES

Domei

CANTON, September 10.—The Chungking Military Council announced yesterday the casualties suffered by the American-Chungking forces in the Nu River area up to August 5 as follows:

Killed:	
Chungking forces	4,980
U.S. forces	1,167
Total	6,147
Wounded:	
Chungking forces	11,171
U.S. forces	2,925
Total	14,096
Missing:	
Chungking forces	348
U.S. forces	131
Total	479

The Japanese Forces in the Nu River area, despite their numerical inferiority, are inflicting huge losses on the U.S.-Chungking combined forces attempting to launch persistent counter-attacks, and with the gradual increase in strength the Imperial Forces are preparing for a powerful counter-offensive.

Chiang's Wife to U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who has been undergoing medical treatment in Brazil, is said to have left Santa Cruz tonight for the United States by air, according to a Rio de Janeiro [illegible]

Zankoff Government Formed to Preserve Bulgaria's Integrity

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—A Bulgarian Government which will fight to preserve the country's integrity in the interests of its people and continue the alliance with Germany has been formed under the well-known statesman, Professor Alexander Zankoff, who was Bulgarian Premier from 1923 to 1927 and for many years the President of the Sobranye (Parliament). The leader of the Bulgarian National Socialist movement took this step following the treason committed by the former regime in order to lead the Bulgarian people to victory and uphold the honor of Bulgaria in cooperation with the Greater Reich.

ITALIAN FIGHTING FIERCE

Heavy Battles Raging for Coriano And San Savino Heights

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The fiercest type of fighting is raging for the bulwark heights of Coriano and San Savino as Marshal Kesselring is throwing all his available tanks, guns and men into the battle in an all-out attempt to stem General Alexander's thrust toward the plain of Lombardy, according to an AP dispatch from Rome.

The report said that starting yesterday morning, one German counter-attack after another was launched under a lashing rain and through deep mud to throw the 8th army men off the heights which hold the key to Rimini eight miles to the north, and the Po Valley beyond.

Further west the line now runs between Monte Morello and Cejano and extends west toward Pistoia which stands on the direct road to Bologna. Patrols of the American 5th army in this western sector have reached the Gothic line outposts between Pistoia and Lucca and elements have already entered the outskirts of Pistoia itself.

BULGAR CABINET LINE-UP

New Government Is Organized: Kimon Georgieff Is Premier

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—The new Bulgarian Government is composed of the following members according to a Tass report from Sofia.

Kimon Georgieff, Prime Minister; Petko Stainoff, Foreign Affairs; Colonel Damian Velcheff, War; Prof. Dimiter Michaileff, Education; Boris Stefanoff, Public Works; Christo Neicheff, Justice; Prof. Petko Stojanov, Finance; Dimiter Neikoff, Commerce; Basil Pavloff, Agriculture; Dershanko, Transportation; and Mikola Popoff, Minister without Portfolio.

The Ministerial Council was supplemented by the following members: Doctor Rajo Reicheff, Health; Grigor Fettadjeff, Social Welfare; Dimo Kasasoff, Propaganda.

Major-General Ivan Marinoff, former War Minister, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian army.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 10

The garrison of the sea fortress of Brest again yesterday after bitter fighting repulsed all enemy attacks. Le Conquet Peninsula was lost but the remnants of the garrison are still putting up dogged resistance.

Enemy bridgeheads south of Ghent and northwest of Hasselt were narrowed down in counter-attacks, while enemy forces which had penetrated our lines south of Maastricht were thrown back again. Between Verviers and Arlon, the enemy thrusting against our positions on a broad front succeeded in achieving slight local penetrations and counter-attacks are under way. In the Dole area which was given up by our troops, as well as to the north and east of Besancon heavy fighting is going on.

On the Franco-Italian border in the Mont Cenis and the Maddalena Pass sectors some enemy height position were captured.

On the Adriatic coast the focal point of fighting yesterday was in the sector on both sides of Gemmano where grim fighting lasted all day long. All enemy attacks with strong forces were frustrated and local dents were sealed off. Fierce fighting is still continuing for Gemmano proper which changed hands seven times in the course of the day.

The Soviets launched abortive attacks on passes in southeastern Transylvania. One battleplane dispersed Soviet motorized columns and destroyed several fuel trains in northern Rumania. The enemy attacked Sanok and Krosno with several rifle divisions and tank formations but his breakthrough attempts were foiled. At Ostrolenka Soviet attacks were again frustrated.

Enemy bomber and fighter formations made daylight attacks on western German territory particularly on Duesseldorf, Mainz and Mannheim where 29 enemy aircraft including 23 four-engined bombers were shot down. Last night the enemy bombed Muenchen-Gladbach and Brunswick.

REICH RESOLVED TO WIN WAR, STATES GOEBBELS

Will [illegible] Enemy if Nation [illegible] Principles of [illegible] Frederick The Great

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—In a time of crisis there is no possibility of overcoming it other than to combat it constantly and bravely, and to mobilize all forces serving to strengthen resistance, declared Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, in the article "Our Will and Our Determination" appearing in the latest issue of the weekly Das Reich.

"The political-military crisis of this war will occur in the current summer and autumn. Our enemies are hurling themselves with the full force of their material superiority against the defense lines of the Reich in an attempt to rip them open," he stated.

"It is of less decisive importance to us to be forced to give up ground of even eminent importance at certain points of the front, than for the enemy to succeed in smashing our fighting formations. This war which we are forced to carry on, is a life and death struggle for us. If, on the whole, we are able to frustrate these enemy attempts, we will presumably face an entirely new situation in the autumn."

Racing Against Time

The British as well as the Americans and the Soviets are racing against time, declared Dr. Goebbels pointing to the grounds for political conflict cropping up in the enemy camp and the fear of the new German weapons as well as the increase in the German armament and potential manpower. Thus, the enemy certainly has very little, if any, time at his disposal.

"On the contrary, after we arrive at a certain point in the development of the present situation, our chances to succeed will again begin to rise," he emphasized. "Therefore, it is of vital importance that this point be reached under all circumstances.

"With much blatant propaganda the enemy is trying to make us believe that victory is as good as theirs. Thus, with psychological and political props, they want to bolster up their military success which is still insufficient in itself to assure final victory."

"Literally speaking, everything is at stake this summer and autumn. We must meet the onslaught of our enemies tirelessly in all fields of the military and political war," he continued. "The enemy's efforts will break on the wall of our resistance. To us all crisis in war time means tests of character.

Faced Testing Hour

"When in the summer of 1940 we occupied the Atlantic coast and England was laid bare to our Luftwaffe, the British people faced their testing hour. Similarly, when in the fall of 1941 Moscow was in our grip, the Soviet Union had to rally to her last efforts.

"Now that our enemies with their masses of men and material are storming against our lines, fate is knocking at our own door. Perhaps the historical symbolism of this war lies in the fact that a decisive crisis is coming in turn to each and every nation, and that war is given its historical features only when the final result shows which nations are able to master the crisis and which are not.

"The path of bravery and manly courage is steep and stony and appears particularly difficult, because there is always an easy path running alongside which at the beginning presents no obstacles but in the end leads to ruin. He who chooses this path is lost. Not only does he give up honor and life, but in giving up life, he forfeits every hope for a better or even a bearable future for his own nation.

"Experience has taught us that all countries which prematurely broke off this struggle for the future of Europe with the hope of being able to escape having to stand the struggle's hardest test, have had to face after their treason and downfall, a cruel development. They were very soon confronted with facts which until then they had thought impossible even in their most terrible dreams."

Reich Spirit High

"In this war," asserted Dr. Goebbels, "we have passed over all heights of military victories and triumphs and through all depths of military setbacks and disappointments, but still we have remained untouched at the core of our nationalism. That shows how healthy our nation is, what power is still today at its command, and what it can still throw into the struggle when it is called upon to make a final stand in the last most difficult test of fate.

"In former good times, we often said that we would live and act according to the principles of Frederick the Great. It is now up to us to make this statement true. If our whole nation down to the last man, woman and child, is determined to live up to this principle, then we shall and will one day burst the barrier with which our enemies are obstructing our future.

"Therefore, untouched by the fickleness of war fortune, we will continue on our path which fate itself has decreed. We will not allow ourselves to be irritated or confused but will remain true to our cause and defend it the more fanatically the more it is threatened. Where the life of a nation is put first, the life of an individual means little. Individual life must be sacrificed if the life of a nation demands it. The Reich must endure. This is our will and our determination."

New Reich Weapon May Attack Britain, States Lord Dudley

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Lord Dudley, Civil Defence Commissioner for Midlands, said at Birmingham today that "it is possible—even probable—the Germans will launch something else at longer range and of different type from the V-1," according to a London dispatch. He warned, "It is necessary for us to maintain full efficiency so as to be able to bring our defensive measures into operation at a moment's notice."

CHANDLER AGAIN SCORES ATTITUDE OF BRITAIN

Demands F.D.R. Reveal Second Secret Report on India Submitted by Phillips

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—As repercussions from William Phillips' sensational revelations concerning Britain's India policy continue, Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, attempted to quell the excitement while Senator Albert Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, unafraid of international repercussions is sticking to his guns in his denunciation of the British reaction to Phillips' report, according to a Washington dispatch.

Hull, at a press conference today, deplored the confusion caused by excessive comment of Phillips' resignation from London. He declared that as early as last April, Phillips had sent word to the State Department that he would only accept appointment as General Dwight Eisenhower's political adviser for a short period. According to Hull, Phillips said that he would limit his appointment to September.

Senator Chandler, on the other hand, entering the controversy surrounding Phillips' return to Washington, demanded that President Roosevelt reveal the contents of the second confidential report on India submitted to him by Phillips. Chandler described Phillips' second letter as being "much stronger" than the original report.

Continuing his denunciation of British policies, Chandler then charged that Britain has only "lukewarm interest" in the war against Japan. He said: "Aside from indications of British interference with our diplomatic appointments, the Phillips incident reveals the necessity of knowing just where we stand in the fight against Japan after the European war is finished."

Demands Envoy's Deportation

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—The British-American controversy over the recall of William Phillips, political adviser to the anti-Axis European invasion forces, has now become an important topic of discussion in the United States Congress, and the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives proposed a resolution for demanding the departure from the United States of British Minister Ronald Campbell and Indian Representative Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai stationed at Washington, according to a Washington report.

Indian representative Bajpai called on Secretary of State Hull today, but said that he made the call in his private capacity and not as the Indian representative. Yet, it is believed certain that he conferred with Hull on the question of Phillips' recall, as it has developed into such a great question.

Floods Sweep Mexico

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—From the Mexican Gulf coast to the Pacific, whole towns have been washed away, thousands left homeless and crops devastated by floods from the torrential rains which have fallen for four days, according to a Mexico City dispatch, today. In the Parral and Chihuahua areas, alone, deaths are expected to total 100 and the number of missing is reported to be 150.

U.S. Navy Seeks More Men

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The American Navy needs the further recruitment of 400,000 new personnel in the current fiscal year ending next June 30, James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of Navy, announced today, and added that the war against Japan requires that the navy expands until it reaches a strength of 3,300,000 by next June, according to a Washington dispatch.

SEVERE BATTLES RAGING IN WULING MOUNTAINS

Japanese Units Cover 125 Kilometers in 150 Hours in Their March to Lingling

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 11.—Severe battles are now being fought between the Japanese Army and the Chungking remnant troops along the Wuling range on the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

A crack Japanese Unit advancing in the direction of Lukangsze located the whereabouts of the staff officers of the Ninth War Zone who had fled into the Wuling jungle on the night of September 8, and before dawn of the following day attacked them by taking advantage of the moonlight. In this attack, the Japanese captured seven staff officers including chief staff officer for operations, and accounted for 400 war dead, in addition to seizing trench mortars, telephone apparatus and communication material of the 79th Army. Almost simultaneously with this operation, another Japanese Army Unit attacked the headquarters of the 79th Army and gained brilliant war results.

It is recalled that close on the heels of the fall of Changsha and Hengyang, the Ninth War Zone also lost such pivotal points as Changning, Chiyang and Lingling along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway. On top of this, their headquarters was attacked by the Japanese and they are fast losing their fighting spirit.

The Japanese Units are now pursuing the enemy in a certain direction and will have to cross the Tupang and Tanahan ranges which form the border between Hunan and Kwangsi.

Make Rapid Advance
By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 10.—The feat of the crack units of the Japanese Forces in occupying Lingling airfield, one of the important of bases of the American air force in China, and the walled city of Lingling itself in the third stage of their thrust into the interior of China was remarkable in the sense among other that it was a demonstration of speed and mobility.

In their march over territory exposed to constant air attack, the Japanese relied not on machinery but on their feet and those of horses to carry them forward.

It was on the evening of September 3 that the units took possession of Changning, 60 kilometers southwest of Hengyang. They captured Chiyang, 35 kilometers west of Hengyang, on September 4.

Advance 70 Kilometers

In the Paoking area the units advanced 70 kilometers in the short space of seven days. Then came the reduction of Lingling, a point of strategic importance on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

This advance into China's interior was made by the units in less than 150 hours from the time they went into action in their present offensive, when they were separated from Lingling by a distance of 125 kilometers. For the most part the advance was made under most difficult conditions. There was no day in their march that the units did not meet the American air force more than 20 times.

Cover 20 Kilometers Per Day

The distance actually covered by the units was on an average of 20 kilometers per day. The world's history of warfare has no equal to the speed of the advance made by the Japanese Units which covered over 125 kilometers in less than 150 hours.

The following four reasons may be said to be responsible for the remarkable achievement of these Japanese Units.

In the first place the surrender of the enemy force defending Hengyang made it possible for the Japanese Forces to demonstrate fully their power of mobility.

Hate for Yanks Intensified

Secondly, each success of the Japanese is intensifying their hate for the enemy, especially the American air force in China, which they are now looking on as the only hostile force in China. The appearance of American and British land forces in China is responsible for a further strengthening of their determination to smash the enemy.

Thirdly, the anti-Japanese camp in China is divided against itself in consequence of the fall of the walled city of Hengyang which was the most important enemy stronghold in the Ninth War Zone.

Fourthly, heat wave which has had the continent in its grip, has passed and there is every prospect of an early return of weather suited to the Japanese Forces in China.

Exchange Ships Sail

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—The exchange ships Drottingholm and Gripsholm left Gothenburg for Liverpool today with 2,035 British, Dominion and American prisoners of war and civilian internees, according to a Gothenburg dispatch.

Latin American States Must Form Firm Bloc Against Imperialism

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—"The absorption of small States by an imperialistic Power can only be prevented if Latin American countries form a firm bloc," declared Chilean deputy, Gonzales, before Parliament today, according to a Santiago dispatch. It is above all necessary to entertain close spiritual and political relations with Argentina, he said and the two States must retain their full sovereignty.

JAPANESE RAID ADMITTED

Chungking Reports 4-Wave Air Attack on Chengtu Bases

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Confirming the attack launched by the Japanese Air Units on B-29 bases in the Chengtu area, an Associated Press dispatch from Chungking reported that Japanese planes, in four waves, bombed "two bases" for two hours on the night of September 8.

It was two or three hours after the B-29 super flying fortresses had returned from their raid on Anshan to "their secret bases in west China."

Meantime, a Reuter report from Chungking stated that this bombing attack by the Japanese Air Force was the first assault on parked super flying fortresses. The majority of the American crew members were still at the bases at the time of the attack.

A Chungking radio broadcast last night reported that Japanese Air Units bombed Chengtu in northwest China, but did not mention any losses.

STRESSES NIPPON POWER

Anti-Axis Will Make Short Work Of Japan, Says U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Brigadier-General T. O. Hardin, Chief of U.S. Army Transport Command in India and China, stopped at Pretoria, South Africa, on his way home and declared today that "the anti-Axis would make comparatively short work of the war with Japan, although the Japanese would offer tremendous resistance," according to a dispatch from Pretoria.

He said: "At present it is largely a question of getting our forces into position. A concentrated naval and air assault will be so overwhelming that nothing will stand up to it."

Evacuating to Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—Negotiations are continuing between Finland and Sweden regarding the evacuation to Sweden of the Finnish population living in the northern regions of Finland. According to a statement issued by the Swedish Foreign Ministry, a decision has not yet been arrived. Well-informed circles regard as exaggerated the assertion that 100,000 Finns are to be taken to Sweden. In principle Sweden is prepared to shelter only those refugees who for some reason or other cannot be settled in other parts of Finland.

Swiss Cities Attacked

Domei

ZURICH, September 10.—The Swiss Government authorities on September 9 made the following announcement: "Anti-Axis planes attacked Moutier and Delemont in northern part of Switzerland at 8.00 a.m. today. Seven persons were wounded. Four of American fighter planes made repeated attacks on Delemont."

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JAPANESE SURPRISE-RAID ENEMY BASE AT PAOSHAN

4 Anti-Axis Planes Downed in Air Fight—2 Others Destroyed on Ground

Domei

FOREMOST BASE ON BURMA FRONT, September 10.—Crack Units of Japanese fighter planes in the Burma area launched a sudden attack on Paoshan airfield in Yunnan Province on September 8. Encountering nine enemy planes, consisting of DC-3 transport planes and P-38's, the Japanese downed three transport planes and one P-38 in the ensuing battle. In addition, two transport planes on the ground were set ablaze. The loss on the Japanese side was two planes self-blasted.

The Japanese Air Forces had been continuously cooperating with the ground forces on the Nu River front and their attack on September 8 was directed against Paoshan, the vital supply base of the Yunnan expeditionary forces.

New Attacks Launched
By T. SEKI
of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 10.—Japanese Units that succeeded in reinforcing their comrade units defending Lungling, after breaking through the enemy barriers, launched counter-attacks against a large force of the Chungking 11th army corps which had been attempting to encircle Lungling. The Japanese Units are now expanding their activities.

A part of the Japanese reinforcements, in cooperation with their comrade units stationed at Lungling, on the other hand, started smashing attacks against another large body of enemy troops which had been trying to stop the Japanese advance by constructing strong positions in the area northwest of Lungling. Penetrating the advance positions of the enemy, the Japanese Units are now continuing their drive.

Having reduced the enemy position at Heisoangshan, another Japanese Unit launched an offensive against an enemy force of XX divisions strong and are now extending their war results.

Finns Talk With Molotov

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—The Finnish delegates are reported to have conferred with Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, on the night of September 8. However, nothing has been revealed as to whether the conversations were limited to matters concerning the armistice or extended to matters relating to a peace treaty, according to information released by the Swedish paper, Svenska Dagbladet.

Stilwell Leaves for U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, Burma and India, left Chungking today by plane for the United States presumably to attend the Quebec Conference to discuss plans for the offensive in the Pacific, according to a Reuter dispatch from Chungking.

Model Replaces Von Kluge

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Field-Marshal Model, Commander of the German Army in the Eastern and Central Fronts, is reported to be commanding all the German Forces in the Western Front in place of Field-Marshal Guenther von Kluge, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in the Western Front, according to information released by German military authorities.

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ORDER KEPT IN HUNGARY

Budapest Officially Denies Invasion Of Slovakian Guerillas

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 10.—The Hungarian Government, in a statement issued today, denied the information that Slovakian guerillas have invaded Hungary. The statement said:

"Perfect order and tranquility is being maintained along the border between Hungary and Slovakia, and neither country has any military action been started. The ban on passage across the frontier which was proclaimed several days ago as a result of the uprising of partisan troops in Slovakia has been lifted, and the railway traffic with Pressburg has been resumed."

Soviet-Iraqi Ties Opened

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Diplomatic relations have been established today between the Soviet and Iraqi Governments, according to a Bagdad dispatch. In this connection, it is further reported that Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, has sent a notification today to the Iraqi Foreign Minister, stating that the Soviet Government would exchange Ministers Plenipotentiary with the Iraqi Government.

Swedish Food Shipments

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—Negotiations are starting here early this week concerning the Swedish food deliveries to Finland and Hackzell, brother of the Finnish Premier, arrived here today as the representative of his country.

British Envoy Leaves Turkey

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Ankara, who has been recently appointed Ambassador to Brussels and concurrently Minister to Luxemburg, left the Turkish capital today to return to London, according to an Ankara dispatch.

Soviet General Promoted

Domei

MOSCOW, September 10.—General Malinovskyi, Soviet Commander of the Second Ukrainian Army, has been promoted today to the rank of a Field Marshal.

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NORMAL RICE HARVEST IS EXPECTED THIS YEAR

House Assured by Shimada—Relief for Civilian-Bereaved on Saipan Being Considered

The rice crop this year is expected to be a normal one, it was revealed by Toshio Shimada, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, at the Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives on September 10.

Although exact estimates are not available yet as results of investigations are being collected at present, Mr. Shimada said that this year's rice crop will, on the whole, not be below the normal record. Mr. Shimada stated that funds necessary for emergency counter-measures to be taken for the damage wrought by drought and flood have been included in the budgets presented to the present Diet session. The Agriculture and Commerce Minister assured that due consideration will be paid to the revision of the assigned amounts of rice to be delivered by the areas affected by natural calamities.

In response to an interpellation posed by Representative Yadanji Nakajima on the protection of the bereaved families of the non-combatants who were killed on Saipan Island, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso stated that full consideration must be paid to the protection and relief of the bereaved families of these heroic dead who, he said, contributed in no small measure to the bolstering of public morale. The Prime Minister assured that considerate treatment will be accorded to these people, by taking various precedents into consideration.

War Minister's Reply

Replying to the same question, War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama testified that the authorities concerned were deliberating to accord these gallant defenders of the Pacific the status of "civilians in the military employment." He said that these authorities were studying measures to give appropriate treatment to the bereaved families also.

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai said that the Navy authorities were deliberating on giving adequate treatment to those who had assisted the Naval Forces in the South Seas before prior to the enemy invasion. Relief and reparation will be made to the entrepreneurs who suffered damage in the area adjacent to the enemy-occupied regions in New Britain Island and New Guinea, the Navy Minister said.

Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu testified that for the evacuees from the South Seas, appropriate measures of relief were being taken for their employment and education. Plans are under way to accord assistance also for the bereaved families of the fallen Saipan non-combatants and the wartime Damage Relief Law will be applied to them, Mr. Shigemitsu declared.

Lively discussion ensued at the same session also on the questions regarding foodstuff rationing, wartime finances, national defense, evacuation of school children from urban to rural areas and other matters relating to the nation's living.

The budgets for increasing foodstuff output were approved by the Committee and after passage of the Lower House plenary session, were sent to the Upper House. The latter took up the budgets relating to agricultural programs at its Budget Committee meeting and continued its labors till late in the evening.

Cable Briefs

LATIN AMERICANS SUFFER

The cost of living today is costing the South and Central Americans anywhere from 77 to 213 per cent more than in prewar days, it is revealed by statistics published recently by the U.S. Industrial Committee. The exact figures are: Colombia, Argentina and Uruguay, 77 per cent; Peru, 57 per cent; Costa Rica, 81 per cent; China, 75 per cent; Mexico, 86 per cent; Chile, 96 per cent; and Bolivia, 213 per cent.

SWEDES MAKE PROTEST

British aircraft have again violated international law this time by infringing on Swedish neutrality. A protest has been lodged with the British Government by the Swedish Legation in London on behalf of its home government against this unauthorized flight of several British planes over Swedish territory in the last week of August.

WAR PRISONERS EXCHANGED

Nearly 5,000 Anglo-American and German prisoners of war and civilian internees were exchanged in Sweden last week, according to a report by Bernard Valery, Reuter's special correspondent at Trelleborg. This number includes 2,833 British and Americans and 2,344 Germans. Seven hundred German prisoners of war arrived at Gothenburg aboard the Swedish steamer Gripsholm where they were greeted by German and Swedish national anthems. Count Folke Bernadotte, President of the Swedish Red Cross and Director of the committee in charge of the exchange, immediately boarded the ship to discuss further travelling details.

[illegible]nt Rations, Mean American[illegible] Make Chungking Troops T[illegible]ghting

By M. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 10.—Pressed by the Japanese Forces on the one hand and goaded on to fight by the American supervisory corps on the other, the Chungking Expeditionary Forces in the Yunnan area have lost all enthusiasm for further action, and furthermore, their looting has aroused resentment and anger among non-combatants.

Due to their abortive attempt to shatter the fighting strength of the Japanese Forces by means of opening the Ledo Road, the American-Chungking combined forces have been suffering heavy losses in northern Burma and on the banks of the Nu River. The fact is reported to have caused irritation among the enemy military leaders.

The American air force in India is only half-heartedly cooperating with the Chungking troops, it was revealed by [illegible]ngking soldiers captured [illegible]. The tra[illegible] tation of [illegible] Am[illegible] planes is [illegible] Chungki[illegible] forced to go without f[illegible] days.

The cru[illegible] of the American [illegible] in dragging the Ch[illegible] troops to the firing front is [illegible] to be beyond comprehension. Should Chungking soldiers retreat they would be punished most severely and should they advance they would be smashed before the onrush of the Japanese. Thus menaced from the front and the back, Chungking troops are said to have lost all enthusiasm for further action.

The fact that General Chang Te-neng, Commander of the Chungking Fourth Army, was shot to death on the charge of having been defeated at Changsha, has further depreciated the flagging fighting morale of Chungking forces.

Some captives revealed that the Chungking 88th Division in the Lungling area, which is the pride of Chiang Kai-shek, was inflicted heavy losses by the Japanese, with their commissary lines cut off at various places. Now barely subsisting on poor foodstuffs, the commander and his subordinates are looting nearby villages. Capture of one pig or buffalo is now regarded as a great achievement and is rewarded with a monetary gift. As buffaloes are indispensable to the farmers, such acts have caused anger and resentment among rural residents.

The 117th Corps of the newly-organized 36th Division is said to have appealed to authorities, plead[illegible] to the rear on [illegible] cannot fight [illegible] supply of food as one bowl [illegible] of rice per day. Deserted by half the officers and men, the 117th Corps is reported to be on the verge of collapse.

In Tengyueh, the enemy's condition is no better. The Chungking troops who no longer pay any attention to the orders issued by their superiors, are now indulging in illegal transactions of cereals and opium and selling commodities they have plundered at high prices.

The Second Reserve Division which informed the Chungking authorities of the frequent plunderings conducted by other units, is also pillaging, a fact which attests to the corrupt morale of Chungking fighting men.

East Asia Round-Up

Indonesian Makes Discovery
Domei

BANDOENG, September 11.—Unwinding of thread from silk cocoon will be greatly facilitated through the application of a bacillus as an agent to remove the glutinous outer layer of silk cocoon which hinders the unwinding. The discovery was made recently by Soekarnen Kartoredjo, Indonesian bacteriologist, attached to the Bandoeng Fiber Research Institute.

Japanese Actress Invited
Domei

MANILA, September 11.—The second movie production of the New Philippine Film Company will be called "De Ocampos' Family" following the completion of its first picture "Three Marias." The third production is expected to deal with Japanese, Chinese and Filipino friendship and Setsuko Hara, popular Japanese actress, and Li Hsiang-lan, famous Chinese star, will be invited to the Philippines to appear with Carmen Rosales, Philippines leading actress.

Chinese Make Donations
Domei

PATI, September 11.—Local Chinese residents donated 2,100 guilders last week to Japan's war fund and 1,000 guilders to the welfare fund of the Java Home Defense Army.

Javanese Given Posts
Domei

DJAKARTA, September 11.—Mohammed Hatta and Soekardjo Wirjopranoto, both Central Councilors were nominated president and secretary-general respectively of the War Workers' Welfare Society which will be shortly inaugurated by the Java Public Service Association to engage in such activities as remoulding labor spirit.

Filipinos To Taiwan
Domei

MANILA, September 11.—Jose San Vitores, Food Administrator will lead the Philippine Agricultural Survey Commission to Taiwan to investigate the agricultural industry there.

Races Given Equality
Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, September 11.—Aiming to foster closer friendship among Indonesian, Chinese, Eurasian, Arab and other racial groups in Djogja Sultanate, the local branch of the Java National Service Association has established a fraternity hall for all racial groups concerned with an amateur dramatic association composed of members representing every race and to hold women's conferences of all races.

Music League Organized
Domei

SINGARADJA, September 11.—The New Asia Music League composed of all music associations on Bali Island was recently organized here by 300 musicians of various nationalities including Indonesians, Chinese and Arabs who will not only furnish entertainment to the islanders but also heighten their fighting morale. Their programs will be broadcast.

National Assembly Year Book
Domei

MANILA, September 11.—A comprehensive account of contemporary events revolving around the legislature of the Republic of the Philippines called the National Assembly Year Book is now off the press.

Publishing More Koran
Domei

DJAKARTA, September 11.—Mohammedans totaling 30,000,000 in Java who are now undergoing fasting will shortly have more editions of the Koran (Mohammedan Bible).

Club Houses Open
Domei

SURABAYA, September 11.—Seven sub-districts of Surabaya Prefecture maintain their respective club houses where residents of all races are able to [illegible] by holding meetings and availing themselves of the recreation facilities together.

Opening Public Schools
Domei

SOLO, September 11.—Plans are afoot to open public schools for Indonesians, Eurasians, Chinese and other races as the result of the recent education conference held here in central Java.

Office Tenure Extended
Domei

DJAKARTA, September 11.—Extension of the tenure of office for another year of the present members of the Central Council of Java as from October 16 and inclusion of another five members bringing the total seats to 48 were officially announced in the administrative order issued on September 6. It was also announced that the total number of regional councilors in every province, sultanate or special municipality has been increased to 13 from the present 12.

Culture Courses Set
Domei

MANILA, September 11.—Interest in fine arts, floriculture and flower arrangement has been revived by the Kaparis youth organization as part of their program of cultivating aesthetic tastes and instilling them with the true national spirit.

Chinese Farmers Active
Domei

SHONAN, September 11.—About 90 per cent of the total Chinese population at Fuji Village have already attained self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, declared Dr. C. J. Peglar, President of the Shonan Eurasian Welfare Association, speaking at the Chinese dramatic performance held at the Yamato Theater here to collect funds for farmers of Endau and Bahau Settlements.

'Red Cotton' Produced
Domei

TJIREBON, September 11.—A variety of cotton called "Red Cotton" due to its reddish flower is being successfully cultivated here after having being transplanted from the Celebes and its production will be encouraged in Tjirebon Province under the new name of "Tjirebon No 1."

Planting Castor Beans
Domei

MACASSAR, September 11.—In order to meet the increased demand for castor beans as the result of the commencement of the manufacture of lubricating oil in the Southern Regions, a phenomenal increase in production of castor beans will be undertaken this year in the Southern Celebes as seeds have already been distributed throughout the various prefectures.

WANG SHIH-CHING IN TOKYO

Proxy of Wang Keh-Min to Visit President Wang at Sick Bed

[illegible] Director of the [illegible] Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission, [illegible] Wang Keh-min, [illegible] of the Commission, arrived [illegible] Monday [illegible] President Wang [illegible] the National Government [illegible]. Mr. Wang [illegible] at the [illegible] exchange of opinions on [illegible] to strengthen the cooperation between Japan and North [illegible] of Mr. Wang's [illegible] Japanese people [illegible].

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS REVEALED BY MINISTRY

Oka Succeeds Goto as Commander-in-Chief of Chinkai Defense Headquarters

Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinkai Naval Defense Headquarters succeeding Vice-Admiral Eiji Gojo who has been ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 1 p.m. on Monday.

It was also announced that Rear-Admiral Shinzo Onishi has been appointed Director of the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry in succession to Rear-Admiral Sokichi Takagi who has been ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff.

The Navy Ministry's communique follows:

"1. The following appointments have been made: Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinkai Naval Defense Headquarters. His predecessor Vice-Admiral Eiji Goto ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff.

"2. The following appointments have been made: Rear-Admiral Shinzo Onishi appointed Director of the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry. His predecessor Rear-Admiral Sokichi Takagi ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff."

Social and General

The newly-appointed Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, Muzaffer Goeker, arrived at Tokyo Station at 7:31 p.m. Sunday where he was greeted by Prince Tokugawa and Noritane Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office. Ambassador Goeker expressed deep appreciation for the warm welcome accorded him both in Manchoukuo and in Japan. The Ambassador was accompanied by Madame Goeker, Nureddin Akinel, First Secretary, and Madame Akinel, and Sak Ali Junel, Secretary.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the liberation of Premier Benito Mussolini today, a celebration ceremony will be held in the garden of the Italian Embassy, sponsored by the Inspectorate of the Republican Fasci of Greater East Asia in cooperation with the National Socialist organization of Japan.

A number of wounded Japanese soldiers have been invited to the function. Representatives of Japan and Germany will also be present.

Mr. E. W. Erckientz, formerly of Yokohama, is now at 867, Karuizawa.

Mr. F. Karsch of Setagaya, Tokyo, is now living at 1328, Karuizawa.

Mr. W. Sieile of Azabu, Tokyo, is at 1367, Karuizawa.

Reservist Corps Created

The inauguration of the Reservist Defense Corps formally took place early Monday morning. The newly-organized Corps is charged with the weighty mission of defending Japan Proper should the enemy approach near the mainland. The Reservists throughout the country are to worship at the early morning at nearby shrines three times a month on the 1st, 11th and 21st, when they renew their pledge to exert their utmost to annihilate the Anglo-American enemy.

Count Matsudaira Improves

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, whose condition was reported to be critical showed a slight improvement toward midnight Sunday. However on account of the Count's advanced age, those near him have not been relieved of their anxiety. He is confined to bed at his villa in Karuizawa.

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Press Comments

Monday, September 11

PROPULSION OF WARTIME DIPLOMACY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Needless to say, wartime diplomacy must be carried out resolutely in response to the shifting war situation and with a clear grasp of the strategical trend. In this regard, diplomacy could also be termed one part of war strategy. "I grant that in the present war situation all diplomatic problems, too, can be handled through the Supreme War Direction Council," Prime Minister Koiso said in clarifying the close and inseparable relationship of diplomacy in the development of the fighting situation.

However, what the people wish to know is in what state is our wartime diplomacy at present, and what will be its course hereafter? Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, replying to an interpellation on the foreign policy at the budget committee session on September 9, thoroughly analyzed the Anglo-American ambition of world domination. In particular he pointed out, on the basis of most recent facts, the activities of the United States in attempting to turn China into a permanent American colony and to acquire military, political and economic hegemony. The Foreign Minister then proceeded to clarify the five great principles which constitute the war aims of our country: (1) political equality and economic reciprocity in international relations; (2) respect for rightful national aspirations; (3) mutual respect of national sovereignty and independence of all nations, large or small, and non-interference in domestic policies; (4) collaboration and open door in the economic field, and freedom of trade according to the principle of reciprocity; (5) respect of each country's individual culture.

These principles while constituting Japan's war aims and the fundamental principles permeating the Japanese Empire's diplomacy of righteousness and justice both during and after the war may at the same time be termed the universalization of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. The essential point, then, is how they can be carried into practice not only within the area of East Asia but vis-a-vis the entire world. This question yet remains to be settled.

Both America and Britain are strong not only in arms but also in propaganda warfare, using diplomatic tricks as another instrument for the prosecution of the war. At Quebec and Cairo they staged conferences and disclosed plans for disposing of post-war problems, all accompanied by blaring propaganda. At the same time, while brazenly talking about the establishment of prosperity of all mankind and eternal world peace, they have been making strenuous efforts to allure the neutral countries into their camp.

Perhaps there is no further need to pay any attention to their diplomatic policy which, without any clear war aims, attempts to camouflage their ambition of dominating the world. Yet it cannot be denied that behind the recent changes in the Balkan countries and the attitude of Finland, while the main reasons for their actions may have been due to armed pressure the schemings of Anglo-American diplomacy have had their effect and contributed to the motive force.

In contrast with the enemy who has no just war aims, the position of our country has become increasingly clear with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and now with Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's statement regarding the five principles. Japan has reached the stage where her righteousness and justice and clear war aims cannot be denied, no matter how forcefully attempts may be made to distort them. Now, standing on the absolute superiority of our diplomacy over the enemy's, with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and its five principles in the background of our policy, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu is in a position to push on the materialization of its aims by bold actions. We look for a still high degree of vigorous action by our diplomatic authorities.

GERMAN S-BOATS DEALING BIG LOSSES TO SHIPPING

Far Superior to British Motor Torpedo Boats as Seen in Results Gained Everywhere

German S-boats have played a considerable role in inflicting heavy losses to warships and merchant vessels sustained by the invasion fleet, and have in consequence come very much to the fore of public interest, declares Rear Admiral Bruninghaus, according to a special Berlin dispatch received here recently.

"With the outbreak of the second World War, opinions were still divided as to the efficacy of S-boats. Great stress was generally laid upon a maximum of speed and for this reason allowances were made for certain weaknesses such as for instance their comparatively low standard of seaworthiness," he states.

"The French and Italian navies aimed at speed records. A French 'vedette,' as the French call these modern torpedo boats, achieved 55 knots (102 kilometers per hour) and an Italian ship 49 knots (91 kilometers per hour). These were vessels which glide on and do not cut through the water and are, therefore, rather unstable. Their great disadvantage is the lack of seaworthiness for which reason they can only operate in calm waters.

"The German motor torpedo boats are keel boats built entirely of wood as this material is particularly suited to meet all the claims made upon such vessels and is, moreover, extremely light in weight. Two torpedo tubes are built in and the greater part of the boat is taken up by the engines. Apart from torpedoes, they carry light anti-aircraft guns and depth charges against submarines. The crew consists of about 20 picked men on whose mental and physical fitness great demands are made. There is no relief when on duty which often lasts for 20 hours and each man must be capable of carrying out several functions.

"At the beginning of the war no one had any idea how quickly torpedo boats would develop. The constant, almost daily battles in the Channel where their superiority over the English torpedo boats have been clearly demonstrated, find their counter-part in actions in the Baltic, Arctic, Mediterranean and Black Sea. The English were at first inclined to disregard the importance of the German motor torpedo boats, but their ever increasing successes soon forced them to adopt another attitude.

"About the middle of last year, they constructed a special type of motor gun-boat as an 'antidote' against the German S-boat. Their object was to keep the German S-boats away from the English coast and convoys but as can be seen from the communiques of the German High Command they have proved unequal to their task.

"The daring spirit of attack and the thorough training of the S-boat crews is clearly demonstrated by their successes. As in the case of the U-boats, the principle is always adhered to by S-boat commanders that only those vessels are to be reported as sunk whose destruction has been ascertained by warships and merchant vessels which have been torpedoed but whose sinking was not observed are only reported as 'torpedoed.'

"The motor torpedo boats have already played a part in the occupation of Norway. They landed a great number of troops, sank numerous Norwegian warships and merchantmen which had offered resistance and captured many others. In the fight against England and the United States in English waters and in the Mediterranean as well as in the struggle against Soviet Russia, including their latest successes against the invasion fleet, they have sunk about 1,000,000 tons of merchantmen as well as 70 warships."

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BA MAW HAILS SPEECH OF KOISO BEFORE DIET

Says Last Foundation Stone For East Asia Laid Under Promise of Freedom

Domei

RANGOON, September 10.—Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, referring to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's Diet speech declared that with the promise of independence to the East Indies the last foundation stone for the Greater East Asia structure has been laid.

The statement of Dr. Ba Maw's statement made today, elucidating Burma's determination, is as follows:

"Prime Minister Koiso in his speech has promised to recognize independence for the East Indies in the future. On the basis of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, this will lay the last foundation stone for the construction of the Greater East Asia structure and at the same time ever greater results will be achieved in the current war for the liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

"From this day, the liberated peoples of Greater East Asia with Burma in the west, the Philippines in the east and the East Indies in the south, will each assume the task of guarding the entrances to East Asia. By the promise of independence to the East Indies Japan has shattered the perfidious enemy propaganda, attempting to mislead the entire world.

"Only one road of duty lies before the peoples of Greater East Asia. We have only to share the mutual fate of life or death in guarding our freedom and honor. Prime Minister Koiso has pointed the way for us and we must resolutely adhere to it."

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1944

International Contrasts

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's reply to Representative Yusuke Tsurumi's interpellation in the Diet last Saturday served to make clearer than ever the striking contrast which exists between the war aims of Japan and the war aims of the Anglo-American enemy. Whereas the enemy is fighting to advance his own selfish interests, Japan is fighting not only in self-defense, not only for the interests of East Asia, but for principles of universal applicability which alone can ensure lasting peace and progress for the whole world.

This contrast is brought out most clearly by comparing the statements of the enemy leaders with the statement of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in a recent speech before the House of Commons that as the war nears its closing phase, the ideals and reasons which seemed so important in the beginning will become less and less important in the face of the practical military situation. The fact is, however, that Britain from the very beginning never had any real ideal with respect to the war. The only object which Britain possessed was the greedy one of maintaining the imperialistic Anglo-Saxon domination of the world. The United States likewise has no other war aim than that of aspiring to the domination of the world through her plutocratic imperialism.

It is true that in the early days of the war the enemy made much of the Atlantic Charter, which is the only official document setting forth the purported aims of the Anglo-American countries, but it is significant that it has today become a totally meaningless piece of paper. Not only are the enemy leaders now most deliberately making every effort to avoid any reference to the Atlantic Charter but they are bluntly coming to reveal more and more the true character of their war aim, which is to dominate the world by force.

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull has declared that the first principle of American foreign policy is to win the war. This is tantamount to stating that the motivating force behind the United States is nothing other than power politics. However the enemy may conceive the significance of the war to be, whether he is consciously fighting the war for aggression or exploitation, it is clear that he believes that the only thing which counts is to win the war by sheer strength. No matter if the war is one which grinds down the happiness of mankind, destroys culture, and subjects mankind to domination and exploitation, the Anglo-Saxons consider it justified as long as it will benefit themselves.

International justice, however, cannot be based on such a restricted concept but must be based on principles of world-wide and universal applicability. Permanent peace cannot come to this world so long as the Anglo-Saxons continue their imperialistic war based on their racial prejudice and their aspirations to monopolize the world's resources.

Japan, in contrast, took up arms in self-defense for her very existence, because she could not stand being made a sacrifice to these Anglo-American aspirations. And the other nations and peoples of Greater East Asia likewise took up the Anglo-American challenge because they could not stand being subjected to Anglo-American domination forever. But the spirit of warring Japan is not concerned merely with the idea of defending Japan alone but is concerned also with the wider ideal of bringing about the common prosperity of all the nations of the world.

On this point, the Foreign Minister referred directly in reply to the interpellation in the Diet Saturday, when he said: "It is Japan's war aim to crush the enemy's inordinate ambition of world-wide monopoly and domination, to remove international prejudices, excluding none, and cooperating with all, and thus to realize universal amity and friendship, such as will enable each and every nation to have its proper place in the world." This statement must have struck a body blow at the British and the Americans, for in contrast to their narrow aims, it indicated clearly what constitutes real justice and in what form permanent world peace would have to be brought about.

Calling attention to the fact the guiding principles of Japan had already been clarified in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations adopted last November, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu reiterated that these principles were:

1. Friendship and good neighborliness on the basis of political equality and economic reciprocity, to the end that a world of perfect harmony and mutual assistance may be realized and permanent peace be established.

2. All nations and peoples to have each its proper place in the world.

3. Sovereignty and independence to be mutually respected by all countries, large and small, each country to be free to decide its own domestic affairs without interference from other countries.

4. The principle of cooperation and the open door policy to be practiced by all countries in the economic field with a view to contributing to universal fraternity and to realize freedom of commerce and communications as well as mutual utilization of natural resources on a footing of reciprocity.

5. All countries to collaborate in order to promote cultural intercourse, since the correct understanding of one another's culture and civilization contributes to the peace and progress of the world.

It is obvious from a perusal of these five points that here are principles which apply to the whole world. Although embodied originally in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, these principles are of universal scope which will not only bring a new era of peace and happiness to one region but to the entire world.

The fact that Japan is today staking her national destiny in the present crucial war is due to the fact that she is concerned not only with safeguarding her own existence but is even more concerned with the eternal principle of justice. For she realizes that the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind is impossible without justice, and is convinced that this justice must prevail. Hence her indomitable zeal in pushing the war and her firm faith in a victory based on justice.

A Year Ago Today
September 12, 1943

German para-troops, members of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Leibstandarte succeeded in their operation, yesterday, to rescue Benito Mussolini, who was being held by the traitor clique. Thus, his surrender to the Anglo-Americans, as agreed upon by the Badoglio Government, has been frustrated, a special communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

• • •

Japanese Army and Navy air units and ground batteries promptly repulsed with highly effective results an enemy air attack on Kitachishima this morning, shooting down nine and heavily damaging two of the 1[illegible] enemy bombers.

• • •

Two United States "Flying Fortresses" fell into the Gulf of Mexico today and 22 crew members of both planes met instant death.

• • •

The Luftwaffe carried out devastating raids on Anglo-American invasion forces in the Salerno area, where the Reich forces are locked in combat with the foe. It was reported that German bombers sank one cruiser and two transports and scored direct hits on one large warship and 15 freighters.

• • •

With the resignation of Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni, the relation between Argentina and the United States has become particularly strained. Although the neutral policy of Argentina has thus come to a serious difficulty, President General Pedro Ramirez again confirmed maintenance of the country's neutrality.

TSENG KUO-PAN AND THE TAIPING REVOLT

Strove for Preservation of Doctrines of Ancient Sages

Editor's Note: Of the many great personalities in China's history, one whose ideals are to be recalled in the present circumstances are those of Tseng Kuo-Pan. Ren Shimoline, in his article entitled "Tseng Kuo-Pan: A Retrospect", appearing in a recent issue of the Bungei Nippon, presents a vivid portrait of this famed philosopher, statesman and military man.

A few months ago while conversing with a leader of the Hsinmin Society of North China, I was surprised to hear him say that revolution is the means to the construction of New China; that we are revolutionists. My adverse reaction to the statement was not because of the word, revolution, for China's history is one of the rise and fall of dynasties through revolutions. When he went into further explanations on the social and political effects of feudalism and capitalism, I was not able to suppress the impulse of interrupting him with a question of the term, revolution—whether he meant the type peculiar to his country or that which is a product of western Europe. After some hesitation he replied that he was referring to the revolution known in the West. Then I submitted the second question:

Does he, by any chance, hope for a reversion to classic China? To this query he said that it was impossible to return to the past, and therefore emphasis on classicism was unimportant.

I am not prepared to discuss the political angles of the construction of New China, but his replies weighed on my mind. Are the views expressed by him to be the guiding principle for the construction of New China? I for one cannot give unconditional approval. China has a history and tradition of 4,000 years, and there can be no genuine construction while ignoring the past.

It is often said that the impetus of the revolution in China was given by the Meiji restoration; but it must be noted that in our country the restoration is unrelated with such concepts as feudalism or capitalism. The notion that feudalism is a state of society, essentially uncivilized and wretched, as held by some Orientals is due not to their comprehensive understanding of feudalism as it was in the East, but is an opinion borrowed from westerners who in their admiration for revolutionary ideas, belittled the past feudalistic state of society. But these are conditions which existed only in the European continent.

Difference Stressed

Feudalism in the Orient is not to be taken in the same light as the feudalism of the West. They are altogether different in form. It is grossly misleading to declare, therefore, that the past in the Orient was barbarous and despotic, with the concept of feudalism as existed in the West in mind. The same error, I think, exists in failing to differentiate revolution in China with that of the West.

Let us consider for a moment the history and nature of the recent revolution in China. The main difference between the Meiji restoration and the revolution in China is that the latter is closely related with the western modern idea of revolution.

Though at first a follower of Japan, China suddenly turned to America and Soviet Russia for guidance. As a consequence of the influence exerted by the latter, she even came to regard her sages, Confucius and Mencius, as mere relics of the past. Probably the young leader with whom I had conversed is a product of such an atmosphere.

I had much to learn in reading Nobuyoshi Sakurai's "Tseng Kuo-pan." His enlightening book answered many doubts in my mind.

Tseng Kuo-pan (1811-1872), was an illustrious figure of the 19th century China, during the declining years of the Manchu dynasty. He was an ideal representative of a Chinese scholar, gentleman, and soldier, well-versed in the teachings of Confucius and Mencius which he made the guiding principles of state administration and of his own individual life. One with genuine regard for China's future at heart should note that Tseng Kuo-pan of a hundred years ago had been admired as a model of great learning and leadership by his contemporaries by virtue of his practice of the teachings of the sages who lived some 4,000 years ago.

The book presents the private and public career of Tseng Kuo-pan through his letters, analects, and diary. By his letters, his sincerity and faithfulness is known; by his diaries, he is found to be a man of great fortitude and integrity.

In 1850, Hung Siu-Chuen, rising in the name of the Taiping dynasty, known in history as the Taiping rebellion, had reduced various districts by storm. The Manchu regime quickly lost its bearing and its general staff fell to squabbling, each suspicious of the other. Tseng Kuo-pan's assiduous efforts of more than ten years, barely sustained the morale but the Manchus had by this time lost their prestige and authority.

Hung Siu-Chuen was a Christian and in opposition to Tseng Kuo-pan's views, had embraced foreign thought and ideas. It is necessary to note here that Tseng Kuo-pan was not a Manchu, but of the Han race. Therefore, the Hans do not speak well of him, claiming that he should have supported the rebellion against the Manchus. They say that he had fought against the rebel forces in protest against their foreign concepts therefore he should have logically opposed the Manchu dynasty as well, for there was no difference in the two so far as both were foreign to the Han race.

That Tseng Kuo-pan's motive lay in part in his loyalty to the Manchu dynasty no one can deny. The fact, however, that he had devoted his life and energy for 12 of his best years—from 42 to 54 in attempting to subdue the rebellion, is due more to his firm belief and conviction. He was only a civilian official when he was commissioned to lead the imperial forces. As a follower of Confucius and Mencius he could not bear to see their teachings outraged by heterodoxy.

Doubtless, to Tseng Kuo-pan, the safeguarding of the moral teachings of the sages was a matter of greater consequence than the mere protection of the Manchu dynasty. It is noteworthy that in China patriots from time immemorial have risen to uphold the moral doctrines of the sages from corruption. Chungking still relies on America, completely under her control. Those who are sincerely interested in preserving the culture and morality peculiar to the Orient have much to learn from the life of Tseng Kuo-pan.

Historic Sino-Japanese Ties

Relationship of Over 1,300 Years Conducted With Mutual Respect and High Esteem to Be Resumed

Editor's Note: What was the relationship between Japan and China in the past and how is it going to be in the future? Major-General Takayoshi Matsumuro, contributed the following article in the recent issue of the Sono magazine entitled "The True Aspect of Japan-China Relations" in which he told of the lawless aspirations of America and Britain in China in contrast to the lofty ideal of Japan and declared that the relationship between the two countries should be based upon a sound and moral standard. The following is the gist of the article.

There is an old proverb "study the old, learn the new." So to grasp the true phases of Japan-China relations we must first of all retrospect past history, observe the present relationship and then look into the future aspect.

It was in the 1267th year of the Imperial Reign (607 A.D.) that the first official diplomatic relationship between Japan and China was inaugurated. In Japan it was during the reign of the Empress Suiko and in China during the Sui Dynasty. Ever since then for more than 1,200 long years until the eastward advent of the Western European influence China was addressing Japan as the "Eastern Land of Gentlemen" while Japan was addressing China as the "Flowery Land", maintaining a very cordial friendship, mutually respecting and holding each other in high esteem. During this interval occurred such incidents as the Mongolian Invasion or Hideyoshi's Expedition into Korea and the consequent encounter with the Ming Empire forces. But these incidents were not direct clashes between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Such a warm relationship for such a long duration of time between two neighboring nations is unparalleled in the world's history. Take, for instance, European history. We have witnessed and are still awed by the appalling throat-cutting tactics among the European races with neighboring nations killing each other and the pages of their history are repeatedly crimsoned with the blood of one war after another. And even within the domain of Asia proper many nations other than Japan and China fought each other and met their rise and fall. But in the midst of all these war clouds Japan and China alone stood out, free from all bloody warfare.

Relationship between Japan and China received its first setback with the advent of the Opium War. We may state here, without any hesitation, that such unfortunate "incidents" as the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 and the China Affair were due directly to foreign aspirations and it is needless to emphasize the fact that the underlying cause or causes of all these incidents were traceable entirely to the imperialistic inroads of the intriguing Anglo-Americans into peaceful China.

Guiding Factors

We must first of all recollect the historical fact that since the inception of the friendly relationship between the two countries, warm international goodwill and mutual respect were the guiding factors for over 1,300 years. The two nations, mutually, did not violate their moral code. In spite of the occurrence of the incident in 1937, this moral spirit of Japan again manifested itself in the forms of the famous Konoye Statement, Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration, Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and finally the recent Declaration of July 5 in which Japan made clear the true concepts of her traditional policy toward China. At the present moment the Japanese Expeditionary Forces are carrying on the Honan and Hunan campaigns and they are further advancing northward from Canton to crush the Chungking forces, the arch traitors of East Asia. Even in the midst of such brilliant war results, the Imperial Government issued a Declaration to the world pointing out the real purport of the Imperial campaigns on the continent.

In the central and southern Pacific Japan is waging a furious battle against the American forces. In the meantime she is carrying on a large-scale campaign on the Asiatic continent, which fact vividly points out the enormous military reserve strength of Japan. We may safely say that the fact that Japan can carry on the continental campaign in the present war situation is a silent testimonial of her enormous military power and that if she so chose Japan could, from the beginning of the China Affair, carry on the Chinese campaign still further into the deep interior of China and could have given a crushing blow to the Chungking forces.

Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, America and Britain are seeking military bases on the China continent to crush Japan. This is due primarily to the fact that the continent offers an ideal spot for such purposes from the geographical point of view and also such bases will enable them to utilize the enormous mobilized manpower strength of China. Roosevelt, Churchill and other enemy military leaders made no secret of it. The Chinese people should give this a serious thought. America and Britain are full of ambitions of their own to dominate East Asia, thereby putting China and her people under their feet, in direct contrast to Japan's ideal of building China to a better statehood, and at the same time emancipating all Asiatic races to insure an everlasting peace in the Orient. We hope, for the sake of entire China, that Chiang Kai-shek awakens from his nightmare as soon as possible and fully realizes this impending danger of Anglo-American imperialism. What Anglo-Americans want is not Japan but China herself. But Japan had become a world Power since the Meiji Restoration and to the Anglo-Americans, she became an obstacle to the realization of their base ambitions in regard to China. Japan, therefore, became their arch foe. Their anti-Japan resistance is not their goal but a means to attain the end.

For the past seven years Chiang has carried on the anti-Japan campaign. The fact that he can still carry on the resistance today is not due to his own power or that of his military associates, but to the national resources of China's interior as well as to the primitive social and economic condition of the land and the people in his area.

Peace-Loving People

The Chinese are a peace-loving people, always seeking a sound way of living and naturally they do not favor war. The Konoye Statement clearly pointed out that Japan has no territorial ambition toward China. Chinese people as a whole know this fact today. But Chiang is dragging the innocent people into distress and misery. The Communist Party is taking full advantage of the situation to widen its political power very much against the social order and the actual state of China.

As already mentioned, America and Britain are laying a great stress upon the military value of the continent as the base for resisting Japan and are sparing no efforts to achieve this purpose. But if this continent did not possess the vast man-power to be mobilized, its value will be half diminished. In other words, in the final analysis what the Anglo-Americans want on the China continent is the full use of the Chinese men.

If the Anglo-Americans scheme to send expeditionary armies into China they must cross the wide Pacific or the Indian Ocean. It requires at least 10 tons of shipping space to send one soldier and to meet the strong and highly trained Japanese Forces in China they must send over a huge number of men. This means ships and even if they possess a large number of transports there is a limit to the number they can carry. So they treacherously conceived the bright idea of using the great man-power of China, arming them and equipping them to attain their objective even at a cost of huge sacrifice of their puppets' lives. Indeed, while aiming at the sacrifice of Chinese lives, yet, their ultimate purpose lies in grabbing China's land, her trade market, and her natural resources. The Chiang regime, with the aid of Anglo-Americans, foolishly carrying on the [illegible] campaign against Japan, is rapidly driving the mass of good Chinese into the mouth of Mars, putting their "good earth" and the people directly under the ill-influence of Anglo-American imperialism, thus becoming themselves true puppets of American-British exploitation.

Japan's Intentions

The Imperial Government's policy as regards China is definite and clear. The following statement issued on July 5 further proclaimed to the world the resolute stand:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, actuated solely by her fervent desire for the liberation and stabilization of Greater East Asia and for the establishment of a new world order, has been fighting vigorously to defeat the evil designs of America and Britain in cooperation with the various countries and peoples of the region. . . . .

"The aim of our military operations in China, now in progress, being simply to frustrate the attempts of America and Britain at aggression and domination, the Chinese people are, it goes without saying, our friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not our enemy.

"What Japan earnestly desires is to bring to consummation a permanent relationship of good neighborliness and friendship between Japan and China on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence in conformity with the Japanese-Chinese Pact of Alliance and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations."

In spite of all the ill-mistakes on the part of Chiang and his followers, Japan is still pursuing a magnanimous attitude. As often repeated Japanese aim and intention in China is to perpetuate the long 1300-year-old friendship—unparalleled and [illegible] in the world's history—based, not on territorial ambitions, but upon the sound moral [illegible] and to march hand in hand for the mutual prosperity of Greater East Asia. Such a noble intention should be clearly impressed upon the minds not only of the Chinese people but also all the peoples of the entire world.

WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Ekken's Writing Taught People How to Live Happily

Part II

The best known of Ekken's books are Onna Daigaku (The great learning for Women) and Ten Precepts of Ekken. In these books he explains in a plain and fatherly manner numerous tenets selected from the works of the Sages. The influence of Onna Daigaku has been tremendous and extended well into the closing years of the Yedo period. Indeed, less than 25 years ago, it was still considered a woman's inseparable companion.

Though Onna Daigaku is seldom to be found in the Japanese home of today, being considered too humiliating for women, yet the Ten Precepts of Ekken still hold a high place among the books on morals.

Among the scholars of the period were two schools of thought, that of Chu and of Wang Yang Ming. The former believed that no man can reach the highest by intuition alone, but must follow the precepts of the Sages; while the latter taught that a man should search his innermost heart for guidance, holding that all good and proper actions spring from a pure and selfless heart. In brief, the latter wanted to be free from the thousands of rites and ceremonial laws which had been laid down by long-dead Sages, and so obtain free scope for their own thoughts and actions.

Ekken adhered to the Chu philosophy, which he considered to be the nearest to that of Confucius and Mencius, and disdained the other as illegitimate learning. Yet he was far from being, like so many of his contemporaries, a blind conservative. In his Book on Doubts, he quotes many sayings of Chu with which he was in disagreement. He writes, "Let us not be afraid to doubt even the sayings of the Ancients, if they are doubtful, but let us hold fast to those we believe to be true."

In regard to Buddhism, he writes, "He who follows Buddha is not only an undutiful son towards his fathers, but a sinner in the sight of Heaven and the Gods."

For a Confucian to whom the concern of life was everything, it was but natural that the popular Buddhism which spoke so much of "illusion" and "burden of life" should be objectionable.

To the gods of the land he paid a profound respect, and taught his countrymen to do likewise. In Confucianism, Shintoism found not only a friend, but also an ally. While two great religions—Buddhism and Christianity—were persecuted when they were introduced into Japan (the former in the sixth century, and the latter in the seventeenth century) Confucianism was ever welcomed by the people. And the reason was not far to seek, for what Confucianism emphasized, Shintoism held dear, namely the allegiance to a ruler, fidelity to parents, and veneration of one's ancestors. The humanitarian principle of Confucianism were not at all at variance with the patriotic code of Shintoism, the chief concern of both being with things temporal rather than with those spiritual.

Were All Shintoists

No wonder then that scholars, whether they be followers of Chu or disciples of Tang Ming, were, nevertheless, all Shintoists. It must, however, be noted that they were singularly free from the gross superstitions which the popular Shintoism often encouraged.

Thus Ekken writes:

"Gods only respond to the prayers of those who perform their human duties and who supplicate not from selfish motives or personal ends, but for the welfare of others."

Again:

"Gods are moved by neither bribery, flattery nor familiarity, but sincerity."

Of Heaven, he speaks many hundreds of times.

"We are all children of Heaven, and therefore should love one another, as Heaven loves us all."

"Serve Heaven as you do your parents, and your parents as you do Heaven, for how can he who is unable to serve his parents serve Heaven?"

Of what he terms the faithfulness of Heaven, he thus speaks:

"Heaven is at all times sincere and true, and men, His children, should make the faithfulness of Heaven their example."

He believed that the ordinary calamities of life were either chastisement or warning of Heaven:

"Therefore, in times of storm . . . Tempest, or thunder, we should arise . . . even if it be night, wash, dress and sit reverently, in order to pay respect to the just wrath of Heaven."

In a word he personifies Heaven as not only the force behind all wonderful phenomena, but also as a loving father, yet not once does he even speculate as to life after death. On this subject he maintains an absolute silence, following the example of his great master Confucius.

In Ekken's writings there is perhaps little originality; he was happy and content to be the mouthpiece of the great Sages, whom he glorified. Scholarly expressions or striking phrases he disdained.

"The aim of learning is not merely to widen knowledge, but to form character. Its object is to make us true men, rather than learned men. The chief reason why the teachings of the Sages are not more appreciated by the people is because scholars endeavor to show off their learning, rather than to make it their endeavor to live up to the teachings of the Sages."

Humanity he loved, for he held that all men were brothers, flowers, birds, plants and animals also, for in them he saw the infinite love of Heaven. To him the world was a place of happiness and joy, life both a privilege and a reality. To make people realize the [illegible] of their hearts and bodies, he taught how to live happily and how to preserve good health.

According to some, the world is a place of continuous struggle both physical and intellectual, and the weaker have no chance of enjoyment. Consequently, many religions endeavor to console men by a negation, teaching that life, however lived, is naught but a delusion; while others strive to give light to a suffering people, by the belief that this life is but the gateway to a wider and happier one.

Confucianism Stands Midway

Confucianism stands midway between these two extremes, for it emphasizes that men can be happy in the fulfilling of human duties, irrespective of the results achieved. In the Precepts of the Popular Morals, Ekken writes that:

"The judgments of Heaven is of two kinds, ordinary and extraordinary. Usually, men who do good reap happiness, while those who do evil reap evil. . . . [illegible] if Heaven wills otherwise. [illegible] if Heaven so wills. Let us do the [illegible] we can and await the judgment of Heaven. If its commands are extraordinary [illegible] we must resign ourselves [illegible] It is foolish for men to fight against the will of Heaven and strive to avoid the unavoidable by flattery and [illegible]."

In short, he taught us not to ignore our cares and sorrows, but to acknowledge them, and then rise above them.

Thus he [illegible] two books: (1) On his [illegible] Travels. (2) On the Flora of Japan. The former was the [illegible] and the latter the [illegible] work of the period.

In his Rakkun, which he wrote in his declining years (when nearly eighty) he praises the beauty of Heaven and the glories of Heaven and Earth, [illegible] fold blessings which Heaven bestows upon His children.

When he was sixty [illegible] ordered by his feudal lord to write the history of the [illegible] province of Chikuzen. In spite of his age, he explored the [illegible] province, [illegible]

[illegible]

(To Be Concluded)

MEDICINAL VALUE OF GREEN TEA

Contains Vitamins C and B2 Vital For Digestion and Eyesight

By [illegible]

[illegible]

In the Orient, as a result of [illegible] [illegible]

In the [illegible] [illegible] Vitamin C. [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible]

Vitamin C [illegible]

[illegible]

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA G[illegible]

Put on thy [illegible] my soul,
Thou art bidden to go to thy Lord.

The shroud is of earth.
The body is of earth,
Earth shall then be, in earth.

Wash, and be clean,
Adorn thyself [illegible],
Thou shalt never return from that place whence none [illegible] bound.

Thou art bidden to go to thy Lord.

Interdepartmental Committ
for the Acquisition of
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Nippon Times

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VITAL AACHEN AREA AIMED BY U.S. UNITS IN LEFT WING DRIVE

Battle Undiminished in Maastricht-Ardennes Sector; Mid-Moselle Attack Slackens

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Between Maastricht and Ardenne the American 1st army maintained their attacks. Gravity center was clearly on the left wing where General Hodges is trying to drive his tank formations into the Aachen basin. At Maastricht as well as at Verviers he ran up against grim German resistance which he was unable to overcome. The right wing is still lagging behind far to the west in the central Ardennes. Its spearheads were engaged in heavy fighting with German troops disengaging eastward from the Lesse sector.

The American 3rd army operating further to the south shifted its main weight to the left wing which, in a thrust from the Arlon-Longwy region, crossed the Luxemburg border and after a costly march reached the city of Luxemburg. Owing to the shifting of forces, Patton's attack pressure along the middle Moselle, in the sectors of Hagendingen, Metz and Pont-a-Mousson slackened considerably.

German troops in the Flanders area continued to keep open the enemy's attempted encirclement while the bulk of the German forces withdrew to the area immediately south of the Scheldt estuary. At the same time, German rearguards engaged in combat with closely following Canadian troops at Bruges and on the Ghent-Bruges canal. Enemy pressure is now being exerted northward and northwestward between Ghent and Antwerp aiming to cut off the escape corridor to South Holland.

The battle raging in the great front of the Albert Canal between Antwerp and Hasselt remained stationary during the week-end. Despite reckless attempts, the British 2nd army has not yet succeeded in crossing the canal on a broad front. They are nevertheless trying hard to expand their bridgeheads eastward at Beeringen. Weathering strong German artillery fire, the British attempted to cross the canal yesterday with tugboats and ferries northwest of Beeringen. Minor forces which gained a foothold were thrown back again by counter-attacking German troops and all tank attacks from the bridgehead were foiled by German paratroops. In this sector alone, the British have lost 52 tanks in the past few days. According to indications, however, increased enemy pressure in the direction of southeastern Holland is to be expected.

In the southern sector of the Western Front, German troops stationed at the Plateau de Langres and south of Dijon were taken back eastward nearer to the Belfort gap. Vigorous attempts by the American 7th army to prevent this German disengagement movement from the flank or to block its way by launching an attack from the Besancon area have thus far all been frustrated.

German positions established between Doubs and the Swiss border were also exposed to strong enemy pressure in the area west and southwest of Montbeliard.

STRUGGLE FOR WARSAW CONTINUES ON E. FRONT

Battle on Lower Narev Spreads Southward—Soviet Pincer Drive Reportedly Collapses

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The big battle which for days raged on the lower Narev, yesterday, spread across the Bug to the south. Strong Soviet reserve force attacked between the roads leading to Warsaw from Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk. Tank wedges and following-up infantry formations pushed in the direction of Radzimin and Siedlce obviously aiming to take Warsaw in a pincer operation. In extremely heavy fighting, however, the Soviet onslaught collapsed in front of the German defense line.

Equally bitter fighting continued in the triangle formed by the Vistula and San rivers north of the Carpathians. This battle which during the past three days, gradually developed from local engagements to a major struggle is apparently to break through the Beskide mountain range. Although suffering extremely high losses the Soviet thrust into the Beskides so far has failed to materialize.

Due north of Warsaw, heavy fighting is still going on between Ostrolenka and Lomza, but the pressure has noticeably slackened. Pressure was felt only northeast of Ostrolenka, but here too, the Soviets failed to break open the German positions on the steep Narev bank.

The big battle for bridgehead positions in the Vistula bend has ended for the time being.

On the entire northern sector, the Soviets confined their activity to merely local fighting.

FIGHTING IN WARSAW ENDS

Uprising of Polish Rebel Army Against Germans Fails

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 11.—In a statement issued on September 11, General Bor, commander of the rebel Polish army in Warsaw, admitted that it has sustained so great losses that it has gone out of existence for all practical purposes, according to a London report.

The statement in part said:

"The Polish army within the city of Warsaw has lost 80 per cent of its strength in the past month of fighting. The losses among the leaders of the army are far greater."

The statement suggested that the uprising of the army to cause trouble for the Germans in Warsaw was a complete failure because of the denial by the Soviet Government of military support to it.

Reich Occupies Territories

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The territories formerly occupied by the Bulgarian troops, have been taken over by German forces. A part of the Bulgarian divisions declared themselves willing to continue to fulfill their former duties involved by the alliance with Germany. Most of the Bulgarian formations were disarmed after the Bulgarian declaration of war without any trouble. The attempt made by two Bulgarian battalions to offer resistance was nipped in the bud.

Gandhi, Jinnah Confer

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, held their second conversation today at Jinnah's residence at Malabar Hill in Bombay, according to a Bombay dispatch. Nothing has as yet been announced concerning the talks, which it was learned are to continue at least two more days.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WARNED

Rumors of Reich Surrender or Peace Talks Are False

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 11.—The U.S. Office of War Information, War Department and the Navy Department have warned the American public of the false rumors circulated of German surrender or of negotiations for surrender, according to a Washington report.

They issued the following statement: "False rumors of German surrender or of negotiations for surrender have already appeared. They may be expected to be more frequent from now on. Some of these enemy propagandists are attempting to cause confusion among the peoples of the United Nations and induce us to relax our efforts."

Massigli Made Envoy

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Provisional General Charles de Gaulle's new cabinet at its first meeting today approved the nomination of Rene Massigli, former Foreign Commissioner, as Ambassador to London, according to a Paris dispatch.

BRITISH FORCE IN ITALY STILL BEING HELD BACK

Attempts to Break Through to Northern Plain Area Continuously Frustrated

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Though employing tremendous forces in repeated reckless attempts, the British did not get nearer to their objective of breaking through to the North Italian plains during the week-end. The situation in the eastern sector did not change during the past 24 hours.

Fighting was concentrated on the high ground on the upper Conca River especially around the village of Gemmano which changed hands seven times. Finally, after paying enormous sacrifices, enemy troops gained a foothold in the ruins of the village, but the surrounding dominating hills continued to remain firmly in German hands.

During the past 24 hours, the Britishers, it is reported, employed more than 200 tanks in the Adriatic sector. In addition, British destroyers and torpedo-boats appeared off the coast to shell the German positions south of Riccione. German coastal batteries answered with volleys which set fire to two British torpedo-boats while the other vessels were dispersed.

In the meantime, disengagement of German troops in the Ligurian sector to prepared positions was completed without encountering much enemy pressure. The German wall guarding the Po plain is intact. This fact is likely to induce General Alexander to discontinue his frontal attacks and to try to overcome the German defense in upper Italy by outflanking operations, either by landing on the Adriatic coast or by increasing anti-Axis pressure against the Franco-Italian Alpine passes, all of which are still in German hands.

Furious Battle Continues

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—In the Adriatic sector, the battle on the ridges below Rimini at Coriano, San Savio, Croce and Gemmano continues with full ferocity, according to a Reuter report from the Italian front.

The British 8th army is encountering savage German counter-attacks and casualties are heavy on both sides.

In the Liguria sector, it is reported, that General Mark Clark's American 5th army have driven back the Germans into the Gothic line fortifications north and west of Florence and have cleared the important cities of Prato and Pistoia on the western flank.

SOVIETS TRAINING YOUTHS

350,000 Boys and Girls Being Sent To Technical, Railway Schools

Domei

MOSCOW, September 11.—For one month, from September 15 to October 15, 350,000 Soviet boys and girls of city and urban districts will be mobilized and trained at technical, railway and factory schools, the Soviet People's Commissariat Conference announced on September 7.

Of the 350,000 boys and girls, 280,000 will be trained at factory schools, and 70,000 at railway and technical schools. Boys between the ages of 16 and 17 and girls between 16 and 18 will be sent to factory schools, while boys of 14 and 15 and girls of 15 and 16 will be detailed to railway and technical schools.

At present there are 1,600 factory, technical and railway schools and during 1943, 332,000 boys and girls were mobilized, according to the Izvestia. Since the opening of the Soviet-German War, a total of 1,800,000 boys and girls were mobilized and trained at these schools.

Rumania to Pay Dearly

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Soviet Russia will impose stiff terms on Rumania, the Exchange Telegraph on Monday evening reported, according to a Moscow dispatch. It added that Moscow political circles are of the opinion that Rumania would have to pay dearly for "having driven for years in the wrong direction" and stated that the Soviets in this respect are very "resolute."

Mrs. Chiang in New York

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek arrived in New York today by plane from Brazil and entered the Presbyterian Hospital at New York's Medical Center for medical treatment, according to a New York dispatch.

Throne Rewards Leaders of Various Bodies For Service Rendered During China Affair

In appreciation of their services rendered during the China Affair, His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to confer decorations or silver cups on the leaders of the Imperial Reservists' Association, the Japan Red Cross Society, the Japan Women's National Defense Association and various shipping and newspaper publishing companies, it was announced simultaneously by the War and Navy Ministries and the Bureau of Decorations today.

Those who were honored include the following: A set of silver cups each: General Ikutaro Inouye, president of the Imperial Reservists' Association; Vice-Admiral Naoe Nakano, vice-president of the Imperial Reservists' Association. The Second Class Order of the Double Rayed Rising Sun: Jisuke Shimoda, permanent councilor of the Imperial Reservists' Association. The Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure: Count Tanacha Sano. The Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure each: Noboru Otani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Jiro Inouye, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. One silver cup: Shinjiro Kurokawa, president of the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha. The Second Class Order of the Double Rayed Rising Sun: Kamesaburo Yamashita, president of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. The Fifth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure: Keizo Tamura, president of the Japan Marine Products Company. One silver cup each: Taketora Ogata, editor-in-chief of the Asahi Shimbun; Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the Yomiuri Shimbun; Seiichi Ueno, president of the Asahi Shimbun; Nagataka Murayama, managing director of the Asahi Shimbun; Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the board of directors of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun. The Fifth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure: Baroness Naka Muto, president of the Japan Women's National Defense Association.

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL BEGIN QUEBEC PARLEY

To Stress War in Pacific; Stalin Invited But Declines To Attend

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill with their staffs arrived in Quebec this morning and began their second Quebec conference, according to a Quebec dispatch.

The two leaders met at the little Wolfes Cove station on the banks of the St. Lawrence and from there in separate cars entered the ancient citadel of Canada's oldest city. President Roosevelt was in an open car with his official host, the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada. Churchill followed in another car with Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada.

Concerning the Quebec conversations, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, told reporters: "This conference opening here today makes it appropriate to say that the President's recent inspection tour of the Pacific—his trip to Pearl Harbor, and the Aleutians—and his conferences with Admiral Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur, was a very necessary preliminary to this conference."

To Stress Pacific War

To the question whether that meant the Quebec deliberations would stress the Pacific war, he replied that he believed "that would be largely so." Early told reporters the conference "is largely if not exclusively military" and predicted the volume of news would be "disappointing" for security reasons.

This statement was substantiated by the fact that the British group includes Major-General R. E. Laycock, Chief of the British combined operations command. Observers cited this as indication of formulation of plans for the war in the Pacific.

Josef Stalin was invited to this conference but he declined because of "pressing duties attending the operations against Germany."

With them at their second Quebec conference in 13 months the President and Prime Minister brought their top-flight military men and legions of staff assistants for discussions of impending movements of both nations.

The American Chiefs of Staff are General George C. Marshall, army; Admiral Ernest J. King, navy; and General H. H. Arnold, air. In his personal party, Roosevelt included Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff; Major-General E. M. Watson, military aide and Secretary; Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, personal physician; Rear-Admiral Wilson Brown, naval aide; and his press secretary Stephen Early.

High British Officials Present

The British delegation included Lord Leathers, War Transport Minister, Lord Cherwell, Paymaster-General, and the British Chiefs of Staff were Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of General Staff; and Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief Air Staff. Others included Major-General R. E. Laycock, Chief of combined operations command, and General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to Churchill.

Other British participants who arrived from Washington today included Field-Marshal Sir John Dill, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lieutenant-General Gordon MacReady, and Air Marshal Sir William Welsh.

AIR ATTACK ATTEMPTED ON CENTRAL PHILIPPINES

2 Raiders Downed in Furious Battle—Fighting Still Raging on Omiyajima, Tinian

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 12.—A formation of about 130 enemy carrier-borne planes attempted to raid the central part of the Philippines on the afternoon of September 10. Promptly engaging in a furious intercepting battle, the Japanese Forces on the spot shot down two enemy planes and repulsed all the rest.

On the same morning, 30-odd B-25 bombers attacked Babo in the western part of New Guinea Island but were driven off after losing one plane.

Omiyajima, Tinian Fights Rage

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 12.—On Omiyajima and Tinian Islands, fighting is still raging locally. On the night of September 9, several tens of flare bombs were observed on both islands.

A combined formation of about 100 enemy carrier-borne fighter and bomber planes attacked our position on Yap Island yesterday afternoon but the raid proved a failure in the face of the Japanese counter-attacks.

PROBING PEARL HARBOR

Military Procurator and Party Arrive In Honolulu

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, September 11.—The Headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet announced that the military procurator and his party have arrived today in Pearl Harbor to investigate at first hand the circumstances of the Pearl Harbor debacle pending trial by the navy court martial.

The American army and navy had finally given in to the demands of Congress that a trial be conducted to ascertain the truth of the Pearl Harbor affair and has appointed a court martial for each of the services. The navy court martial comprises of one officer on the active list as chief judge and several retired officers.

More Norwegians Leaving

Domei

OSLO, September 11.—The flight of the Norwegian civil population from northern Norway is daily increasing, according to the organ "Sauve qui peut," writes the Aftenposten. There will be 25,000 Norwegian refugees without homes while the Soviets threaten to occupy the country.

Mexican Government Decides to Take Over Foreign Oil Interests

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The Mexican Government announced its decision to confiscate foreign oil interests existing within the country to meet the domestic demand of fuel after the end of the war, according to a Reuter dispatch. The Mexican Supreme Court has decided on the confiscation of oil interests on the condition that compensation will be made to the alien possessors of those interests but no money will be paid for their vested rights.

CLOSING CEREMONY HELD FOR 85TH DIET SESSION

Gracious Imperial Rescript Granted; Prime Minister Honors Members at Luncheon

The closing ceremony of the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet was held at 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all other Ministers of State, Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, Tadahiko Okada and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Speaker and Vice-Speaker respectively of the House of Representatives, and the members of both Houses attended the ceremony. Prime Minister Koiso respectfully read the Imperial Rescript and handed it to Marquis Sasaki.

The gracious Imperial Rescript follows:

"We enjoin upon the members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives:

"We command the closing of the Imperial Diet today and appreciate your efforts in fulfilling your duty of assisting the conduct of State affairs by deliberating on bills of special urgency connected with the present situation in observance of Our Will."

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday in the Imperial Palace Prime Minister Koiso, other Ministers of State, Marquis Sasaki, Vice-President of the Upper House, Mr. Okada and Mr. Uchigasaki, Speaker and Vice-Speaker respectively of the Lower House, members of both Houses, members of Government Committees, Vice-Ministers, Cabinet secretaries, secretaries to State Ministers and high officials of the secretariats of both Houses.

In accordance with the established custom, Prime Minister Koiso held a luncheon party at his official residence at noon Tuesday for the Diet members, Government committeemen and higher officials of both Houses. The Prime Minister delivered an address expressing his appreciation to his 900 guests for the efforts made at the five-day session which was formally brought to a close the same day.

Marquis Sasaki Speaks

Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, delivered the following greeting at the luncheon given by Prime Minister Koiso:

"I take the liberty of speaking on behalf of the members of both the House of Representatives and the House of Peers. However, before doing so, I have something to say of which I hope you will take proper note. President Matsudaira of the House of Peers, unfortunately, has been confined to his bed since the end of last month so that it falls to my lot, as Vice-President, to act as his proxy at this function.

"We, the members of the House of Peers, are deeply grateful for the courteous greeting of His Excellency the Prime Minister. Needless to say, we are at present facing a very serious stage in the war situation. Though only a very few days had passed since its formation, the present Cabinet asked the Throne for the convocation of the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Diet, and it is indeed a source for mutual congratulation that in spite of the very short session, all of the budgetary bills for emergency measures to be taken in the present conflict were unanimously approved.

"It is also a matter for hearty congratulation that at the latest Diet session, the administrative policies of the present Cabinet were clearly proclaimed and public opinion frankly revealed, clearly manifesting the nation's determination to forge ahead with firm conviction in unfailing victory and with the spirit of unity. Moreover, it was manifested that the reason why Japan rose to its feet in this war was solely to maintain her very existence and, at the same time, for the lofty and realistic ideal of bringing freedom and prosperity to the various countries and peoples of Greater East Asia.

"With the golden opportunity for a decisive battle fast approaching, we, the Parliamentary members, have renewed our resolve to maintain firm conviction in sure victory and to march forward determinedly toward the realization of the war aims, in faithful observance of the gracious Imperial Will.

"I hope that the Government gives utmost efforts toward the workings of the new budget, so that nothing will be left to be desired.

"I offer my thanks on behalf of all those invited to the luncheon and pray that all the Cabinet Ministers will continue in the best of health."

JAPANESE CROSS BORDER INTO KWANGSI PROVINCE

Nippon Units Reach Chuanhsien, 100 Kilometers From Kweilin, Says A.P. Reporter

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The Japanese Forces that had been advancing in a southwesterly direction along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, after reducing Lingling, have already crossed the Hunan-Kwangsi border and reached Chuanhsien, the Associated Press correspondent in Chungking admitted in his report reaching here.

The A.P. reporter's dispatch follows:

"The headquarters of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in India, China and Burma, yesterday indicated that the Japanese Forces advancing along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway had already crossed the border into Kwangsi Province and reached Chuanhsien, about 100 kilometers from Kweilin.

"Chuanhsien is a strategic base for the defense of south China.

"Concerning the fighting in the Chuanhsien sector, no mention has been made by the Chungking army authorities although they have admitted the Japanese advance into that area."

Preparing Kweilin Attack

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Concerning the operations of the Japanese Forces in China, the Reuter correspondent in Chungking made the following report:

"Chungking authorities believe that the Japanese advance into southwest China is being effected on a grand-scale with the aim of not only reducing Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi Province, but also for the capture of Kunming, the terminus of the old Ledo Road as well as Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow Province.

"Chungking also observes that the strategy of the Japanese Forces is being planned to meet the forthcoming anti-Axis general counter-offensive, and that Japan will offer formidable opposition on the China continent."

Liuchow Airfield Bombed

By J. TSUTSUMI
of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST CONTINENTAL BASE, September 11.—Crack Units of the Japanese Air Force pursuing the raiding enemy planes at dawn today, bombed the Liuchow airfield and blasted five large-sized enemy planes, neatly parked in a row near the runway, and started a fire in one place. The Japanese planes carried out their attack despite the unfavorable weather conditions and the furious counter-fire from the enemy high angle guns. All our planes returned safely to their base.

HURLEY MEETS CHIANG

Soong, Stilwell Join Talks on Military Problems

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative, now on a mission to Chungking today conferred on military matters with Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong, Chungking Finance Minister, and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in China, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, meanwhile met representatives of foreign business concerns including the Standard Vacuum Oil, and Associated Oil companies. He later met with C. H. Hsien, Director of the Electrical Power Section of the National Resources Board.

KOISO URGES NATION TO SPUR ENDEAVORS FOR VICTORY IN WAR

Vital Measures Clarified in Diet Will Be Speedily Realized, Says Statement

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, in a statement issued on Tuesday at the conclusion of the Imperial Diet session, exhorted the nation to greater efforts for the attainment of ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Prime Minister promised to carry out speedily and forcefully the various vital measures which the Government clarified at the Diet.

The statement follows, in gist:

"The Diet session which has been concluded today was convened in order to clarify the Government's stand, to inform the nation of the true aspects of the present war situation and to urge the people to accelerated exertions for replenishing the country's war power, both spiritual and material, for a decisive battle to come as well as for the deliberation and approval of the budgets for extraordinary military expenditure and increased production of foodstuffs.

"I am glad that the Diet members devoted themselves to sincere deliberation of the bills presented by the Government, thus fulfilling their weighty mission of assisting in the conduct of State affairs in observance of the gracious Imperial Will embodied in the Imperial Rescript granted on the opening day of the present Imperial Diet session.

"The Government, at the Diet session, frankly explained the war situation and domestic and external conditions, while the Parliamentary members gave free expression to their opinions. I was profoundly impressed by the vigorous resolve of the military, official and civilian circles to share together the weighty task of carrying on this war until its successful conclusion has been achieved.

"After obtaining Imperial sanction, the Government will immediately put into effect the budgetary bills which have been approved by the Diet and also will carry out speedily and forcefully the important measures for the uplifting of morale, solidifying of the national structure for unfailing victory, increasing the war power, boosting of foodstuff output, ensuring of the nation's livelihood, strengthening of national mobilization for labor, strengthening of national defense and the utilizing of scientific techniques all of which the Government has undertaken to realize in the course of the Diet session.

"The war situation is indeed critical. Now is the time when the people of Japan should devote their total energy in their respective fields of activities with the spirit of 'Grand Concord.' Now is the time when they should realize ever more clearly their mission of crushing the enemy and of defending the sacred land of Yamato thereby to maintain the peerless national polity. Now is the time for them to renew their determination to guard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial Throne.

"I sincerely wish that the Diet session which has just ended will prove to be a great opportunity for arousing the 100,000,000 people to fiery wrath against the enemy and to solidify the national structure for unfailing triumph."

3 LABOR STRIKES HIT TEXAS

Army Seizes 3 Vital War Plants; CIO Denounces Strikers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 12.—A labor strike swept through three war-busy Texas companies along the Gulf coast, according to a Houston dispatch. The Humble Oil and Refining Company asked and obtained from the Federal Court in Dallas an injunction to restrain the Government from taking over the company's Ingleside refinery near Corpus Christi. The company said that the War Labor Board requested the issuance of an executive order to seize and operate the plant.

The U.S. army seized the Hughes Tools Company and two war vital plants early yesterday. It is also reported that 250 workers walked off the job from the Mosher Steel Company plant, and officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations have called it an unauthorized strike.

U.S. SENATORS COMPETE IN IMPERIALISTIC AIMS

McKellar Suggests Acquisition Of Various Pacific Islands—Reynolds Wants More

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 11.—Three Southern Senators noted for their narrow outlook on the world began to feel the inward stirrings of manifest destiny last week, writes the magazine Time in the August 28 issue under the heading "Brotherly Greed," according to a Washington report.

First to express his views before the Senate was Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee who presented the following resolution which though brief carried diplomatic dynamite:

1. The United States should acquire all 1,400 Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific.

2. The United States should acquire Bermuda and all other islands in the West Indies now owned by European nations (the Bahamas, Jamaica, Inagua, Trinidad, Curacao, Gaudelupe, etc.)

3. The United States should acquire Galapagos Island now owned by Ecuador.

After going unnoticed for an hour this McKellar resolution was read again to the Senate by Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina who liked it so well that he enlarged upon it somewhat, declaring:

"I go further than Bermuda. I think we ought to take Bimini and Nassau which are only about fifty miles off the coast of Florida. Not only should we take the islands belonging to the British there, but we should discuss the appraised value of those islands and deduct their value from what Britain owes us as a result of World War I and World War II.

"As for our brothers of France, since they are so grateful for all the assistance we have given them, I think we should ask them to let us have the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland. Moreover, if possible, we should make some agreement of a friendly nature whereby we might get a portion of Greenland and Iceland."

McKellar Goes Further

This was all very gratifying to McKellar except that Reynolds seemed to be running for a touchdown with McKellar's ball. Hastily rising to retrieve his own, Senator McKellar explained that he had intended to expand his ideas in a later speech. According to his way of thinking, not only was he in favor of the United States taking all the islands around the Panama Canal, but it might be, he added, the United States will need some islands further north.

Not to be outdone, Senator Reynolds launched out anew after Senator McKellar retired from the floor, enthusiastically exercising his imagination thus:

"There are two vast areas lying just north of Brazil which belong to the French and British. There is also a third parcel of land belonging to the Dutch. Thus, there are three different countries represented along the coast—the British, the Dutch and the French—all of whom owe money to the United States. It would be most appropriate for us to respectfully request them to let us have such coastal areas as we may want them for our own protection and for the protection of our brothers in the southern portion of this hemisphere."

Turning next to Galapagos Island, Senator Reynolds continued:

"The Ecuadorians are a very fine people. They are truly friendly people who really appreciate our friendship. I believe they could be easily persuaded to let us have Galapagos Islands. As for our brothers of Mexico, in previous discussions I suggested that it might be well for us to take up with them the possibilities of our acquiring Lower California. There is a large deep body of water between the peninsula and the mainland of Mexico where a fleet might quite easily be hidden."

Veering from the south to the north, Senator Reynolds next began to wax lyrical as he proceeded to take up the question of Wrangell Island off the coast of Alaska. Mentioning its possible importance to future air routes, Reynolds reminded the Senate that the first landing on that barren snow-covered island had been made by the United States Navy in 1881 and that "while we are all friendly and shaking hands with one another in good spirit, it is the most opportune time for us to take up the matter of this island with Russia."

Fascist Properties Seized

Domei

MADRID, September 10.—In accordance with orders of the Bonomi regime the Chief of Police in Rome has confiscated all the properties belonging to the leaders of the old Fascist Government, including those of Giuseppe Bottai, former Education Minister, Lieutenant-General Achille Starace, former Chief Secretary, Rossini, former Agricultural Minister, and the editor of the vernacular Regime Fasista.

Reich U-Boat Picks Up Crew of Scuttled Ship In Indian Ocean Area

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The 176 crew members of a German blockade-runner, which had to be scuttled in the Indian Ocean to prevent its fall into enemy hands, were saved by a German submarine and after 11 adventurous days were disembarked at an unnamed friendly port. Karl Emil Weiss, war reporter, states that immediately after the scuttling of the ship, a German submarine appeared among the lifeboats and quickly picked up all survivors. Just as the last man was being picked up, the undersea craft was attacked by enemy naval vessels. However, by clever handling, the submarine commander was able to avoid the enemy's attacks and brought the survivors safely to port.

JAPANESE SMASH ENEMY IN VICINITY OF LUNGLING

Ammunition Shortage Handicaps Chungking Forces Which Suffer Continual Losses

By K. SUZUKI and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 12.—Embarrassed over the furious and relentless Japanese attacks, the enemy 11th army corps in the neighborhood of Lungling, mustering its entire strength along the Nu River, is desperately attempting to check the Japanese advance by incessantly bombarding the Japanese first-line positions. However, the enemy is apparently suffering from shortage of ammunition occasioned by the rainy season, and his attempt is being frustrated by the Japanese.

On September 4, a Japanese Army Unit repulsed the enemy who attacked the Tietien area south of Lungling, after inflicting considerable damage. On September 5, the Japanese surprise-attacked the enemy at Shuangpo and accounted for 70 enemy dead including officers. The same day, another Japanese Unit, which assaulted the enemy at Wanpo, south of Lungling, also severely attacked the remnants of the newly-organized 9th division and killed 170 Chungking soldiers.

On the other hand, against powerful enemy units who came attacking in an attempt to recapture Mt. Komatsu, an important position outside Lungling, a Japanese Unit on the spot, though outnumbered, put up a gallant fight causing over 200 enemy casualties.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 11

In the Brugges sector up to the area northwest of Hasselt, our fighting groups smashed all enemy attempts to enlarge his bridgeheads across the Albert Canal. In the penetration area of Beeringen, our paratroops in a surprise thrust on the British flank destroyed a large fully laden transport column blowing up ammunition depots and fuel dumps. In the course of the fighting during the last few days in this area, 57 British tanks were destroyed, most of them by close-range weapons. Heavy fighting is going on there against an enemy who is pushing further to the north with his tanks.

Toward the Verviers-Metz line, the enemy is pushing against our rearguards on a broad front and numerous thrusts were broken off.

Strong enemy attacks against the land front of Le Havre continued all day and night and only after heavy fighting did the enemy succeed in achieving a slight penetration which was sealed off but the enemy suffered heavy losses.

To the north of Mont Cenis and on the Maudalena Pass, our troops captured important height positions.

Off the English coast and in the Channel, U-boats sank 11 enemy vessels totalling 43,000 tons as well as one destroyer, one frigate and one minesweeper. Three other transports and one destroyer were heavily damaged by torpedo hits and the sinking of some of these vessels can be assumed.

Escorting vessels of our navy shot down six enemy fighter-bombers over the German Bight and in the Mediterranean.

On the Italian southern front, our detaching movements at the Apennines were concluded according to plan and without enemy pressure while on the eastern wing our troops again yesterday frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through.

In the southern and southeastern parts of Transylvania, German and Hungarian troops repulsed renewed Soviet attacks. Heavy offensive and defensive battles were fought at Sanok and Krosno yesterday.

In the Warsaw area between the Vistula and Narev, the enemy resumed his attacks using strong battleplane formations but his attacks were frustrated by our army troops and Waffen SS. Northeast of Ostrolenka too, fierce Soviet attacks were repulsed and dents sealed off in counter-attacks.

In the far north, numerous enemy attacks in the Kandalaksha sector collapsed with losses to the enemy and during the night our bomber and battleplane formations successfully raided the Soviet supply traffic in the Baltic front.

Enemy bombers made a daylight attack on southeastern and southwestern German territory. Ulm, Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Nuremberg and Vienna were particularly hit and 46 enemy aircraft including 39 four-engined bombers were shot down. Some enemy planes last night bombed Berlin.

REICH SAVANTS ACTIVE IN VITAMINS RESEARCH

Butter Output Increased by Giving Yeast As Extra Diet To Animals

Though vitamin research is a relatively new science, many vital discoveries have been made in this sphere of work during the last 20 years, declared Dr. Willi Rudolf of Karlsruhe, according to a recent dispatch from Berlin.

The founding of a state institute for testing and investigating vitamins will provide this important modern field of research in Germany with a building of its own. Until the new institute is completed, however, extensive experimental work is being carried on the Zoo-physiological Institute of Leipzig University under the direction of the famous food physiologist, Professor Scheunert.

In 1941, a new scientific journal Vitamins and Hormones was founded as the organ of this field of research. In addition to the original articles by expert investigators, this journal contains surveys of and comments on an increasingly large number of current German and foreign publications on nutrition and dietetics and is similar to the Swiss journal Zeitschrift fur Vitaminforschung of several years standing.

Compared with other branches of science, vitamin research is to be considered as occupying a middle place between chemistry, biology, and medicine. The University Institute of Food Chemistry at Frankfurt-on-Main has for many years past made valuable contributions to this branch of research. The former director of this institute, Professor Tillmann, in cooperation with foreign scientific experts, discovered vital properties of that substance which since 1932 has been known as vitamin C.

Vitamin Problems Manifold

Manifold are the scientific problems awaiting a solution in the field of vitamin research. Only recently another discovery was made that will occupy the attention of scientists for some time to come. Vitamin research namely has found out that by giving a small amount of yeast or vitamins B-1 and B-2 contained in it as additional diet to normally fed animals, the fat content of milk will show an increase of 25 per cent in summer and of 30 per cent in winter. In view of the fact that an increase of 15 per cent in the production of butter would be sufficient to fill the gap in Germany's fat production, the vital significance of this discovery at once becomes manifest.

The question now arises as to whether the feeding experiments of a few weeks could be extended permanently without causing any marked change in the results, whether all breeds of cattle react in the same way to the addition of vitamins, and whether permanent feeding experiments might or might not produce unfavorable secondary symptoms. It is an established fact that additional amounts of vitamins in food produce excellent results both in the case of human beings and animals and this has induced medical men to make wide use of vitamin preparations.

On the other hand, however, our knowledge of man's optimal need of particularly vital accessory substances is still deficient. American investigators have drawn up a formula with a view to assessing the need of vitamin B. These formulas, however, are useless once the composition of food departs from normal.

Since the need of vitamin B is increased when large amounts of carbohydrates are consumed, and is less in the case of an increased consumption of fats, it would appear impossible to determine the absolute requirements. This is a problem for investigators similar to that of determining the optimal amount of vitamin C for which no standard value has as yet been assessed. Inhabitants of countries in the far north, for instance, require less antiscorbutics than do dwellers in our latitude and so we are justified in assuming that in the case of vitamin C, certain other factors connected with environment play an intimate role. For this reason Professor Scheunert proposes the carrying out of a series of systematic experiments on human beings.

Vitamin Contents Vary

Beside these problems there are equally important chemical problems: what factors have a decisive influence on the presence of vitamins in foodstuffs? If anyone were to take the trouble to study all that has been written on the presence of vitamin C in apples as the writer himself has done in his Treatise on Vitamin C and Nutrition (Vitamin C und Ernaehrung), he would find the result distinctly surprising. The amount of vitamin C varies between 0.1 and 49.2 milligrammes in 100 grammes of fresh substance. Whereas in one kind of apple vitamins are only present in very derogatory amounts, in another there are sufficient vitamins to meet the daily need, today assessed at 30 milligrammes. The same applies to vegetable products. For this reason it is essential to grow fruits and vegetables not only rich in vitamins but containing all other important properties also.

One of the primary tasks of the new research institute will be to determine what factors besides the kind of fruits or vegetables influence the amount of vitamins present, whether prevalent conditions during certain periods of vegetation, the quality of the soil, irrigation, climate, etc. play an intimate role or not. As Professor Scheunert has repeatedly stated, fertilization does not influence vitamins B, A and antiscorbut substances.

The new institute will undertake the large-scale testing of foodstuffs with a view to ascertaining the amount of vitamins present. Methods will thereby be improved, for methods in general use today frequently produce faulty results for the simple reason that substances seem to contain vitamins from which they are actually absent. The true biological test is free from this fault but it is a tedious process often resulting in only approximate values. In certain cases, such as the determination of small amounts of ascorbin acid in honey, a biological test cannot be applied at all.

In the future, reliable and yet simple methods must be found and existing ones improved in order to achieve as quickly as possible relatively accurate results. These methods will be vital in determining the amount of vitamins in cooked food, for this often undergoes a considerable change within a few hours.

Reliable Methods Needed

Important, too, is a study of the behaviour of substances in foodstuffs during the process of conservation either in private households or in factories. The result of this work of research will be vital to the nutrition of the nation for it is bound to have its repercussions on the technical process of preparing and conserving foodstuffs, encouraging, as it undoubtedly will, the development of new and improved methods of work. The specific effects of many vitamins consist in the prevention of deficiency diseases (avitaminosis). One of the main tasks of the new institute will be to determine accurately the specific effects and to differentiate between them and non-specific effects.

Finally, every effort will be made to isolate, analyze and synthesize substances with the character of vitamins, so vital to man and whose presence has already been determined in certain foodstuffs. Measured in exact doses, these remedies will be at the disposal of doctors for application wherever necessary.

18 Anti-Axis Vessels Blasted by U-Boats In S. English Waters

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—German U-boats in a number of successful operations in the Channel and waters off the South English coast sank 11 enemy freighters totalling 43,000 tons, as well as one destroyer, one frigate and a minesweeper, it was learned today from competent sources. Torpedo hits were also scored on three British merchantmen and a destroyer, which were so heavily damaged that they are believed to have sunk later.

REICH LEGATION BESEIGED

Bolshevist Revolution Said to Be in Full Swing in Bulgaria

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The latest authentic news from Bulgaria state that the Bolshevist revolution is in full swing. The new Georgieff government, as in Berlin, has gained power illegally namely by means of a putsch.

The German Legation in Sofia is being beseiged by troops and tanks, the Wilhelmstrasse declares. The tanks, manned by unarmed soldiers, are carrying red flags. The first act of the new communist mayor of Sofia was a decree ordering that everything should be done to give the "Red Army" a worthy reception. The Soviet Legation in Sofia, it is further learned, is being decorated with flowers and is illuminated at night.

The Auslands Information Bureau believes that a Bulgarian Soviet Republic will be proclaimed in the near future for neither the new regents Ganeff and Pavloff nor the Georgieff Government installed by them hold legitimate power, declares the news agency.

Coalition Cabinet Formed

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The French Provisional Government headed by President General Charles de Gaulle announced today the installation of a coalition Cabinet including Jules Jeanneney, former Speaker of the Upper Chamber, according to a United Press dispatch from Paris. It is further reported that eight leaders of various anti-German corps have been appointed as Ministers.

PHILLIPS' CONTROVERSY CONTINUES UNSUBSIDED

British Weekly Replies to Criticism of British Indian Policy Point by Point

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The controversy between the United States and Britain on the resignation of William Phillips, diplomatic adviser to the anti-Axis forces in Europe, has not yet subsided. The Weekly War Record took up the question in this week's issue and attacked the four main points one by one, on which Phillips criticized the British Indian policy, according to a London dispatch.

The Weekly War Record did not mention the name of Phillips, but as it is purely an organ of the British Government, its criticism of Phillips attracted much attention.

The substance of the article follows:

"The United States takes up four points in attacking the Indian policy of Britain, and each one of them can be refuted.

"The first point is that on the Burma-India front, the British forces have practically gained no results. The Burma-India front extends 700 miles, and is the longest front in the world, excepting the Eastern Front. To this front are sent United States, British, Chungking and Indian forces, but the Indian troops are overwhelmingly numerous. On this front, the British forces not only gained results bigger than the 'symbolic results' demanded by the United States, even excluding the results of the British Far Eastern Fleet under Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, but also steadily are preparing to execute an operation of a far greater scale in the future.

"The second point is that Prime Minister Churchill has never declared that the Atlantic Charter is not applied to India. On the contrary he said that in fulfilling the promise to India, Britain will not be restricted by the Atlantic Charter, and thus hinted that he would give to India more than the Charter provides.

"The third is that it is said in the United States that Indian troops are hired soldiers and have not gained any results. It is well known to the world that Indian troops have shown brave fighting not only on the Burma-Indian front, but also on the East African, North African and Italian fronts. To say that Indian troops are mercenary is not only unjust but an insult to the Indian army.

"The fourth point is that Britain has promised India an autonomous government within a fixed period. The proposal made by Phillips even said that the time for that is to be decided by the leaders of India themselves."

Political Barometer Will Rise

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 10.—The Times correspondent in Washington reports on September 2 that from this time until election day the barometer of political campaigns will continue to rise. It is possible that the leadership in the Democratic and Republican parties will observe due moderation but this is not to be expected of guerrilla forces on either side. Unfounded assertion that the withdrawal of William Phillips from political adviser to General Eisenhower had been requested by the British Government on the ground that he had become persona non grata is the case in point.

The denial of the story by the State Department had been followed last night by the statement by Lord Halifax to Associated Press that assertions made "in responsible quarters without steps being taken to verify the facts" were entirely untrue and this in turn brought forth from Sol Bloom, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, the declaration today that neither the British Governor nor the Government of India asked for Phillips recall. Yet Senator Chandler this morning complained of British interference in American diplomatic affairs and reported that this be a matter of inquiry.

In the next two months it will probably be found impossible to keep pace by denial with these canards. He said that the American Government was considering the assignment of a new representative to the French Provisional Government at Paris but he remarked this could not mark a change in the relations which were still governed by Roosevelt's recognition of the body headed by De Gaulle as de facto authority.

It is reported from Delhi that George Merrel, secretary in charge of the American mission to India said today, "William Phillips' resignation of his post in London has not affected his position as Roosevelt's personal representative in India."

Turkey Closes Doors To All War Refugees, Says Ankara Dispatch

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The Turkish Government announced today that it had decided to close the country against war refugees from foreign countries, according to an Ankara dispatch. Reports indicate that there have for some days been civilians, mostly of Axis affiliations, non-combatants of varying nationalities, and escaped troops streaming from the areas of the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean in quest of shelter in Turkish territory.

CHALLENGE TO NIMITZ SEEN IN CHEKIANG DRIVE

Japanese Occupation of Wenchow Foils Enemy Plans for Counter-Offensive

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 12.—A Chungking dispatch under date of September 10 said that the present East Chekiang campaign was a direct challenge to the Nimitz strategy.

The terminology of this dispatch suggests the dismay and bewilderment which is the current experience at Chungking before the formidable Japanese thrust into regions of China where the combined American and Chungking forces are based.

Ku Chu-tung, commander of the army in the enemy's third war zone, had withdrawn to Fukien Province after his crushing defeat in the Chuchow campaign, and he was watching there for an opportunity to embark upon a counter-attack after reorganizing his shattered army and at the same time working out the plan of helping the Americans in their contemplated landing operations on the China continent when the Japanese possession of Wenchow with its possible effect in threatening to wreck all his plans came about.

In truth the Hunan campaign has spread to Kwangsi Province and there is going to develop a big fight, probably the decisive battle of the whole Hunan campaign, between the Japanese, and American-Chungking forces in the fields and mountains of Southern China. At this juncture the Japanese have secured possession of Wenchow, a point of supreme importance, which was chief among the places America was considering as the site of a proposed bridgehead from which to carry on counter-offensive operations against Japan by way of the sea.

WAR TRANSPORT RIDDLE UNSOLVED BY CHUNGKING

Rising Costs Bar Facilities Expansion Plan as Japanese Smash Existing Lines

Domei

CANTON, September 12.—With the construction of new transport lines which are essential for anti-Japanese resistance becoming impossible, the recent great Japanese offensives in Honan and Hunan have seriously damaged existing facilities, lamented Tseng Yang-fu, Communications Minister of the Chungking Government, at the opening of the National Council held on September 9.

"The Communications Department is endeavoring to increase transportation capacity, with the four basic policies of improving land and water transportation facilities, guiding and encouraging private transportation enterprises, establishing a transportation policy, and inaugurating an urgent telegraph system, but the proposed expansion of facilities is not being realized due to the shortage of materials and labor, and the advance in prices," said Minister Tseng.

"The rapid and continued rise in cost has made it impossible to make the enterprises meet the expenditures. Every equipment available is now being mobilized, and old locomotives made in 1894 and 1935 type automobiles are being used. Under the anti-Japanese resistance situation, goods to be carried have greatly increased, and a transportation capacity ten times the pre-war figure is now required. But with such few and ancient equipments a smooth operation of the transportation systems cannot be hoped for.

"Particularly, the new Japanese operations in Honan and Hunan provinces have dealt a serious blow to the entire transportation system in the Chungking-controlled area, and, especially, the damage those two provinces have suffered is very extensive."

Canadian Airmen in Australia

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—A small party of the First Royal Canadian Air Force men to come to the southwest Pacific area have arrived in Australia, according to a Canberra dispatch.

TWO AIMS OF RED ARMY SEEN IN BALKAN REGION

Want to Isolate Reich Troops in Greece, Jugoslavia and Bring Area Under Soviet Control

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 10.—With the advance of the Soviet forces into Bulgaria, the southern advance of the large Soviet army has become more intensely concentrated upon the carrying through of the following two plans:

1. To cut off the retreat of the German forces, estimated by the enemy to be about 20 divisions strong, in Greece and the Jugoslavian areas, and thus isolate them.

2. To open a political offensive against the British Government and to place the entire Balkan area under the Soviet influence as a means for settling the Dardanelles question.

The Soviet-Bulgarian peace negotiations have not been brought to a formal close any more than has the Soviet-Rumanian negotiations. Substantially, however, Bulgaria is now in a position where she must accept the Soviet demands without objections just as in the case with Rumania.

With the Soviet acceptance of the Bulgarian peace proposal on September 8 under which Bulgaria was to declare war against Germany and permit the advance of the Soviet forces into Bulgaria, about 30 divisions of the Red Army immediately entered Bulgaria and, advancing without meeting any resistance, reached a point about 100 kilometers from the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier. The Soviet Black Sea fleet is cooperating with the movement of the army forces. A certain part of these forces is expected to threaten the Bosporous Strait and perhaps enter Greece.

In cooperation with this movement of the Soviet forces, the leftist elements in Greece have become very active, it is also reported. The forces that crossed the Danube are advancing toward Sofia, and are further showing a tendency to enter the former Jugoslavian and southern Grecian areas.

30 Divisions Under Malinovsky

The troops under General Malinovsky that reached the Slovakian frontier are said to be composed of about 30 divisions, and are steadily advancing toward Belgrade. In this connection, it is to be noted that for nearly one week already the British and American air forces have been persistently bombing railway lines in Jugoslavia in their attempt to isolate the German forces in the southern section.

On the other hand, since the German Army with the aid of the Hungarian forces has been able to strengthen the Carpathian mountain front, it is apparently trying to move its forces in the Greece area northward. If it succeeds in carrying through this plan, it is believed that Germany intends to make a new defense line extending from Belgrade to Dalmatia.

In regard to these military situations, the political confrontation between Britain and the United States is becoming very serious. Diverse reports are being circulated about the nature of the agreement reached at the Teheran Conference respecting southeastern Europe. But judging from the actual conditions, Britain is trying her best to maintain her sphere of influence in the Balkans whereas a certain faction in the United States is preparing to place the entire Balkans in the Soviet sphere of influence. The U.S. periodical New Republic has bitterly attacked the British policy toward the Soviets in respect to southeastern Europe.

But Britain cannot be shaken from her ambition. Since she failed to invade Bulgaria, she aided General Tito in an attempt to gain a foothold in Jugoslavia. Speaking from a military standpoint, it is a good time now for the approximate 10 British-American divisions in southern Italy to aid the Tito forces in the Istrian peninsula and help them to carry out a landing there. But the Soviets, it is reported, in opposition to this plan, are intending to advance the troops under General Malinovsky northward and thus restrain Britain. However, it is observed, Britain will land the forces in southern Italy behind the Germans on the Italian front in order to unify that front.

Kobe Hotel

Room Rates per day:

SINGLE

Without Bath ... [illegible]
With Bath ... [illegible]

DOUBLE

Without Bath ... [illegible]
With Bath ... [illegible]

CHARGES:

[illegible]

BRITISH MINING BACKWARD

Britain Asks U.S. Not to Publish Details of Coal-Mine Arms

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Commenting on the out-of-date method being used by the British to mine coal, an organ of the U.S. Coal Miners' Union made the following statement in its issue of August 17:

"The British Government has been exercising pressure on the U.S. State Department requesting that the latter will not publish the report submitted by the American mission dispatched to England to investigate the coal-mine industry. The American mission was astounded by the conditions in the mining districts, particularly by the old-fashioned methods used which resulted in complicated and expensive systems."

ENEMY FREIGHTERS HIT

London Startled by Reich Guns Panic-Stricken Civilians

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Long-range batteries of the German navy at the Strait of Dover yesterday opened fire against enemy freighters sailing off the English coast. Heavy damage was caused to one of them, but its sinking could not be observed as the vessel was smoke-screened by escort ships.

Reich Shells London

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The British channel coast especially the Dover area was shelled by German long-range artillery guns last night and early this morning, according to a London dispatch.

Citizens in districts of London and southern England, it was also reported, fled from the thunder of the German guns which suddenly opened fire from the French coast. Doors and window panes were shaken in southeastern London.

U.S. Transport Planes Active

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Air transport planes are crossing the Pacific every hour and 42 minutes and crossing the Himalayas into China every 19 minutes, Colonel Luther Harris, Commander of the Maintenance and Engineering Department of the U.S. Army Air Transport Command, said in a broadcast today, according to a New York dispatch. He declared, "Keeping the supplies going to Chungking and India is the toughest route of all, but the air transport command in one recent month made more than 4,300 trips over 'the hump'."

Norwegian Ship Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The Norwegian passenger vessel Vesla was sunk at 12:35 p.m. today in the waters of Lister on the southern coast of Norway by a torpedo discharged by a British submarine, according to an Oslo dispatch.

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000

Capital Paid-Up ¥50,000,000

Reserve Fund ¥72,650,000

President [illegible]

Home Offices

[illegible]

Overseas Offices

SHANGHAI and DAIREN

General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

RESCUE OF DUC[illegible] HERE OR A[illegible]

Many Attend [illegible] Gathering Held a[illegible] Embas[illegible]

In celebration of the [illegible] liberation of Il Duce [illegible] paratroops a year ago [illegible] 12, an international [illegible] place Tuesday from 4 [illegible] Italian Embassy in [illegible], Tokyo, including Japanese and German friends and local Italian residents. Present at the gathering were representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy, of the Foreign Office, H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Tokyo, and Mrs. Stahmer, and members of the National Socialist Party in Tokyo.

The guests of honor were 100 wounded men of the Japanese Army and Navy together with their officers and attending nurses.

After refreshments were served to the wounded men by the German and Italian ladies, a short ceremony took place during which Colonel Omero Principini, Inspector of the Fascist Republic in Greater East Asia, made the following speech:

"Your Excellency:

"Brave Comrades of the Axis:

"Three days ago, on the occasion of the anniversary of the ill-advised Badoglio capitulation, Fascist Italy hoisted her flag at half-mast as a mark of national mourning.

Will Cherish Memory

"Today we are gathered here in order to celebrate the miraculous liberation of Mussolini by the prodigious efforts of German paratroops. The true Italian spirit, for generations and generations to come, will cherish the memory and the flame of gratitude toward the people of Germany.

"Today we have in our midst our German friends for the purpose of celebrating, with us, this great event.

"As Inspector of the Fascist Republic in Greater East Asia and also on behalf of Mr. Spahn, Head of the National Socialist Party in Japan, I wish to thank your Excellency, Ambassador Stahmer, and all the Japanese and German friends, for having been so kind as to honor with your presence this gathering of ours—the great family gathering of the Tripartite Axis.

"In order properly to celebrate this happy occasion, we have also invited the brave wounded soldiers of the armed forces of Japan, symbols of the military valor of our great and glorious ally in East Asia. We thank them from our heart and honor, through them, all the valiant soldiers of the Axis nations who today are engaged on all fronts of Europe and the Pacific in the most bloody but decisive battle of this world conflict.

"The whole world is today awaiting the outcome of this supreme struggle, but in our hearts the sentiment of certainty is vibrating, a sentiment which is reflected in the hearts of our millions of soldiers.

Everything for Victory

"Today's slogan is: 'All and Everything for Victory,' and in spite of the various vicissitudes of the war, there is in our hearts the certainty that victory has already been written in the laws and by the will of God Almighty.

"The old Latin saying: 'The third prodigy will not fail us,' strengthens with renewed vigor our faith in this historical hour. All and everything for victory."

A short program of Italian music brought the afternoon to a close.

Concert Calendar

Weber's Evening, sponsored by the Takahashi Ongaku Geijutsusha, featuring Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Nobuo Kaneko, Saturday and Sunday, September 16 and 17, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano, chorus by Nippon Chorus Groups. Program: Oberon Overture; Invitation to the Dance-Waltz; Opera-Der Freischütz—Soprano solo and chorus, with orchestra; Akira Ifukube's "Doshikuishi Bosomage."

The first subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 23, 24 and 25, at 6 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Madame Chieko Hara, at the piano. Program: Akira Ifukube's Overture (dedicated to the people of Philippines); Schumann's Piano Concerto; Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Op. 68.

Concert by Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kojiro Kobune, Monday, September 25, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss [illegible] Fujita at the piano. Program: Borodin's Symphonic Poem—In the Steppes of Central Asia; Dances of Polovtsian Maidens from Prince Igor; Respighi's Symphony Suite-Bird; Grieg's Piano Concerto No. 1; Akiyoshi [illegible]'s [illegible] Symphony.

The 11th vocal recital by Tomoaki Hirashita, tenor, Evening with Lyric numbers by Kosaku Yamada, accompanied by [illegible] Mizuhara, at the piano, Monday, September 25, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: devoted to all masterpieces of Kosaku Yamada, to the poems of Hofu Miki; Hakushu Kitahara—Bamboo Doll and others; Japanese folk songs arranged by Kosaku Yamada.

Honors Nippon H[illegible]

Wounded Japanese soldiers were the guests of honor at a garden party held at the Italian Embassy on Tuesday in celebration of the miraculous rescue of Premier Benito Mussolini a year ago from the anti-Axis bands. Photo shows Colonel Omero Principini entertaining the wounded heroes.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 12

THE BOMBING OF CHENGTU

MAINICHI—Our air units, following the trail of the enemy planes which invaded Manchoukuo on September 8, raided their bases in the vicinity of Chengtu, and altogether they destroyed 40 enemy planes which is indeed a remarkable feat. Adding to this the enemy's loss of 23 out of 80 planes which raided northern Kyushu recently, the blow dealt the 20th Air Force of America, under the direct command of General Henry Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, is very great.

For some time, the enemy has been seeking a road of invasion into the heart of the Pacific with a powerful armed strength, and he is having to pay heavily for his attempts to acquire bases in these waters. There is no doubt that this front which the enemy is trying to form in the Pacific constitutes his chief road of attack into which he is pouring his greatest strength. But we must expect, as Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet said immediately following the capture of Saipan, the strategies which the enemy will use against us will not be just one or twofold, but manifold.

The forces under Nimitz and those under MacArthur which have by now reached the northern tip of New Guinea, will switch to their next strategy in concerted action. Their next plan will probably be to try to pierce our defense lines and then to effect a connection with their forces on the China continent. Their motive is firstly to tighten their encirclement of the Japanese Empire and to eliminate the disadvantage of having to operate on the outer line, and secondly to cut off at the same time the connection between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions.

Besides trying to smash our fighting strength by rushing in with his bulky material quantities, at the same time the enemy will try to weaken our fighting power by cutting off our communication lines. Further, he has chosen the destruction of our productive capacity as another method of his war conduct. It was with this in mind that he made the industrial zone of North Kyushu, Anshan, Penshihu and other places the main objectives of his recent raids, and it is in this sense that the bombing of Chengtu is of great significance.

With the enemy's manifold plans thus known to us, it is now up to us to counter them by being in a position both to attack and to defend any enemy move. What is especially required at this juncture is an undestructible fighting spirit, and to be prepared so as not to offer the slightest spiritual gap for the enemy to take advantage of.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATE THE POLICY REGARDING PUBLIC OPINION

MAINICHI—Both Prime Minister Koiso and Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, are definite in their views that without freedom and ease in the field of public opinion no heightening of the fighting spirit can be achieved. The policy of the present Cabinet with regard to public opinion was again clarified before the people in the following statement by Prime Minister Koiso:

"The Government, in meeting the decisive stage of the war, intends to let the people know the true aspects of the situation both at home and abroad in order to intensify their sense of responsibility in the prosecution of the war and to share with them the concern for the destiny of the nation; and it intends to place the utmost trust in the loyal spirit of the people, to listen to the just and fair opinions and views, thus making it possible for the 100 million people to go forward courageously to meet the national crisis with bright minds."

The officers and men of the Imperial Forces become more courageous with each increase of their difficulty, which is the national characteristic of the Japanese people. There is no need to look back very far into history for similar examples. Typical ones can be found in the battles of the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars. It is for this reason that the people wish to know the true aspects of the situation both at home and abroad, even though at times this situation might be unfavorable to our country, for certainly it will heighten the fighting spirit of the people.

Recently, throughout all strata of the people a strong demand has been made to let them know the true aspects of the war situation. Is this not a direct manifestation of the feelings of concern over the formation of the nation harbored by each and every Japanese, and of the fact that each and every one has confidence and determination to face any crisis without flinching? And if the present Cabinet advocates a brightening-up of public opinion and displays deep interest in this direction, it is probably because the Cabinet recognizes the true spirit and feelings of concern harbored by the people.

The war situation the world over is changing at a lightening pace. What must be true of all other wartime measures also applies to the policy regarding public opinion that it must be carried out resolutely and speedily and totally with the support of the entire Cabinet.

Recently, America and Britain, finding the war situation favorable, have been carrying out all sorts of propaganda maneuvers against the German people, by scattering leaflets from airplanes, by means of the radio, by utilizing neutral newspapers and so on. Naturally, the situation and conditions are different regarding propaganda against Germany and against Japan. But there is no doubt that from now on the enemy's propaganda maneuvers against Japan will become fiercer day by day. It is necessary to let the people know the true aspects of the situation also in order that our people may ignore all such propaganda warfare and instead resolutely push ahead toward destruction of the enemy.

JAVA PASSES RESOLUTION

People of East Indies Determine To Fight for Victory

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 11.—The resolution of the inhabitants of the East Indies to share the fate of Japan was expressed in a report adopted by the Central Council of Java in the fifth extraordinary session held today.

The session, the first since the promise of independence for the East Indies was made by Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in his Diet speech was opened in a ceremony at which the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces and the Chief Military Administrator were present. Under the chairmanship of Dr. A. R. Soekarno, the Council went about its work.

The culmination of the meeting was the passage with a unanimous vote of the resolution which said: "Working with Dai-Nippon, with which they are of one mind the inhabitants of the East Indies are determined to fight to ensure sure victory and to share the fate of Dai-Nippon even after independence."

PLENTIFUL RICE OUTPUT ASSURED FOR THIS YEAR

Harvest in Japan, Taiwan Normal—Increase in Manchoukuo, N. China, Chosen

As Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shimada stated at the Extraordinary Session of the Diet, a normal rice harvest is expected this year. As a matter of fact, according to investigations conducted throughout the country by the Domei news agency, the estimated total output of the paddy and upland rice combined is 62,500,000 koku (one koku being about five bushels) as of September 11. This is almost comparable with last year's rice crop totaling 62,887,000 koku, and is also near the 62,917,000 koku mark which is an average rice crop yield for the past five years.

If the harvest season is favored by favorable weather, this year's rice crop may even exceed the amount of the normal harvest, says Domei. There have been many factors this year such as drought and flood which considerably hampered the growth of rice, but these natural calamities were equalized by great efforts made by farmers and also by adequate measures taken by the Government and people concerned. Thus, normal or even better rice harvest has been guaranteed for this year.

As regards Taiwan, despite a little decrease in the acreage of paddy fields, the rice crop in the first period totaled about 3,600,000 koku which is about the normal harvest and an increase of some 80,000 koku over and above the amount of the previous year.

Meanwhile, a report from Hsinking reveals that, blessed by the favorable weather, the rice crop in Manchoukuo this year is expected to show about 20 per cent increase over last year's figure.

A dispatch from Peking states that North China will enjoy a bumper rice crop this year. Approximately 880,000 koku of rice is expected to be harvested which means about 60 per cent increase over the actual rice yield of last year.

Due to favorable weather early in September, particularly, sufficient rainfall in South and North Keisho Provinces which previously had been suffering from drought, a rich rice harvest is also expected in Chosen. At present, the crop is estimated at 19,510,000 koku, whereas the last year's output was 18,730,000 koku.

KODOSHA HEAD PASSES

Sadasuke Imaizumi Dies; Funeral On Friday; Toyama Is Chairman

Sadasuke Imaizumi, president of the Kodosha, passed away on Monday due to Bright's disease at his residence at Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo. He was 82 years of age. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1 p.m. Friday with Mitsuru Toyama, noted nationalist, acting as chairman of the funeral committee.

Born in Miyagi Prefecture, Mr. Imaizumi devoted his entire career to spreading the spirit of Shintoism, faithfully advocating the fundamental character of the Japanese Empire. At the time of the trial of Nissho Inoue, leader of the Blood Brotherhood, Mr. Imaizumi, pleaded for the defendant. His wholehearted devotion to the cause of the Imperial Way greatly influenced the public.

At the time of his 77th birthday, a grand ceremony was held sponsored by Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, member of the House of Peers, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, General Iwane Matsui, President of the Koa Sohonbu (Asia Development Headquarters), General Sadao Araki, former War Minister and many other prominent military and naval officers. On this occasion the Imperial Way Study Institute was founded with the sum of ¥100,000 collected from among his admirers throughout Japan.

In 1941, he assumed the post of the Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and later was appointed delegate to the first Central Cooperative Council.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OPENING

China's Foreign Chief to Head New Institute in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 11.—Opening ceremonies of the Tungjen Medical College in Shanghai took place today at the former Henry Lester Research Institute, where it has been decided to establish the school. Classes will start from September 12.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of Nanking, will assume the presidency of the school and the seven instructors are all professors from Tokyo Imperial University. The course will be a four year one with two years of interne work. Upon the completion of the course, the graduates will receive the same treatment as those graduating from the medical department of the Imperial universities.

Social and General

The first day of the doubles tournament of the Karuizawa Tennis Club opened on September 9 amidst the eager interest of a host of friends and visitors. The interest was especially great this year due to the many nationalities represented on the court. The first game began at 2:30 p.m. and the last game of the day was played at 6:30 p.m. Results for the day were: Gallois-Angst beat Grune-Sperlinger; Toda-Sato beat Pestal-Nishikawa; Nishikawa-Harada beat Keller-Yamada; Lord-Handge beat Hardvandels-Wong; Lord-Rivoaire beat Keller-Okamoto; Kirwald-Tanaka beat Lewandowski-Nahire; de Vigo-Vargas beat Schmidt-Stauber; Gerdts-Pensaloni beat Solomon-Corns.

Mr. Wirat B. Silpin, Tokyo correspondent of the Thai dailies, Krung, Sinathai and Thairasdra, of Bangkok, has left the Dai Toa Chuo Hospital (St. Luke's) and moved to his new residence at 77 Akasaka Daimachi, Akasaka-ku. Mr. Silpin has been under medical treatment for a heart ailment since February.

GALLANTRY DESCRIBED IN ANSHAN AIR BATTLE

Heroic Deaths of Captain Endo And Corporal Ishimura Told By Comrades

Domei

ANSHAN, September 11.—Captain Endo and Corporal Ishimura died gallantly in action in the aerial combat with the enemy B-29s which raided the Anshan area, Manchoukuo, on September 8. As a result of the counter-attacks by the Japanese, more than nine enemy machines were shot down and damaged as was previously revealed.

The late Captain Endo was previously active over the northern Burma area, distinguishing himself with his exploits.

Regarding the heroic deaths of Captain Endo and Corporal Ishimura, some airmen who served under the late Captain Endo, remarked as follows:

"As soon as a formation of six B-29s was detected, Captain Endo made a frontal attack against the enemy formation. When he was about to make a second attack on the enemy commander's machine, he saw the sixth plane of the enemy formation emitting white smoke. Leaving the formation, Captain Endo attempted to ram his plane against the sixth plane but his machine suddenly developed engine trouble due to the high altitude and crashed.

"Corporal Ishimura who participated in actual combat for the first time, also died heroically after having fought skillfully and daringly. We are grimly determined to revenge the deaths of our commander and comrade."

KOISO REPLIES TO BOSE PLEDGING AID TO INDIA

Prime Minister Expresses Japan's Resolve to Fight Until Victory Is Won

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso sent a telegram to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India on Monday, expressing the grim resolution of Japan not to stop fighting until the enemies, America and Britain, are beaten and crushed. He also expressed the Japanese people's respect for the determination both of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and of the Indian National Army to continue the battle until victory is achieved.

The Prime Minister indicated the Japanese Government's readiness to extend every help in the Netaji's struggle to liberate India.

The telegram was in reply to one which the Netaji, on behalf of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the Indian National Army, sent to Prime Minister Koiso at the opening of the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Diet, emphasizing his determination to allow nothing to stand in the way of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

The Netaji's message said:

"I hereby express once again my inflexible determination not to stop fighting in the company of the Japanese people and the nations allied with them until the day when our common enemy is crushed and complete independence won by India."

P.I. ASSEMBLY TO MEET

Domei

MANILA, September 11.—Arrangements have been made for the second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the Philippine Republic to open on October 16. In order to fill the seats which have been vacated since the first ordinary session, a special election to the National Assembly will be held on October 3.

There are six such seats. These were made vacant by the appointment of their occupants as State Ministers, provincial governors and mayors after the first ordinary session.

Envoy Sees Aphaiwongse

Domei

BANGKOK, September 11.—Kenkichi Yamamoto, the Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, called on Kuang Aphaiwongse, Prime Minister of Thailand, at the latter's official residence and conferred with the Thai Prime Minister for about 20 minutes. Pledges were exchanged for the strengthening of Japanese-Thai cooperation and for the deepening of friendly relations between the two countries. Ambassador Yamamoto is scheduled to present his credentials on the afternoon of September 14.

Cable Briefs

COOL TOWARD INVADERS

"The Flemish people are a peculiar people," was the comment made by a war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, a British newspaper, when Flemish girls cold-shouldered the incoming British troops. In fact, the whole Flemish population received the British soldiers with unmistakable coolness.

DRAFTING MORE YANKS

One hundred thousand Americans men will continue to be plucked out of homes and jobs each month until January 1, 1945, to help fill the gaps in the U.S. armed forces, it was announced recently in a letter by Director Lewis Hershey of the Selective Service Board to local draft boards.

JUPPO ARAKI PASSES

Went to Thailand in 1931 for Japanese Art Exhibit

Juppo Araki, the well-known master painter and a member of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts, passed away at 11 a.m. on Monday at his home in Toshima-ku, Tokyo. He was 73 years old. Mr. Araki had been suffering from ailment of digestive organs.

Funeral services will be held in Buddhist rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall from 10 a.m. on Thursday.

Mr. Araki is a native of Nagasaki Prefecture. He is the adopted son of the late Kampo Araki, the famous master of Japanese painting during the Meiji era, and under whom Juppo studied Japanese painting. Mr. Araki was well known for his paintings of birds and flowers. Many masterpieces of the late painter have been exhibited at the Government art exhibitions.

In 1931 Mr. Araki went to Thailand for the Japanese Art Exhibition held in that country and did much for the furtherance of Japan-Thailand cultural amity.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT 13, 1944

The Finance Minister's Speech

Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata's speech in the plenary budget session of the House of Representatives on Sunday regarding the American-sponsored International Currency Stabilization Fund merits more than passing attention. His speech not only makes a damning disclosure of the sinister character of American economic imperialism but also provides a valuable pointer into the real fundamental character of Japan's international financial and economic policies.

The International Monetary Conference, it will be recalled, was held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July of this year at the invitation of the United States for the purpose of discussing the question of setting up an international currency stabilization fund. The ostensible object of this Fund is to facilitate economic cooperation among the anti-Axis countries and to develop international commerce in the post-war period, but actually it is designed to foist American economic domination over the world, according to the Finance Minister. Under the guise of championing free international trade, the United States seeks through this machinery to push her foreign trade expansion program by having the participants to the Fund agree to the removal of the foreign exchange restrictions and other trade impediments.

The currency "stabilization" fund is, therefore, no more than a clever ruse to ensure America's own selfish economic advancement, for nowhere under the agreement for the proposed Fund is the United States required to lower or abolish her high tariff walls. That the currency "stabilization" fund does not provide an enduring basis for a stable world economy is, moreover, illustrated by the fact that it discards completely the fundamental causes for the universal adoption of trade restriction measures in the 1930's. The foreign exchange restrictions, import quotas and licenses and other trade barriers were really measures of self-defense which were taken by the world against the unfair, unscrupulous economic practices of the United States, the Finance Minister avers. The economic chaos in the years preceding the war was primarily the responsibility of the United States.

The proposed "stabilization" scheme totally misconceives the causes for the pre-war economic confusion and the real nature of the economic problem facing the world today. What should be done is to make the currencies sound within each country. As the New York Times declared on June 2, the greatest single contribution the United States could make toward international currency stability would be to announce her determination to stabilize her own currency. The absence of any declaration on the part of the United States to maintain the integrity of her own currency, her adamant determination to keep her tariffs, her decision to project the blacklisting system into the post-war years as well as her use of export embargoes as an instrument of power politics prove that the United States is not at all interested in the sound recovery of international trade but only in the expansion of her own exports.

On the other hand, the leitmotif of Japan's international financial and economic policies is, as enunciated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, the promotion of real prosperity for all by the cooperative acceleration of economic development on the basis of reciprocity. That the raw materials and trade markets of the world must be open to all nations is Japan's contention. In a word, there must be a square deal for all. The conduct of international trade along such a line would not only automatically ensure the world sound economic development, but the problem of maintaining a stable relationship between the different currencies of the world would also automatically solve itself.

The American approach to the restoration of free international trade by securing stable foreign exchange rates is putting the cart before the horse. It will lead, as before the war, to a derangement of the international economic system. The real hope of the world for permanent economic security lies in the application of the just and lofty principles championed by Japan and the nations of Greater East Asia.

The National Defense Corps

The inaugural ceremonies held on Monday by the members of the Imperial Reservists' Association throughout the nation for the formation of the National Defence Corps were a reminder of the vast potential fighting force at home which exists in addition to the actual armed services. They also served to emphasize that the nation is as fully prepared as it is determined to smash through any situation that may possibly arise.

The National Defense Corps has been formed as a result of the decision by the Government to mobilize the members of the Imperial Reservists' Association as the nucleus of the national movement for increased war efforts. The Corps is organized into regional and occupational divisions and its chief objective is to lead the people in the defense of the nation in case the land should be subjected to any attack by the enemy. The members of the Corps, therefore, must hold themselves in alert readiness for any emergencies that might arise and be prepared to show the maximum of efficiency in the execution of their given duties.

Previous to the formation of the National Defense Corps, the members of the Reservists' Association took up arms only after they had been called back to the colors. Now, however, they will be ready for action at all times, being actually a part of the armed services though not in uniform. Since the founding of the Reservists' Association some forty years ago, each reservist has always held himself in readiness to answer the call to arms at a moment's notice and to give his life for the defense of the nation. Its members have also been the guiding spirit of their communities in all important movements.

The latest decision of the Government has added to the manifold responsibilities of the reservists. For now they are expected not only to be the leading element at home supporting the fighting services but to lead the people into actual defense activities should any situation calling for such action arise. In this way will universal conscription, which has always existed in Japan, be put into practice in its most literal sense.

With all members of the Reservists' Association continually undergoing rigorous military training, the extension of training for fighting action to the population at large may be expected to be realized within a short time. Thus will the people at home, who are already taking an active part in the war as the producers of the arms for East Asiatic liberation, be also moulded into a fighting force to be thrown into action if the need should ever arise.

A Year Ago Today

September 13, 1943

Il Duce, rescued without suffering any injury, was immediately removed to a certain big city on the Italian mainland by plane. As soon as he reached safety, Mussolini conversed with the Fuehrer by telephone. It was the first conversation between the two great leaders since the Verona conference.

• • •

A fire broke out suddenly today at the Pennsylvania Station, New York's largest railway terminus. The cause of the conflagration is not known. Considerable damage is believed to have been caused. Pennsylvania Station is the terminus for the trunk lines to Washington and Chicago, and much confusion seems to have been caused in the wartime transportation schedule.

WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Ekken's Writings Have Guided Japanese Conduct for Centuries

Part III

From childhood Ekken's own health was delicate, and he studied medical science deeply, in order to benefit himself and others. On that subject he read every book that was available. At one time a brother of his fell desperately ill, the doctors holding no hope for his recovery, but Ekken mixed a prescription of a Chinese physician which he had gleaned from an old book, gave it to the patient, who was restored to health in 10 days.

The result of his long study of the practice of medicine he gives in his book on the preservation of health. The service which this book rendered to the people at the time when medical science was in its infancy was incalculable. At that period a great Confucian scholar was often a physician as well, the science of medicine being regarded as one of benevolence; consequently, the Confucian scholars taught moral philosophy on the one hand, and healing the sick on the other. They were not at all, as often portrayed by the modern writers, men of vague ideas concerning medical science, for Ekken writes thus:

"Medical science is the art of benevolence; the aim of a physician should be to save others, and not to make himself prosperous. The art which holds the key of life and death for millions of men is no small matter. Other arts, however poor they may be, do not concern men's lives, whereas the lives of men are always dependent upon the capability of their physicians. Therefore, only men of ability should follow it. A man who pursues this profession, knowing his want of ability, is a sinner towards Heaven and Earth. A son of a physician should take up his father's profession if he is gifted, but not otherwise. In three generations the art will become most proficient."

Ekken lived in an age when learned men, because of their excessive zeal for Confucianism, looked upon the Chinese civilization with admiration and reverence, yet he was an advocate of the principle of the preservation of national characteristics. In the "Book of Civil Art" he writes:

"That Shi (poems in the Chinese style) do not harmonize with the character of our people, while Uta (poems in the Japanese style), though they seem shallow, yet in reality are deep and pregnant with human interest, are refined in expression, and the best means of expressing our own thoughts. To learn Chinese poems therefore," he says, "instead of Japanese Uta, is to reverse the order." In the face of those scholars who were contented to call their own country "the barbarous country of the East" he writes thus:

Lack Learning

"Since the Country of the Rising Sun is favorably situated in the course of the sun and moon, and lies betwixt the north and south, like the middle kingdom, she has the four regular seasons and produces the five cereals in abundance. The people are gentle, obedient and merciful, yet courageous in upholding justice and faith. No wonder this country is called the Kingdom of True Men (Kunshi-Koku) by Chinese writers. Yet so many of us do not know how to appreciate the good qualities which are in our land, and its inhabitants, and blindly envy other countries. One thing we lack is learning. In this respect we are still behind China. Yet the country is now at peace, and it is our duty to learn the precepts of the Sages, cultivate the five cardinal virtues, and live in harmony with our fellow creatures, in order to respond to the beneficence of our land."

With these words, he exhorts his people to amend their bad and preserve their good characteristics.

Great changes have taken place in Japan during the past fifty years. The Chinese learning which was so flourishing at the Yedo period has been replaced by the learning of the West. The moral teaching which was regarded as the trunk of all learning in the schools of olden days is hardly studied in our schools today, because of the numerous branches of study required. No longer men deem it worth while to listen to the teachings of the hoary sages of the past.

Consequently, the amiable relations between master and servant, superior and inferior, elder and younger, are sacrificed upon the altar of the god called "individual Right;" nevertheless, modern thinkers cannot drown the voice of Ekken, which still repeats the old, old truth, old, yet ever new; "Children, you may think an old man's words wearisome, yet when your father or grandfathers teach, do not turn your head away, but listen.

"Though you may think the tradition of your house stupid, do not break it into pieces, for it is the embodiment of the wisdom of your fathers. You may think the teachings of the sages dry and primitive, but do not scorn them, for however simple their teachings may appear, yet they are the true path to true manhood, and will make you a loyal subject, obedient son, kind husband and faithful friend. What more do you want? But if you find any new teaching both good and true, then accept it, only do not trample underfoot the sacred human relations. If you violate your obligations to your family, to society, to the State, and to humanity as well as to yourself, all your wonderful knowledge and great riches will profit you but little."

The streams that come from a pure fountain head are themselves pure, and quench the thirst of weary travellers. The books written by men of singular virtue have a strength and power all their own. So, though Ekken's writings are neither so philosophical, nor so scholarly as some of his contemporaries, yet they remain and live to guide and influence his people, while others have perished.

Well did a pupil of his write over the master's grave:

"In silence and in reverence he
meditated on the way.
Diligently enquiring and minutely seeking,
To love humanity was his work.
Serving Heaven he deceived Him not.
Avoiding fame, yet shines his name.
Mindful of posterity, he left us
Testaments
That will guide us for ages to come."

(End)

Ugaki: Statesman-Soldier

Political Storm Weathered by General Through Display Of Candor and Readiness to Yield to Reason

By IPPEI FUKUDA

It is common gossip among the dopehunters of Tokyo that on the eve of organizing his Cabinet in mid-July General Kuniaki Koiso entertained a solicitude to have his quondam chief, General Kazushige Ugaki, in it as Minister Without Portfolio. The story is said to have the sanction of what newspaper correspondents would impressively but warily call a "generally reliable source." It is further held that the Prime Minister's attempt proved sterile as Ugaki chose to continue his repose in retirement undisturbed since 1938 when he resigned the Foreign Ministership under Prince Fumimaro Konoye. Whether the source to which the unpublished piece of news is attributed is a hotel barber the journalists rely upon for a haircut and a shave or a truly authentic one, only goodness knows. But there could be no doubt that if a man of Ugaki's calibre and standing joined the present Cabinet he could have added several stones to its weight.

Ugaki first came to the forefront of national politics in 1924 when he joined Count Kiyoura's Cabinet as War Minister—a post which he held so steadfastly under several Prime Ministers that he came to be regarded as its permanent incumbent. Pitted against War Minister Ugaki were the all-powerful political parties as those years witnessed the most lively splurt of liberalism and parliamentary politics in this country. What nettled him more was the problem of reduction in armament for political and economic reasons. Before controversy on this central issue began to boil in and overflow the political pot of Tokyo, party leaders ready to prey on Ugaki should he prove inexorable, to their demands had thought of him as nothing but a soldier.

It was not long, however, before they owned their misappraisal of the man who took them by surprise with his candor, frankness and readiness to concede to their wishes wherever and whenever reason demanded yielding. Such conciliatory attitude of his, nevertheless, was by no means indicative of an "easy mark." The Diet as well as the whole nation soon found in the much sunburnt statesman-soldier (not soldier-statesman for Ugaki, although Providence clad him in khaki with bright stars on the shoulder-straps, is first and foremost a statesman) with a prominent forehead the sort of man who would nail his colors to the mast and defy a general assault of a majority on fairness and the interests of the nation. "I could never stand public men who are afraid of being in a minority for a good cause," General Ugaki said to me once recollecting the tense session of the Diet working on the problem of disarmament. Few men in his position could have weathered the fury of the convergence of storms, one from the Army and the other from the pacifists in the legislature, and won the culminating triumph via ingenious compromises as the "permanent" War Minister actually did.

Possessed Worthy Qualities

I have mentioned that Ugaki has, among other equally good ones, the worthy qualities of candor which wells up, in his case, from the fountainhead of clear thinking, frankness born of absence of prejudices and ulterior motives, and readiness to yield to reason. Impregnable as the array of his virtues as a public man is, it has been no proof against bad luck. More than once has a combination of circumstances conspired against him. When the Hirota Cabinet resigned in 1937, he was called upon to form his ministerial family. Koki Hirota denied the prescience as to who was to succeed him as Prime Minister at that time, read into the statutory ruling a ban on the eligibility of generals on half pay to the post of War Minister. Little did he dream that in a few months after the measure was reported out of the Privy Council to the Throne it was to redound to the very man whom he had eyed as his approved successor in case he would leave.

When the Imperial Command enjoined upon Ugaki to take over the Prime Minister's toga from Hirota, the former moved heaven and earth in his desperate search for a War Minister from among generals in active service. Had it not been for the recent shrinkage in eligibility, naturally he could have become his War Minister at the beck and call of himself. The agonizing fact was, General Ugaki had been banged on the retired list quite some time previous. And no eligible generals could offer their services to release Ugaki from the tight spot he thus fell into. The embryo of his Ministerial family failed to see the light of day. The only reward he reaped from the struggle of the stillbirth was the universal recognition of his mettle in the face of dire distress and disappointment. Political Tokyo found in him a man who would rather resist to the last ditch than yield tamely to fate.

Was Daring

Another visitation of bad luck smote Ugaki in 1938. He was this time Foreign Minister in the Konoye Cabinet which was steering its course head-on against the buffeting storm of the China Affair and a threat of an immensely uglier trouble in the offing. When the offer came from Prince Konoye, the general is said to have evinced some shyness at the novelty of the job, muttering that kid gloves would certainly make him feel ill at ease. What he did or attempted to do as Foreign Minister startled political and diplomatic circles of Tokyo for daring, originality and [illegible]. To be sure, he had no use whatever for kid gloves: he struck at the Gordian knot of clashes of Japan's interests with those of Britain and Chungking almost simultaneously and that with his naked fists and all his might.

The heat wave of 1938 was at its height when conversations between Foreign Minister Ugaki and Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, got under way. It is not clear if Sir Robert, being new to this part of the world, subscribed to the gross misunderstanding of our Foreign Minister and his policy which was current among the provincial-minded Anglo-American residents in the Far East, particularly those in China. Typical of the state of mind with which they greeted Ugaki is their following comment:

In June 1938 General Kazushige Ugaki was appointed Foreign Minister of Japan. It was generally felt that this meant that Japanese foreign policy would be brought more into line with the existing military situation.

At his first press conference with foreign correspondents, Ugaki declared: "We have had special relations with Great Britain of traditional friendship. I will do my best to restore them and make them even closer than in the past." Again, the North-China Herald was "deeply skeptical of the general's seemingly friendly overtures. It emphasized that the Japanese military caste had been placed more firmly in control than ever before, and that a foreign policy in line with militarist desires was more possible than an adaptation of Japan's military programs to the necessities of the international political situation."

Anglo-Americans Misled

It was indeed a great pity that the Anglo-Americans on the spot, perhaps including Ambassador Craigie, should have been misled into an abjectly wrong conclusion about the general by the mere fact that he had been a soldier. Seriously impaired as the Anglo-Japanese relations already were, the impact, particularly in North China, was felt mostly in the field of trade and investments and, therefore, left ample room for pacific negotiations between the two Governments concerned. The chance of success then was better than a sporting one as the ensuing parleys in Tokyo were conducted by Foreign Minister Ugaki for Japan.

Ugaki had ambitious, far-reaching diplomatic strokes up his sleeves. As later events vindicated beyond doubt, he had primarily two things in view: one concerned the Anglo-Japanese relationship, and the other the China problem. From the very moment he took office as Foreign Minister his mind was set on the task of ironing out these momentous maladjustments. He was in earnest. And throughout his military and political career, Ugaki has never been accused of improbity. His approaches, as individual or as the nation's leader, have consistently precluded "seemingly friendly overtures" and other artifices. H. H. Kung of Chungking sized up the general more correctly than the Western die-hards, for in spite of the far more crowded and embittered realism which kept Japan and China poles apart, he gathered courage to enter into secret negotiations with Ugaki with a view to at least localize the China Affair.

With official records of the negotiations still immured in the government archives, nobody knows the nature of the talks between Ugaki and the Chungking leader which are said to have been carried on through their personal representatives until the former was forced to resign late in 1938, only a few months after he became Foreign Minister, again by a vicious conspiracy of bad luck. I cannot help looking upon Ugaki's resignation as an instance of so many backfired epochal might-have-beens in history. If he could continue in his task of unraveling international tangles under a smiling star of luck, he might have ameliorated measurably the deadweight of forces in the world situation which led to the present war.

Gave Practical Pledge

In 1931, the general went to Chosen as Governor-General. His enunciation of policy there was delightfully innocent of high-flown verbiage. He gave the Chosenese the simple but remarkably practical pledge that he would do his utmost to find a job for everyone so that the poorest of the people could be sure of three meals a day. During his five years in Chosen, the Chosenese had little reason to be skeptical of his promise. It was then and there that he established his reputation as a man not only of his word but one harnessed with a mighty practical turn of mind.

I first met General Ugaki in the fall of 1940. He got wind of my return from China and sent in word through our mutual acquaintance that he wanted to see me. While in Washington, years ago, I was invited to tea at the home of General Bliss, and I remember to this day the crowning beauty of simple life shining forth from his modest library and manners. Nor is the homestead of our veteran statesman and soldier a palace of a Nabob. In point of unpretentiousness, Ugaki's way of life surpasses that of the American veteran of the Great War fame. In point of civility, too, the Japanese general is really disarming. As usual in meeting with a celebrity for the first time, I took a corner seat with every demonstration of deference for the general. With a wave of his hand accompanied by a few words of welcome, Ugaki insisted on my sitting on the best chair. "You are my guest," said he conclusively. Throughout a lifetime in journalism, I can hardly recall a man of mark who volunteered to concede that far to a commoner. I was also taken aback by his success in fooling the frigidity of his seventy six winters. His are the mobile and flashing eyes of a man on the rosy side of middle age; his clear-cut, firm features are those of a major. I found him a ready and adept listener, making unfeigned comments now and then.

In my frequent talks with prominent Chinese in Shanghai and elsewhere, I made it a point to mention General Ugaki as the most desirable link between their country and mine which opinion they almost unanimously endorsed. Some of them went so far as to say that they on their part would like to see him as Japan's Prime Minister some day. That wistful "some day" may come sooner than is generally imagined.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

My God, I take refuge in thee:

At the sight of thy face all my
doubts flee away:
Before I have spoken my grief,
thou dost know it
Wondrous things hast thou done,
that I cannot forget:
My grief thou hast banished away,
joy abideth forever:
Thou hast drawn me up by thy
hand from the deep dark well
of illusion:
Heartless I shunned thee, my God,
yet thou hast followed me,
Thou hast brought me back to my
Home:

Praise be to thy name,
Joyful praise to thy name!

• • •

Brother, the day hath broken,
Awake,
Remember thy God.

No friend hast thou save him,
No sister, no brother.

Who but he, in the day of death,
Can help thee and save thee from
doom?

On that day,
Alone thou shalt be, no friend but
One at thy side.

Beware, O my brother, beware,
Take refuge in him,
Worship him:

He alone can remove thy sin,
He alone can grant bliss at the
end.

MALAI'S SIMILARITY TO EAST INDIES

Possesses More Insular Characteristics Than Continental

By KYUYA KUNIMATSU
(From Chōgaku Kenkyū)

Malai occupies the best part of what is geographically called the Malay Peninsula, which constitutes that part of the Indo-China peninsula which extends southward. Malai has, no doubt, more in common with the other parts of the Indo-China peninsula than the latter has with Manchoukuo or China, and when dividing the South Seas into insular and continental parts, Malai, with the other regions of Indo-China, is put under the category of the Continental South Seas. It is doubtful, however, whether this way of division accords well with the geo-political character of Malai. Indonesia, the term of which was coined with due regard for racial distribution, according to Vandenbosch, was meant to cover all the islands including the Philippines, Taiwan, the East Indies, Malai and Madagascar. Malaysia too includes Malai among the districts covered by the term, as is clear from Valkenburg's "Agricultural Geography of Malaysia." These facts seem to suggest that Malai has much in common with the East Indies. They also indicate that Malai has a character which makes it more appropriate to put it under the category of the Insular South Seas than under that of the Continental South Seas.

Seeing that Malai forms a part of the Indo-China peninsula, it may be considered proper to regard it as part of the Continental South Seas, but, forming, as it does, part of a long and narrow peninsula branching off from the main body of Indo-China, it has every appearance of an island. The Malay peninsula bears a strikingly insular character compared with the Indo-China peninsula or the Indian peninsula. In view of this fact, Malai may well be classed with the East Indies. Malai bears greater resemblance to the East Indies than to the other parts of Indo-China in that it has neither long rivers nor extensive plains. Its climate too is tropical like the East Indies. In its seasonal distribution of precipitation also, Malai resembles the East Indies more than it does Indo-China. Another fact that may be cited in support of the theory is that, geographically, it projects itself far southward into the East Indian archipelago.

Thus, it seems rational, from the point of view of natural geography, to consider Malai as part of the East Indies. It may not be quite right, however, to conclude from this fact only that Malai, with the East Indies, should form one economic area or a national economic area of importance within the Greater East Asia Economic Sphere. Let me, therefore, further consider where it stands racially, historically and economically.

Natives from Sumatra

The native inhabitants of Malai belong to the Malayan race, which came from Sumatra. Some natives may be descendants of the Sewang and the Sakai tribes who were there prior to the advent of the Malayan race, but these are so negligible an entity that they may be left out of consideration in considering the history of Malai. The Malayan race lives on rice as do all races in Indo-China, but it offers a marked contrast with the principal races in Indo-China in that they came from Sumatra whereas [illegible] came from China.

There are now so many Chinese in Malai that they represent as high or even higher proportion than the Malayan race in the population of the country. According to statistical figures published as regards the resources of Greater East Asia, the people of the Malayan race and the Chinese residents alike number 2,[illegible]00,000 or 43 per cent of the total population. The Chinese are particularly influential in the economic sphere, and it is said that in this particular sphere of activity, they are masters of the situation.

As has been described above, Malai belongs racially to the East Indies, a fact which suggests that its history has been closely bound up with the East Indies. In fact, the history of Malai is virtually a history of intercourse with the East Indies. That Mohammedanism is the religion of the natives of that country goes to evidence it.

The occupation of Malacca by the Portuguese in 1511 marked the beginning of European incursion into the South Seas. The Dutch who came later took possession of Java first and then took Malacca from the Portuguese in 1641 because they were alive to the necessity of controlling Malai for the sake of the East Indies.

The British also sought to extend sway over the East Indies by [illegible] Malai under their control. Britain ruled the East Indies at the time of the Napoleonic wars, but later she returned the territory to Holland while keeping possession of Malai. Though nominally placed under Dutch rule, however, the East Indies has remained largely under British control for practical purposes. In any case, the Portuguese who [illegible] Malai again a [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications

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CHINA FEDERAL BANK GIVEN ¥200,000,000 AS CREDIT BY JAPAN

Step Decided to Aid Development of Note Issues, Says Board of Information

(Photo on Page 3)

In order to contribute to the healthy development of the note issues of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, the Japanese Government has decided to extend a credit of ¥200,000,000 in addition to the ¥200,000,000 credit which was extended to that bank in March, 1943, according to an announcement by the Board of Information at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday.

The contract for the extension of the ¥200,000,000 credit was formally concluded between Wang Shih-ching, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of China and concurrently Director of the Economic Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, at 10:15 a.m. the same day at the head office of the Bank of Japan.

The stipulations of the contract are:

"The Federal Reserve Bank of China is authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding ¥200,000,000 in Japanese currency from the Bank of Japan within five years after the date of the conclusion of this contract.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of China shall return the sum either in total or in instalments within five years after the date of the conclusion of this contract.

"The period for the extending of the credit and for its repayment may be prolonged with consultations between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of China."

This measure taken by Japan is regarded by local observers as an indication of the Japanese Government's consistent policy of supporting the currency system of North China and also as a reassurance that the Government will continue to maintain the present exchange rate with the currency system of North China under any circumstance.

Concerning this further extension of credit, Mamoru Shigemitsu, in his capacity as Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, made the following statement:

"It is a matter for congratulation that the Federal Reserve Bank of China, as a note issuing bank, is making enormous contributions to the wartime economy of North China. It has been decided at this time that, in addition to the credit of ¥200,000,000 previously extended by the Bank of Japan to the Federal Reserve Bank of China, another credit of ¥200,000,000 will be given.

"The extension of this credit is motivated by the same purpose as that in the case of the Central Reserve Bank of China to which the Bank of Japan recently extended a credit of ¥200,000,000. It is hoped that by this aid the foundation of the Federal Reserve Bank of China will be rendered much stronger and the sound development of its business assured. At the same time, it is the policy of the Japanese Government to spare no efforts in giving their wholehearted cooperation not only in maintaining the value of the notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank but also in the operation of its various business activities."

Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata also assured the Federal Reserve Bank of the Japanese Government's resolve to offer full cooperation for its sound development in the future.

Viscount Shibusawa stated:

"The latest measure is for contributing to the healthy development of the currency system in North China. It is a matter for congratulation that the undertakings of the Federal Reserve Bank have expanded remarkably of late in parallel with the epochal development made by North China's economics. The Bank of Japan is confident that the Federal Reserve Bank will make further development in the future and is determined to accord full assistance."

Mr. Wang, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, declared that the extension of the ¥200,000,000 credit to the Federal Reserve Bank will further solidify the foundation of the latter and will prove contributory to the stabilization of North China's finance and the lowering of prices there. He expressed his profound gratitude to the Japanese Government for its goodwill in extending the credit and voiced his resolution to do his best for the economic development of North China in full collaboration with Japan.

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso was host to Wang Hsih-ching, Director of the Economic Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Owyang Tsai-hsiang, Director of the Note Issuance Bureau of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, at a luncheon held Wednesday at his official residence.

Other guests present at the function were Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, Lieutenant-General Yoshio Iwamatsu, adviser to the North China Political Affairs Commission, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Munitions Minister Ginjiro Fujihara, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takeo Tanaka, Kurio Miura, Director of the Legislative Bureau, and others.

Shigemitsu Felicitates Il Duce on Anniversary Of Epochal Liberation

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the liberation of Benito Mussolini by German paratroops, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, on Wednesday, sent the following telegram of congratulation to the Italian leader: "Recalling, today, of a year ago when Your Excellency was rescued from the hands of the rebels and again became the leader of the new-born Italy, I, on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government, sincerely pray for the continued good health of Your Excellency as well as for the prosperity of your country. At the same time, I also wish to express my firm determination to fight out the present war, in close collaboration with Germany and Italy."

133 RAIDERS DESTROYED OVER REICH TERRITORY

Over 1,000 Enemy Airmen Said Lost in Attacking Western, Central Areas

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—Anglo-American planes raiding western and central Germany during the past 24 hours lost 133 machines including 101 four-engined bombers and a corresponding loss of over 1,000 airmen in one of the most fierce air defense battles waged by the German air formations and flak batteries, according to information received thus far.

Close hand reports said 42 American planes including 40 four-engined bombers were shot down by German fighter planes in air duels over the region west and southwest of Berlin and central Germany at noon today. Further information it is expected will disclose still greater American losses.

Shortly later, British bomber formations attacked various targets in the Rhenish-Westphalian front region and casualties were reported from among the civilian population.

The towns of Hanover, Magdeburg and Eisenach suffered particularly from daylight raids yesterday by Anglo-American formations against western and central Germany. The town of Darmstadt was also raided last night and bombs were dropped indiscriminately on residential quarters as well as cultural monuments.

Biggest Daylight Raid

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—More than 1,000 American heavy bombers convoyed by probably 750 fighters of Lieutenant-General James Doolittle's 8th air force in a daylight raid yesterday struck against principally Kiel on the Baltic and Brux on the Czechoslovakia border in one of the greatest raids in this war, according to reports reaching here.

Other targets included Ruhland northeast of Dresden, Boelen near Leipzig, Magdeburg and Misburg near Hannover.

According to an AP dispatch, German air force came out in strength to stop the American formations and fighters of the two forces tangled in their biggest battle of the war. American losses were 48 heavy bombers and 29 fighters.

British renewed attacks during the night with blows at Darmstadt in upper Rhineland and a Mosquito raid on Berlin.

Dover District Shelled

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—German long-range coastal batteries again last night for approximately six hours shelled the Dover district, according to a London dispatch.

BRITISH DRIVING WEDGE TOWARD DUTCH BORDER

Grim Battle Raging Between Luxemburg and Moselle—Yanks Reach Frontier

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—British forces widened their bridgehead at Beeringen and from there drove strong tank wedges toward the Dutch border but at the Gheel bridgehead they failed to advance. Also at other points of the Albert Canal bend between Antwerp and Hasselt hard-pressed British and Canadian troops failed to make any crossings. In the Maastricht-Verviers sector the Americans made only moderate progress despite their increased pressure. Bitter fighting is still raging southeast of Liege where enemy tank spearheads broke into the German barrier positions.

On a wide front between Antwerp and Verviers the Anglo-American forces still continued their efforts to advance northeastward to bring about the collapse of the German west front by two powerfully concentrated thrusts but due to determined German resistance, the British 2nd and American 1st armies, despite their lavish employment of men and material, are still preoccupied in the struggle for initial positions.

To secure necessary bases for this grand assault, the bulk of Generals Dempsey and Hodge's armies must cross the Albert Canal or Meuse east of Maastricht and Liege. This has not been accomplished yet.

In East Ardennes, the right wing of the American 1st army moving slowly forward were engaged in continuous fighting with German rear-guards and has not yet reached the German border.

On the other hand, heavy fighting took place in the lower Luxemburg-German border between German security formations and strong American forces the greater part of which turned northeastward after passing through the town of Luxemburg. They are now obviously trying to penetrate into the southwestern foothills of the Eifel mountains. The Americans have not succeeded in crossing the Moselle which forms the border, but further efforts can be expected.

In the southern sector, meanwhile, while the American 7th army is continuing to exert pressure, disengagement of German troops coming from Plateau de Langres and northern Burgundy toward Belfort continued to make progress.

Reach Reich Border

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The American 1st army has now carried the fighting right up to the German-Belgium border on a 70 mile front extending from east of Liege to Luxemburg.

A London dispatch said that American tank spearheads advancing from Mersch approximately ten miles due north of Luxemburg have reached the German border in a eastward thrust and are at present driving toward Coblenz. Spearhead of the Americans radiating east, north and south from the Liege sector advanced six miles east from from Eupen ten miles below the German fortress city of Aachen. Other units are reported to have reached Malmedy south of Eupen.

In the meantime, medium and light bombers dropped bombs on Germany opening the battle for the Siegfried Line ahead of the advancing American troops, according to London reports.

Medium bombers based in Britain and light Havocs with bases in France, with a total force of 150 planes, went into action against concrete emplacements, and marshalling yards between Aachen and Saarbrucken.

Anti-Axis forces in the Moselle valley are encountering stiff German resistance according to announcements released today by Eisenhower's Headquarters as relayed by London dispatches. The fighting between Luxemburg and the Moselle valley seems to have reached a furious pitch.

STAINOFF TAKES ACTION

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—Petko Stainoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has relieved all Bulgarian envoys of their posts in foreign countries, according to a Sofia report.

This measure, in the opinion of local political circles, is in line with the Soviet intention. They also stated that with the absence of Bulgarian diplomatic envoys abroad, it will facilitate her incorporation into the system of a non-sovereign Republic.

Non-Cooperative South American Attitude Foils U.S. Plan of Forming Commonwealth

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 12.—The non-cooperative attitude of Latin American nations toward the United States has become more and more noticeable, and the Latin-American policy of Washington for establishing the "American Commonwealth" has been frustrated, said Frank Tannenbaum in his article entitled "American Commonwealth" in the July issue of the magazine, Foreign Affairs.

His article substantially follows:

"As the United States and Latin-America faced a common danger with the outbreak of the European War, the United States required the spiritual and material support of Latin-America for defencing herself and the American Continent, while Latin American nations adopted a common military and political policy, enriving their long ideological wars, as they had to depend on the military strength of the United States for their defense separately and collectively. This cooperation between the United States and Latin-America was further strengthened with the opening of the Japan-America war.

"Under the Lend-Lease act, the United States gave great material aid to Latin-America, the total amount reaching $127,000,000 by the end of 1943, including the shipments of war goods amounting to $107,000,000, made to Brazil, Chile and Mexico in the order mentioned. Within six weeks after the opening of the European war, Latin-American nations, excepting only Chile and Argentina, had severed diplomatic relations with or declared war against Axis nations. They showed their cooperation with the United States by offering military bases and raw materials, strengthening their mutual unity and preparing to dispatch troops.

"Yes, it is premature to judge by the above facts that the traditional caution entertained by the Latin-American countries against the overwhelming influence of the United States has disappeared. Even before the war, the effect of the U.S. policy proposing the equality, non-interference and neighborliness had been greatly restricted by the peculiar political tradition of the Latin-American nations, where governments formed by temporary political organizations or individuals have strong individual colorings, and such organs or individuals interfere with their respective governments.

"The vast aid given by the United States did not improve the economic foundation of the Latin-American countries. On the contrary it resulted politically in encouraging the despotic tendency as the United States supported governments formed by frequent revolutionary and violent measures, and economically, evil inflation followed causing a sudden decline in the people's income and difficulty in their attempt to change their industrial activities. Thus the voice of the Latin-American people, denouncing the United States, has not been silenced."

DISCUSSIONS UNDER WAY AT SECOND QUEBEC MEET

Roosevelt-Churchill Talks Said Military in Nature—Pacific War on Agenda

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The second Quebec Conference was formally opened this morning between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill following which the two leaders summoned their military staffs for an afternoon session and again officially emphasized that their meeting was primarily "military" in nature, according to a Quebec dispatch.

Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, and Robert Cruikshank of the British Information Service told the press today that, in a sense, two conferences are in progress. One is between Roosevelt and Churchill in the Governor-General's home residence high upon the citadel. The other proceeds in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec's famous hotel, between the top military commanders and official aides of the two powers where are being discussed such questions as whether a powerful thrust should be made across Japan's water lifeline to the East Indies isolating these rich islands for British reconquest and marking the Japanese homeland and its nearer defenses for an American assault.

Other points of interest were the speculations stirred among the pressmen concerning Premier Josef Stalin's message that he would be unable to attend the meeting. The other was that Chungking has not been represented. Replying to press inquiries, Early said he did not know whether Chungking representation was sought in the Quebec meeting, but added "they will be informed on the proceedings."

This brief statement was followed by the hazy prediction that "another conference might likely be held between Roosevelt, and Churchill with Premier Stalin or Chiang Kai-shek separately or jointly sometime within the next several months."

Talks Continue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 12.—Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt continued their talks today and later called in the British and American service chiefs, according to a Quebec dispatch.

Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, said that up to now the discussions had been in the preliminary stage, but he expected the real job would begin with this session with the chiefs-of-staff.

It is further reported that all the allied governments were being kept informed about the talks. Mr. Early said the President was pleased with the way the opening of the conference had emphasized that it was mainly dealing with military questions and with the war against Japan.

NIPPON BOMBERS SMASH 103 ENEMIES IN 20 DAYS

Series of Raids in Southwest Pacific Heavily Damage Anti-Axis Air Power

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE.—Crack bomber plane units of the Japanese Air Force destroyed or set ablaze more than 103 enemy aircraft, including large-size planes, in the period of less than 20 days from August 23 to September 9.

In nine furious night attacks, the Japanese air formations assaulted the enemy airfields on Pornhole, Wiak and Pataguima islands in the Geelvink Bay area.

Besides blasting and setting ablaze more than 33 enemy planes, the Japanese bomber Units destroyed over 70 other planes and set two supply dumps on fire. Considerable damage was also dealt to airfield facilities.

From these attacks, one of the Japanese planes has not yet returned.

B-24 Bombers Easy Mark

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 13.—Japanese Forces on Minamitorishima Island shot down one B-24 bomber which attacked the island on Sunday. Another B-24 which came attacking the same island on Monday was also promptly downed by the Japanese in the ensuing combat.

About 150 enemy carrier-borne planes staged a daylight attack over the southern part of the Palau Group on Monday. In a vigorous counter-attack, the Japanese Units shot down seven of the raiders.

This was followed by another attack of about 170 carrier-borne planes yesterday, but the raid again proved ineffective.

Foe Attack Continues

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 11.—The daily operations of the enemy air arm over the western part of New Guinea Island and on the Molucca Sea area has continued persistently, with the Japanese Forces stationed in these sectors relentlessly engaged in repulsing the raiders.

Japanese Units at Namlea on Buru Island downed four enemy planes in an engagement with about 30 aircraft that came attacking on Sunday afternoon. Another group of about 70 small enemy planes again attacked the same area on Monday.

Bula on Celebes Island was the object of attack by about 80 enemy planes on Monday afternoon when the Japanese, in their intercepting battle, destroyed eight of the enemy raiders.

The same afternoon, 20-odd medium-sized enemy planes attempted a raid over Kaimana on New Guinea Island.

About 40 enemy planes including medium and small-sized planes, launched a daylight attack over the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island on Monday but were driven off by the Japanese Units there.

JOY SWEEPS INDONESIA, WAR MINISTER REVEALS

Profound Repercussions to Koiso's Promise Reported at Cabinet Meet

How profoundly the Indonesian people of the East Indies were moved by the promise of independence made them by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in his recent Diet speech and how strongly they are determined to share the fate of Japan were told by War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama at the regular Cabinet meeting on September 12.

His six-point statement, based on the report of the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration in Java, follows:

1. Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, representing the Javanese populace, called on the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces on the spot and conveyed to him their gratitude using words full of devotion and sincerity as those which follows:

"At the statement of Prime Minister Koiso, we are under overpowering emotions.

"We have experienced inexpressible sufferings all for the sake of the independence of the Indonesians.

"At the present epochal statement we cannot help both standing in awe of the Will of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and feeling the deepest emotions.

"The sentiment universally shared by the Indonesians is that of feeling and acting in the same way as Dai-Nippon at all times and fighting bravely and resolutely toward sure victory until the day when complete independence is achieved by them and of identifying themselves with Dai-Nippon in everything after independence."

2. In Java the statement of Prime Minister Koiso was published on the afternoon of September 7.

More than 1,000 Javanese who happened to be engaged on jobs they had undertaken in order to make themselves helpful to the country by way of labor were so profoundly impressed that they left their work for a moment to vocally express their determination of crushing America and Britain.

3. The Prime Minister's statement produced tremendous excitement among the people of Java who looked upon it as an embodiment of the very thing sought by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

The general populace approached the military authorities on the spot with a request that they be allowed to realize their longing to hold big thanksgiving and celebration meetings in every region inhabited by Indonesians.

4. Chaffe Jamber, the oldest leader of the Muslim population of Sumatra, took the occasion of the Prime Minister's statement to address himself to the inhabitants of the island. He said:

"The joyful tidings had not been even dreamed by us. I have now been enabled to know for certain just what Japan, a country grounded on morality, is. We are resolved to return the good faith of Japan and use our every energy in order to bring the war to a victorious end."

5. A delegation from a crowd of about 10,000 native inhabitants in Java called on the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces on the spot early on September 8 and expressed to him their profound sense of gratitude.

6. The statement of Prime Minister Koiso was communicated to the people of Java over the radio. A large crowd gathered before the place from which the broadcast was made and there was an outburst of hand-clapping at every point in the announcement.

Task Force Appears

Domei

MANILA, September 12.—A part of the enemy task force appeared in the waters east of the southern Philippines. Up to date, groups of carrier-borne planes numbering about 180 have attacked Cebu Island while another 100 planes tried to raid Leity Island. A total of about 50 carrier-borne planes also came over Negros Island.

Counter-attacking the invaders, the Japanese Forces inflicted considerable damage upon the enemy planes all of which were put to rout.

Since the appearance of the enemy task force in the sea area off Yap and Palau Islands, Japanese counter-offensives have been directed repeatedly against the enemy.

On September 9, about 400 carrier-borne planes attacked the southern part of Mindanao Island and on the following day, another group of about 130 planes attempted a raid over the central Philippine area. These air attacks are the first that the enemy have attempted in this sector since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Succumbs

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira

COUNT MATSUDAIRA DIES AT HIS KARUIZAWA VILLA

Was President of House of Peers Since 1937; Was 71 Years Old

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, died at 4:55 a.m. on Wednesday at his villa at Karuizawa where he was confined to bed suffering from the illness with which he was stricken at the end of last month.

He remained away from the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet which was formally closed on September 12 and his place in the Diet as President of the House of Peers was taken by Marquis Yukitaka Sasaki, Vice-President.

At the time of death he was 71 years.

Son of Count Yoriyasu Matsudaira, he received his middle school education at the Peers' School. Upon graduation from the institution he entered Waseda University where he studied law.

He succeeded to the family title in 1903. Shortly after that time his political career began. He became Vice-President of the House of Peers in 1935 and two years later, in 1937, President, succeeding Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

The remains of Count Matsudaira were brought to his residence at Komagome, Hongo-ku, at 1 p.m. the same day, escorted by Countess Akiko Matsudaira, dowager, and Technical Major Yoriaki Matsudaira, son and heir.

The late Count Matsudaira during his lifetime held many important positions, including presidency of the Waseda University Maintenance Society, Dai Nippon Sericultural Association, Teikoku Lifeboat Association, Teikoku Stud-Horse Improvement Society, and others.

At the news of the death of Count Matsudaira, Prince Fumimaro Konoye paid a tribute to the deceased, saying that he was a man of virtuous character as well as a man of high ability. The late Count Matsudaira assisted Prince Konoye, while the latter was President of the House of Peers for four years in the capacity of Vice-President.

Forrestal Urges Training

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—James Forrestal, U.S. Navy Secretary, addressing the Navy Industrial Association last night urged a year of compulsory military training for all youths over 18 years of age in peacetime and proposed the creation of a federal agency for continuous research in military technique, according to a New York dispatch. He supported his suggestions with the statement, "the basis of any international structure of peace will have to be for a long time to come the armed power of the United States."

1,103 Killed by V-1

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—A total of 4,024 persons were killed or severely wounded by the German flying bombs during the month of August, the British Home Ministry announced today, according to a London dispatch. Of that total 1,103 were killed and 2,921 were sent to the hospital.

JAPANESE ADVANCE BEYOND CHUANHSIEN IN DRIVE IN KWANGSI

Considerable Menace Is Caused To Chungking and American 20th Air Force

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—Supported by tank units, the main vanguard of Japanese Forces which crossed the Hunan-Kwangsi border has advanced to a point 16 kilometers beyond Chuanhsien in the northeastern part of Kwangsi Province, according to a United Press report from Chungking.

Concerning the Japanese advance into Kwangsi Province, the U.P. correspondent in Chungking said:

"Japanese Forces launched a vigorous thrust and crossed the Hunan-Kwangsi border. In the past 10 days the Japanese made a 80-kilometer advance toward the southwest along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway from the Hengyang sector. The Japanese speeded up their advance in the last 20 hours and advanced 48 kilometers.

"A considerable number of troops appear to have participated in the present offensive drive. The main vanguard of the Japanese Forces, supported by tank units, is a powerful force and it has advanced to a point 16 kilometers beyond Chuanhsien in the northeastern part of Kwangsi Province."

Menace to Chungking

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 12.—The Japanese Army Forces, breaking through the Hunan-Kwangsi border, are already reported to have reached Chuanhsien, a pivotal point on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, thus causing considerable menace to the Chungking military authorities as well as to the U.S. air force in China, according to a Chungking dispatch received here.

Following the commencement of the new campaign toward the end of last month, the Japanese Forces dispersed the Chungking army on the spot and had continued a surprisingly speedy advance of 16 kilometers a day on the average. And on September 4, the Japanese reduced Changning, the central base of the enemy new defense line, and on September 5, captured Chiyang and on September 7, occupied Lingling which is regarded seriously as an advance base to the Kweilin airfield. Close on the heels of the occupation of these points, the Japanese, on September 8, also occupied Tungan and Hsining. Thus, without giving the Chungking army time to make counter-offensive, the Japanese stormed over the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

Chungking is now frantic about hiding these miserable defense inasmuch as it had been loudly propagating the Hengyang counter-offensive. Especially noticeable is the fact that Chungking is deliberately avoiding the publication of the way situation centering around the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway which is most seriously regarded by the United States. And this fact is also pointed out by the Reuter's Chungking dispatch dated September 10. However, America's serious concern over the war situation in the same area is quite natural as she has the most powerful air base of Southwest China at Kweilin, and a Chungking dispatch of September 11 also states as follows: "According to an announcement made by the Stilwell Headquarters on September 11, the China-based U.S. air force is bombing the crossing-point of Chuanhsien, a strategic point on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, in order to protect the Chungking ground forces. This announcement gives us an impression that the Japanese Units have already reached Chuanhsien. Chuanhsien is [illegible] 104 kilometers away from [illegible]. The Chungking Military Council recently announced that the Japanese Army was somewhere [illegible] Tungan, but the actual war situation reveals that the Japanese have already advanced some [illegible] meters from Tungan."

Enemy Base Bombed

By J. [illegible]

Of the Military [illegible]

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 12.—Units of the Japanese [illegible] pursued enemy planes [illegible] before daybreak today and bombed Tanchuk, a foremost [illegible] base of the enemy. Upon reaching the skies over the enemy airbase, the Japanese planes [illegible] dropped flare bombs in order to search out their targets. Hangars and the runway were blasted but no [illegible] were apparently started. All our planes returned safely.

REPUBLICAN PARTY GAINS VICTORY IN MAINE POLLS

G.O.P. Governor Is Elected; Lewis Tells Coal Miners Not To Re-elect F.D.R.

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—Virtually complete returns gave the Republicans a clean-sweep in Maine's traditional "barometer" election with three incumbents for the House of Representatives, according to a Portland, Maine, dispatch.

Horace Hildreth, State Senate President, Republican, was elected Governor, while Paul Jullien, Democratic Governor candidate, conceded. In three congressional districts, Hale, Smith and Frank Fellow, all Republicans, were elected.

Lewis Raps Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, in a vitriolic shouting speech before the biennial convention of his organization today told the delegates not to vote for President Roosevelt in November, according to a Cincinnati, Ohio, dispatch.

Calling for the defeat of Roosevelt in the coming elections, Lewis told the miners if they vote for Roosevelt they will receive the "same kind of treatment" in contract negotiations as they received in 1943-44.

Tracing the discussions with mine operators and work stoppages throughout the nation's coal fields last year, Lewis charged "Roosevelt publicly kicked every miner in the face during the wage disputes of last year."

Lewis referring to the President's radio appeal to the miners in the spring of 1943 declared that Roosevelt had denounced the miners and their union after the policy committee had voted to call off the strikes.

Dewey Reaches Iowa
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON September 12.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, arrived in Des Moines, Iowa, today en route to the Pacific Coast in his campaign tour, according to a Washington report. Tomorrow, Dewey's special train will carry him and his party of about 100 persons further westward into Nebraska. He is not expected to make another major campaign speech until he reaches the Pacific Coast where he will speak at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

Dewey formally opened his campaign speech in Philadelphia last week and during the next three weeks will make a 6,700 mile tour to the Pacific Coast and back. He will make six major radio addresses and appear in 20 of the 48 States.

In his second address in Louisville, Kentucky, Dewey devoted his entire time to foreign policy. He substantially endorsed the American plan for an international security organization and advocated close cooperation among America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking.

Meanwhile, a big rally in support of President Roosevelt's re-election will be held at Madison Square Garden in New York City on September 21, a New York dispatch reported. Among the speakers at the rally for Roosevelt will be Bette Davis, noted Hollywood screen actress, and also the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It was also announced that Vice-President Henry Wallace will address the audience.

The same New York dispatch also disclosed that Senator Harry Truman, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, made three speeches at labor meetings in Michigan on the annual Labor Day holiday. He urged the re-election of Roosevelt with the argument that Roosevelt is the best hope for the "common men" while Dewey is too inexperienced.

Meanwhile, Fortune, a business magazine, started analyzing labor newspapers. It presented a comparison in the treatment of Roosevelt and Dewey by a carefully selected group of labor papers and revealed that 94 per cent of the journals favored Roosevelt against 6 per cent.

De Gaulle Imprisons Journalists, Bankers And Other Notables

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—In reporting on the De Gaullist persecutions in Paris, the Swiss paper Tribune de Geneve stated that Emile Roche, banker, journalist and former director of the Republic; Hubert Lagardelle, former labor Minister in the Laval Cabinet; and Amyot, aircraft constructor, have been imprisoned. Other journalists and authors who have been placed on the list of those to be arrested include Paul Morand, author, the former Vichy Ambassador at Berne, as well as Charles Maurras, Alphonse de Chateaubriand and Montherlant.

KONARZYCE IN E. PRUSSIA CAPTURED BY RED ARMY

Encountering Bitter Resistance From Germans, Soviet Communique Reveals

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—A Soviet communique today said that Red forces operating in southeastern East Prussia captured Konarzyce located two and a half miles from Lomza. They are now encountering bitter resistance from German troops in deeply echeloned fortifications covering every yard of the marshland before Lomza. The Germans threw tanks, shock-troops and mobile artillery into the battle and counter-attacked repeatedly, the report added.

Stops Reds at Deva

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—German and Hungarian defense troops guarding Transylvania are presently engaged in fierce combat with Soviet troops advancing from the east and the Rumanian troops marching northward. Latest reports said that the Soviets have reached a point 40 kilometers west of the Transylvania border.

Though hard-pressed Axis troops in determined resistance stopped the advance of the southward moving Rumanians at Deva on the Mursul River.

Further south, according to a UP dispatch, strong German tank formations have launched counter-attacks in Rumania close to the Jugoslavia-Hungarian border. By these actions the Germans have cleverly frustrated the Soviet plan to reach Belgrade.

JEWISH LABOR RACKET EXPOSED BY U.S. SOLON

Racketeers Make Big Profits By Sending Out Skilled Workers to War Plants

Almost incredible revelations about the exploitation of the labor shortage in the United States by Jewish profiteers were made by Congressman Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, in the July issue of the Cosmopolitan magazine, according to a recent Geneva report.

His committee, he said, had unearthed the nation-wide ring of traffickers in human flesh who wish stupendous profits by letting out skilled workers on hire to the armament industries. Under fictitious names, mostly technically camouflaged, these people were enticing all sorts of skilled workers away from the places of employment held by them so far and concluded long-term contracts with them. As bait, the promise of higher wages was being held out to them, and also payment of the fare to the new working place, high cost of living allowances and in 19 per cent of the cases return tickets for visits to their families at certain intervals.

These workers were getting from these "Hyenas of the War Industry" according to their professional skill between 65 cents and $2.75 per hour. The prices at which they were being let out for hire to the labor-thirsty war industries were varying between $3 for the men getting 65 cents an hour up to $12 per hour. All these expenses the Government—that is the tax-payer—had to bear for all war orders that had been contracted on a basis of cost plus fixed profit and the costs could be as high as they liked.

In order to evade taxation of their excessive profits these human-flesh-traffickers established firms into which they accepted their brothers or wives as partners. For instance, there had been a firm consisting of a brother and sister which in one year paid out to the workers contracted by them $803,000 while at the same time getting $1,300,000 from the armament plants to which these workers had been let out on hire. Another firm consisting of three men and their wives paid their workers $489,000 while they themselves obtained $1,000,000. The Committee had been able to ascertain war profits up to 750 per cent, May declared. However, neither the labor authorities, nor the army or navy, nor the U.S. Government deemed it necessary to interfere, the author concluded. This is naturally so, for Roosevelt instigated this war in the interests of the Jewish-plutocratic business tycoons who are to make big money out of this war.

VEIL OF MYSTERY LIFTED ON ASPECTS IN RED CHINA

Present Situation under Yenan Bared as Communist-Kuomintang Muddle Thickens

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—The long-smouldering quarrel between the Kuomintang and the Communist government blew up in a shower of sparks last week, writes the Time Magazine of August 28 under the title, "Powder Keg."

Though, from the Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Chou En-lai, came the ugly cry that there is danger of civil war, the Information Minister Liang Han-tsu in Chungking strongly contradicted his statement saying, "There is absolutely no danger of war."

After five years of armed truce, blockade and counter-blockade, the Kuomintang and Communist governments, last May, began to haggle over unity terms. Chungking offered to recognize the Communists as a legal party but demanded that they acknowledge the Kuomintang suzerainty. Yenan, the Communist capital, countered with sweeping proposals for a national and political reform.

Negotiations are continuing, but, according to the Chungking spokesman, "it is like a Hottentot talking to an Eskimo."

Meantime, reports persist that Chungking is shaky—a crisis or a political reorientation may be approaching. What role will the astute Chiang Kai-shek play? What will the Chinese Communists do? These questions may be answered in the next few weeks or months.

For the present, observers note the curious fact that Chungking's tight censorship, last week, permitted the filing of a report that Communist China has grown impressively. Communist China now claims 20,000,000 people and 1,000,000 square miles of territory. For the last five years, it has been a land of mystery to the outside world. Last May, Chungking lifted its blockade and let foreign correspondents enter the border region of the Communist area of Shensi, Kensu and Ninghsia. Only last week did reports from Yenan, the Communist capital, tell what life is now like over there.

Communist China Described

The border region is a wilderness formed into wild shapes by streams and broken by valleys and woodland. It is generally fertile but there is little rain.

The Communists are slowly bringing about changes so that the soil may be cultivated and crops planted. The villages have plenty of pigs and chickens. The inhabitants, in general, look sturdy, well-fed and well-clothed. A typical home is an arched loess cave whitewashed and lined with wood.

Yenan, the capital, has a population of 25,000 and is a city of caves cut in tiers in the loess slopes. It has a cave hospital that has eight stories. Its university enrollment is 2,000 and is a labyrinth of classrooms and dormitories. Everywhere on the stone walls and cliff sides appears a four syllable slogan coined by the government's able chief, Mao Tsetung, "Move your own hands!" meaning, "He who does not work shall not eat." The border region epithet is the term erhule-tze—loafer, literally, she donkey.

The Communists say they once counted 70,000 loafers but now there are only a few hundred. These die-hards used to wear a big white erhule badge and are fair game for anyone's hoots and jeers. But this year an official thought up a subtler approach. Sixty-three Yenan loafers were coaxed to a Erhule-Tze conference. Wine and cakes were served. Then the Communist leaders lectured to them. One reformed loafer named Liu confessed that he had once been the district's champion Erhule-Tze. His wife and children left him, so ashamed were they of him. Then reform seized him. Now he had ample livestock and 21 acres under cultivation. Furthermore, his family had returned to him, and the village elected him "hero of labor."

This confession made such an impression upon the loafers that many decided to reform then and there.

Food Seen Sufficient

The Communist army claims 470,000 regular troops and 2,300,000 people in its militia. Its guerilla army is well-trained to hit-and-run and to sabotage. Each 10,000 men of the 359 brigades cultivates five acres of land. There is one cow per 10 soldiers and one pig per two soldiers. Such an arrangement gives each a daily ration of two pounds of grain, two pounds of vegetables and a monthly ration of six pounds of meat. The rations of most of Chiang Kai-shek's troops are not so good. The government evidently cultivates the masses as diligently as it cultivates the soil.

For outstanding production the farmers and workers win citations, awards and newspaper publicity.

Though primitive and on a small scale, industrial production consists of oil, pig iron, light machinery, light arms, papers and textiles. All labor is unionized and guaranteed decent wages and is penalized for absenteeism and tardiness.

Considerable private trade goes on, especially the risky but lucrative smuggling. Most of the legitimate marketing is handled by the consumer-producer cooperatives.

In parts of the border region the old landlord-tenant system is preserved with modifications. Rent and interest have been cut to an average of 25 per cent. The landlords may not evict tenants. Tenants must pay their rent on time except in cases of crop failures when both sides share the loss.

Why does not the Communist government get rid of the landlords and divide the land?

The Communists say that in wartime, civil peace is necessary. Otherwise, whole classes will be pushed into the enemy camp.

The first goal now is to defeat Japan. Next, China's [illegible] must be rooted up. For the [illegible] China's Communists believe China is too low in the scale of economic evolution for [illegible] They encourage capitalist enterprise as comparatively progressive [illegible]

Credit Contract Signed

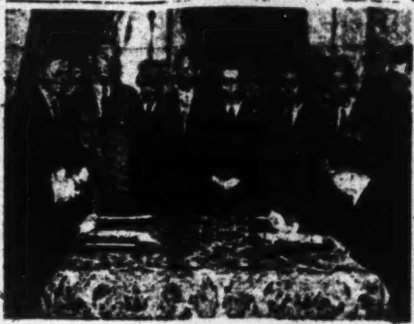

Photo shows the signing of the contract extending a ¥[illegible] credit to the Federal Reserve Bank of China by the Bank of Japan at the head office of the latter in Tokyo on Wednesday. Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan (left) and Wang Shih-ching, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of China.

Bus Ride in Chungking Costs 25 Dollars; No Other Means of Conveyance Available

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 12.—Twenty-five dollars is what it costs for a bus ride in Chungking, writes an American correspondent from Chiang Kai-shek's capital. The correspondent gives the following description of Chungking's bus service:

"At a dozen places in Chungking you will find long lines of people. When it rains and rains as it has been doing for days now that line is there. When the temperature of the sun hits well over 100, the line is still there. Believe it or not, they will speak to you in Chinese: 'We are waiting for a bus.' For in Chungking the only way to get around other than walk is the ricksha, a sedan chair, or that bus.

"The ricksha is expensive and small, steered by one man, the sedan chair is for invalids only, so we take a bus. You get in line. It may be half a block long. But nobody complains. They just wait. Sooner or later, it usually seems later, a small bus appears. It may have an American or German motor, but the bus body is always the same, a squeaky wooden frame which seems to be held to the shafting with a couple of thumb tags.

"People bring large chickens on the bus and hold them out the window on a string. Babies, boxes and bundles are all brought in the bus. Inside, there is an undersized conductor who has to be. I am a short fellow by American standards but my head hits the roof of the bus when I stand. These little conductors will sell you your ticket, 25 dollars for cross pass and 15 for the local. There is little difference in the route; they merely make a circle and come back where you started. If you fell asleep in a Chungking bus you will not wake up as in New York in a part of New Brooklyn, but you come right back to where you started.

Every Ticket A Loss

"For every bus ticket sold, the Chungking Bus Administration loses 10 dollars. For instance, last month, the Administration had to meet a deficit of 41 million dollars. 'How come', you ask, 'it costs so much to run a local bus drive?' Well, the express, the American Dodges and Fords mostly cannot get gasoline. That's very scarce out here. No gas coupon as you have in Manhattan. Here, we do not need coupons, we have no gasoline.

"The express buses burn alcohol and burn it and burn it. The local buses operate on what is optimistically called diesel oil. It is probably a tar mixture that makes the bus go and it throws out a thick black smudge. Now, that's where the money, most of it goes. And of course there are repairs to our 32 buses, 32 buses for a city of more than a million people. No small parts being available, bailing wires are used to fix everything until it comes off and then you put on more bailing wire.

"The Government is subsidizing our bus company—for us they say. But the bus company keeps losing more than 7 million dollars a month. It's got to be a mighty healthy subsidy.

"They have an interesting priority in city buses here in Chungking. Some Chinese officers and all officers of the Allied Armed Forces may go to the head of the line waiting for a bus, but note this, only Chinese officers who have the rank of a General can do it. You see, we have quite a few generals around here.

"It's fortunate that when you all get into the bus, including the general, you're so packed in that you cannot look out. Chungking streets are narrow, winding, packed with coolies carrying coal and water, rickshas skittering past the right of way, a jeep now and then, sedan chairs going along like stretchers and children in the streets, for all of which the bus driver keeps his foot on the brake and his finger in the horn. It's a cinch that you cannot own a taxi but the sideway. I am glad to take a bus. But as I get on that long line to wait, I can see the Bus Administration looking at me and saying: 'There goes another ten bucks we get lost. Business is so good that it's terrible.'"

TRANSFER FROM VENICE

Foreign Envoys to Italy Move to New "City of Diplomats"

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—The transfer of foreign diplomats of 11 countries in Europe and Asia currently maintaining diplomatic representations at the seat of Mussolini's Government from Venice to a new Italian "city of diplomats" has practically been concluded, according to news from Milan.

The name of the new diplomatic city has not been made public yet, but it is understood to be a famous health resort. All first rank hotels of this city have been placed at the disposal of the foreign diplomats.

Important departments of the Italian Foreign Ministry and the Culture Ministry it is learned, will likewise move their offices to the new city.

Many Killed in Mexico Flood

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—One-third of Mexico, namely, the whole Pacific Coast as well as north and central Mexico have been devastated by the tornado which has lasted now for over 72 hours, according to a Mexico City dispatch today. It is reported that the storm is the worst recorded in 50 years. Hundreds of people have been killed, thousands injured and the damage caused is enormous.

Duff-Cooper Leaving Algiers

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—With the return to Paris of the De Gaulle regime, Alfred Duff-Cooper, British Ambassador to the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers, is scheduled to leave Algiers for Paris tomorrow and is expected to occupy the old British Embassy quarters, according to a Reuter report from Algiers.

ADVANCE INTO KWANGSI HEAVY BLOW TO ENEMY

Will Separate Chungking Forces in Coastal Areas and Hinterland

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 13.—The recent Japanese advance into Kwangsi Province is of great strategic significance because it will eventually cause the separation of the Chungking forces in the eastern coastal areas and the hinterland.

So far, Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces have played the role of a rear base for Chungking's resistance against Japan but this area has now become the foremost front. With the further advance of the Japanese, the Chungking forces stationed in the coastal areas will be neutralized while the main strength will inevitably be isolated in Szechwan and Yunnan provinces, confronted by the direct menace of the Japanese Forces.

Chungking Hit Hard

The latest Japanese move is also significant from the economic standpoint because the eventual control of Kwangsi Province by the Japanese will isolate Chungking from the rich resources of Hunan Province which has so far constituted a vital granary for Chungking.

With the Japanese Forces now only 100 kilometers from Kweilin, this stronghold of the United States 14th Air Force will eventually lose all of its functions and the U.S. air force will inevitably be isolated in the mountains of Szechwan and Yunnan provinces, its attacking power seriously weakened.

Furthermore, with the advance of Japanese air bases following the ground troops, the U.S. 20th Air Force based at Chengtu and Kunming will be exposed to direct menace of the Japanese Air Force and its threat against the Japanese mainland will be decreased.

In the event the Americans carry out the much-talked-of landing operations on the China Continent from the Southwest Pacific, the invasion forces will find themselves without any protection of air power or any collaboration of Chungking troops. On the contrary, they will be subjected to the merciless attacks of the Japanese Air Units as well as of the Expeditionary Army Forces. Under the circumstances, the talks of landings seem to be nothing more than a wild day-dream.

Frontal Clash Seen

The progress of the Kwangsi operations will bring the Japanese and the Americans much closer and the possibility of a frontal clash between the two rival forces is becoming ever greater. It is interesting to note the remark of a United Press correspondent in Chungking to the effect that the people under Chungking control are becoming more manifestly indifferent to war while the masses living in the Japanese-controlled areas are becoming more cooperative with the Japanese.

Indications are that alarmed by the swift Japanese advance, the Americans are making frantic endeavors to supply the joint U.S.-Chungking front, to replenish the 14th Air Force and to detail more mechanized forces to China.

Tolbukhin Promoted

Domei

MOSCOW, September 12.—General Tolbukhin, Commander of the Soviet Forces in the Third Ukraine Front, has been promoted to Field Marshal by the Soviet Presidium of the Executive Committee, it was announced today. During the Soviet summer offensive this year, he commanded the operations in the Rumanian and Bulgarian areas, it is further reported.

Greek Regime Moves

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The exile Greek Government has been transferred from Cairo to Caserta, near Naples, and Prime Minister George Papandreou, as well as the majority of the Cabinet members have already arrived in the Italian city, the Information Bureau of the exile Greek regime announced yesterday.

EDUCATION EXPENSES LOW

Domei

CANTON, September 13.—Chen Li-fu, Education Minister of the Chungking regime, in the National Administrative Council meeting held on September 10, reported on the current educational issues and specially explained about the recent traits of Chinese students under Chungking's jurisdiction, according to a Chungking dispatch.

"The expenditure allotted for education and culture under Chungking's jurisdiction totals only [illegible] yuan," he disclosed. "Since the greater portion of this sum is allotted for the salaries of teachers, the real educational expenses are extremely small. The fact that [illegible] yuan is provided [illegible] well speaks of the difficulties being faced by educational enterprises.

"As regards the recent traits of Chinese students under Chungking's supervision, it is regrettable that even their thought is being stirred because they, being sensitive, are readily affected by the international war situation and by Chungking's various measures. Moreover, it cannot be overlooked that the daily declining public morality will affect the character of the students. Authorities concerned should, of course, take adequate measures to improve such deplorable conditions."

2 Chungking Officers Reportedly Executed For Failure at Lishui

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 12.—[illegible] Chungking battalion commanders, are reported to have been shot to death on September 8, charged with deliberate neglect to cooperate in the defense of Lishui against the Japanese Forces, thus contributing to the loss of the vital town [illegible] day, according to a Chungking broadcast. [illegible] a new system of [illegible] all military officers [illegible] [illegible] a force.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September [illegible]

[illegible]

ENEMY TRYING TO CAUSE DISORDER WITHIN REICH

Eisenhower Broadcasts to Alien Laborers in Germany To Start Revolt

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Parallel with the rapid progress of the war situation in Europe, anti-Axis propaganda warfare aimed at the German people, has become increasingly vigorous of late.

Enemy machinations are aimed at causing disorder within Germany and the numerous foreign laborers numbering well over [illegible] the people of occupied countries, [illegible] of neutral countries who are residing in Germany at present, furnish a convenient tool for which enemy intrigue to work upon. The existence of these [illegible] within German borders has constituted a [illegible] disrupting the maintenance of peace and order within the country and has [illegible] Heinrich Himmler with much [illegible]

It is this weak point of Germany that the anti-Axis has now [illegible] an attack. General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, appealed to alien laborers in Germany over the radio on September [illegible] [illegible]

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
[illegible]

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special [illegible] of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... [illegible]
[illegible] Tokyo.
[illegible]

RULE AIDERS WILL PUSH PLAN FOR 'SURE VICTORY'

National Drive Set to Realize Lower House Resolution on United State Structure

Under the resolution which the House of Representatives voted on the last day of the 85th extraordinary Diet session, called "Sure Victory State Structure in Observance of the Imperial Will," the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, with which practically all members of the House are affiliated, will conduct [illegible] movement among the people of the nation for [illegible] positively with the Diet [illegible] in the great work of bringing into existence a State structure that will enable the nation to achieve in [illegible] the war victory, of which, it is certain.

For purposes of the movement, the country will be divided up into nine districts corresponding to the administrative divisions and in each of these districts a big lecture meeting will be held while the leaders in various fields of activity in the districts will be called into conferences with Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and other political leaders who are directly responsible for the realization of the object of the resolution of the House of Representatives.

[illegible]

RITES HELD FOR NOGI

[illegible]

Obituary

[illegible]

Enjoying Tennis at Karuizawa

The above shows some of the pleasant scenes witnessed at the Karuizawa-kai Tennis Club during the holding of the September tournament. Top left photo shows Mrs. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, wife of the Spanish Minister to Japan, giving the prizes. Top right is a group photo taken of the participants [illegible]

Social and General

The doubles tournament of the Karuizawa-kai Tennis Club which started on September 9 was continued on September 10 from 10 a.m. with even more spectators than on the day before. The keen interest displayed on the first day was transformed into open excitement as the finals drew near. Results of the morning's games were: Toda-Sato beat Gallie-Angst; Lord-Handige beat Nishikawa-Harada; Kiewnick-Tanaka beat Lord-Rivamis; de Vigo-Vargas beat Gerdes-Pasmiloni. Results of the afternoon's games were: Toda-Sato beat Lord-Handige; Kiewnick-Tanaka beat de Vigo-Vargas, with the team of Miss Toda-Sato finally winning over Mrs. Kiewnick-Tanaka.

The prizes were then handed to the winners—to Miss Toda by Mrs. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, wife of the Spanish Minister to Japan, and to Mr. Sato by Philippine Ambassador Jorge Vargas—after which Ambassador Vargas was host at a tea held for the contestants in the club rooms above the Karuizawa-kai office, thus bringing to a most pleasant close the two-day tournament.

The Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, Muammer Gosker and Madame Gosker, have taken up their temporary residence at the Turkish Embassy at 351 Yoyogi Sanya, Shibuya.

Mr. Nureddin Akinci, newly arrived First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy and Madame Akinci, have taken up quarters for the time being at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Mr. Sak Ali Junal, Secretary of the Turkish Embassy, is registered at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

[illegible]

AIR POWER TO BE STRESSED

[illegible]

JAVA HOLDS BIG RALLY TO BOOST WAR EFFORTS

30,000 Citizens Meet in Djakarta to Thank Koiso for Promise of Independence

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 12.—A crowd of 30,000 Djakarta citizens including not only Indonesians but Chinese, Eurasians and Arabs pledged all-out efforts for victory and East Indies' independence at a rally held at the municipal plaza yesterday evening to express gratitude for Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's promise of independence on September 7 at the Imperial Diet.

Immediately following the extra session of the Central Council wherein President I. R. Soekarno and 42 other councillors expressed their unflinching will to victory and independence, the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration in his capacity of president of the Java Service Association took his place at the mass meeting.

The meeting opened at 8:30 p.m. with the ceremonial hoisting of a gigantic Rising Sun flag and the Indonesian national flag which was followed by the opening address by Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Vice-Chairman of the Java Service Association.

[illegible]

Rites for [illegible]

[illegible]

Press Comments

[illegible]

GERMAN DETERMINATION WILL SMASH BRITAIN, U.S.

New Weapons and Unity of People Strong Factors, States Hans Melchers

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 12.—No one can deny the fact that Germany has received some extremely hard knocks lately but this alone certainly is no reason to get into a panic and assume blindly that everything is lost. [illegible]

[illegible]

Periodical Conferment Of Decorations Noted In Official Communique

[illegible]

Classified Ads.

Real Estate, Wanted

[illegible]

Piano for Hire

[illegible]

For Rent or Sale

[illegible]

For Sale

[illegible]

Wanted to Buy

[illegible]

Instruction

[illegible]

Professional Notices

[illegible]

General

[illegible]

YONEKURA

[illegible]

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1944

Battleships For the Next War

Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee, has revealed that the United States has resumed construction on the 45,000-ton battleship Kentucky which had previously been taken off the ways to make room for other warships of higher priority. At the same time, he disclosed that construction was also proceeding apace on another 45,000 tonner, the Illinois.

This would thus bring the number of 45,000 tonners completed or under construction in the United States to six, the other four being the Iowa, the Missouri, the Wisconsin and the New Jersey. The ambitious battleship construction program is apparently the American challenge to Britain which has laid down plans for the building of two more 40,000-ton dreadnaughts in addition to the Lion and the Temeraire. Such is the clearest inference of the report, as it is obvious that all of these mammoth battleships of the United States will not be ready for use in the present war against Asia. They are obviously for service in the post-war period just as the British 40,000-ton fortresses of the sea are being built with the same purpose in mind.

The fact that the United States and Britain have launched on a big naval construction race at the present time is indeed a grim indication of the nature of the coming rivalry between these two countries. The fundamental conflicts in the ambitions of these two countries which have come to the surface so often during the present war will apparently be intensified in the future. These dyed-in-the-wool imperialists are clearly out to get the raw materials and trade markets of the world with their sixteen-inch guns. Big guns will protect big trade, big investments abroad, bigger capitalistic exploitation and bigger spheres of influence. The British plan to build four 40,000-ton dreadnaughts, each mounted with nine sixteen-inch guns, is an open hint to the United States that Britain does not intend to be left out in the division of the imperialistic spoils and that she is quite ready for the competition, although during the current war, from the impelling necessity of placating the United States, Britain has had to give way in a number of instances to America's imperious demands.

What an ill-portent this is of the type of "peace" the Anglo-American countries are seeking to usher into the world of the future! What the Anglo-American countries seek to bring into this world is not the promised halcyon peace but a reign of terror, not international accord but international power politics more vicious and sinister than any ever in history. The international "security" organization now being planned at Dumbarton Oaks is their sham device designed to deceive the world into accepting "Anglo-American peace" based on brute force.

History will bear testimony to the fact that the world order such as that espoused by the Anglo-American countries can only lead to another war. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace was not an alarmist when he made his prediction some time ago regarding the possibility of another world war. The arbitrary, presumptuous policies which these two countries intend to pursue in the future can not ensure lasting peace. They can only lead to conflicts not merely between themselves but also with other countries. That is the reason for Japan's resistance against Anglo-American imperialism. The key to true peace is to be found in the just principles underlying Japan's plan for the creation of a New Order.

The Sovereign Equality of Brazil

There are Americans who have dropped the sanctimonious cant by which America once disguised her ambitious purposes and now talk open power politics, but not the aged Cordell Hull. He persistently adheres to the time-worn formulae. At Dumbarton Oaks America's venerable Secretary of State still babbles of the "principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations, irrespective of size or strength" as constituting the foundation for the maintenance of peace and security. That principle Japan upholds. Japan's actions in restoring lost sovereignty and independence to various nations in Greater East Asia prove it more conclusively than any words. This principle is, indeed, what Japan is fighting for. Undoubtedly the foundation of world peace and security lies in maintenance of the sovereign equality of peace-loving nations. For even though peace-loving, there are many nations who also love their sovereign equality enough to fight for it if threatened.

But where does Cordell Hull uphold in practice the principle of sovereign equality for great or small that he maintains in speech? Certainly not in Latin America where he might most easily demonstrate by deed the sincerity of his words, if his words were sincere.

Take the case of Brazil, for example. Brazil is the largest country of Latin America. It is, indeed, larger than the United States itself. Its population of approximately 40,000,000 is also the largest in the Western Hemisphere after the United States alone. It is presumably peace-loving since it is prominent on the roster of the supposedly peace-loving "United Nations." Yet how does the United States maintain the "sovereign equality" of Brazil? What promise of "sovereign equality" for the smaller peace-loving nations of Latin America does America's treatment of this greatest of their number hold out?

Oswald Aranha, Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has recently been forced to resign, not because President Getulio Vargas disagrees with him, not because of any internal discord within the Brazilian Government over his conduct of Brazil's affairs of state, not because his policies are opposed to Brazil's own best interests, but solely because the United States is dissatisfied with him, and accuses him of instigating the opposition to the United States now manifest throughout Latin America, which needs no third party instigation to make it grow.

This dissatisfaction of the United States is reported to have come to a head after a hot dispute between Aranha and the United States Ambassador to Brazil. If Brazil were still a sovereign state, sovereignly equal to the United States, the attempted interference by the United States Ambassador in Brazil's internal organization or foreign policies would normally result in a request for that Ambassador's recall as persona non grata. But is this what happened in Brazil? Far from it. The United States Ambassador's word is fiat in Brazil, and since Brazil's Foreign Minister disagrees with him it is Aranha who is persona non grata to America and must go. To avoid complications with America's representative, President Vargas has to sacrifice his Foreign Minister and appoint a new one more to the American Ambassador's liking. This is how the principle of sovereign equality is interpreted by America's State Department in Brazil.

In all the other Latin American countries, with the possible exception of Argentina, the American Embassy also holds the reins over whatever local government of yes-men is installed to give effect to America's dictates.

If, therefore, "the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations" great or small, constitutes "the foundation for the maintenance of peace and security", as Cordell Hull says it does, and as, indeed it does, his is the responsibility for undermining that foundation in Brazil as elsewhere in Latin America, as in occupied France, Italy and Western Asia, as indeed wherever in the world America sets up her own private representatives as the power behind the visible government.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN SOUTH NOTED

Self-Sufficiency and War Contribution Are Chief Aims

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The development of the industries in Java was one of the basic policies of the Dutch Indies Government, the chief objective being to supply the needs of the mother country. As profit was the predominant motive, despite the great density of population, the native industrial expansion was not greatly encouraged. But with the military occupation by the Japanese forces, the conversion of the plants left by the enemy has progressed apace. The production of ship engines, aircraft material and other war materials is emphasized, while kumpon or village unit home industries have been organized to insure self-sufficiency as well as to increase the manufacture of synthetic substitute products. The advance made in the manufacture of paper, kerosene, medical supplies, matches and other daily necessities is indeed encouraging.

A research organization for increased production was recently established, with emphasis being placed on self-sufficiency as well as the utilization of surplus products such as rubber and kapok, the latter being used as packing material, sheets, tents, aircraft material and [illegible]. Absorbent cotton also plays an important role in the manufacture of war materials.

In Borneo, the constant endeavor of the last two years against the dense jungles is finally beginning to show results. Everything had been changed and rebuilt with the purpose of bolstering the war strength. Above all, Borneo's basis of existence lies in her enormous underground resources. From north to south, the island is covered with oil fields, but when the enemy withdrew, they destroyed completely all the oil equipment in their wake. However, through the strenuous efforts of the reconstruction corps, the oil fields are rapidly becoming a firm foundation upon which to base the industrial development of the area.

Iron ore and coal are now being mined in earnest, and the increased production of steel, carbon black, cement, bricks, tannin, paper and textiles is being pushed. Though there are many obstacles to be overcome, such as the labor, raw material supply and machinery problems, the military authorities are placing the greatest emphasis upon the enhancement of the native labor consciousness, together with the recognition of the efforts of those who fight at the front as well as those who labor behind the lines in the building up of a strong enthusiasm for Borneo's future industrial progress.

Malai Leads

Malai is advancing steadily as the center of reconstruction, with a most favorable industrial situation accompanied by an abundant supply of iron ore and mangrove charcoal giving assurance of a fine future. Although Malai has only recently begun development along industrial lines, an all-around production plan is producing successful results. Steel production and tire manufacture have aided the progress with epoch-making changes. The former home industries such as the production of carbide, cement, textiles and the daily necessities are being expanded and re-equipped under Japanese technical guidance.

But many obstacles lie in the path of rapid adjustments to modern industry. For example, from before the war, Malai's rubber production was considered as foremost in the world, and Britain tried every means to industrialize the tremendous resources of the area. In the manufacture of any rubber product, zinc and carbon black are necessary. Without scientific technique nothing can be done, but together with the technical weaknesses in the southern industrial plants, the disparity in the condition of the native populace caused many difficulties. Winstead, in his history of Malay, says in conclusion that "without the position of the Chinese and their influence, present-day Malaya could not be possible." It was also the Chinese who started a semblance of industrial life in these regions. And today, in the modernization of industry in Malai, the guidance and leadership of the Chinese must be given great consideration. Since the introduction of Japanese technical skill, many difficulties have been swept aside and the situation greatly improved. And hereafter, with the technical education of the native inhabitants and the inflow of raw materials as well as technical skill, still further progress in the industrial productivity of this region is anticipated.

Fruits of Wisdom

Were we to take as much pains to be what we ought, as we do to disguise what we are, we might appear like ourselves without being at the trouble of any disguise at all. —Rochefoucauld.

• • •

A small debt produces a debtor; a large one, an enemy.—Publius Syrus.

Chiang Kai-shek's Confession

Fear of Anglo-American Exploitation and Internal Collapse Revealed in Generalissimo's Recent Books

By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR

In Chungking last year there appeared two books published under the name of Chiang Kai-shek. One of these books which went on sale on March 12—the day commemorating the passing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen—was entitled "China's Destiny" and the other which went on sale on October 10—the Foundation Day of the Chinese Republic—was called "The Economic Theory of the Republic of China."

In brief, both of these publications attempt, on the one hand, to arouse and re-infuse new spirit into the war-weary people of Chungking and on the other hand, to warn them to prepare themselves for the future welfare and destiny of Chungking's China, whatever that may be. There appear to be many reasons for believing that through these publications Chiang hoped to draw around him not only the members of the Kuomintang Party but also the mass of the people in general.

More important than this fact, however, are the important international phases so fearlessly revealed in these two publications. By the time the American and the British press jointly took up comments upon the first of these books, "China's Destiny," a general review had been already made on April 1 of this year by an American monthly magazine "The Communist" penned by Chen Po-tai, an eminent critic within the Yenan political regime.

From the middle of April to the latter part of May this publication became the target of severe criticism in London and not only received a storm of protest from the press in general but even became a subject of interpellation on the floor of Parliament. It was reported that one member of Parliament went to the trouble of issuing a revised edition of this book and demanded that Chiang clarify his stand, as one of the leaders of the anti-Axis camp, to which side of the fence he belonged.

Accuse Anglo-Americans

In Britain both the Right and the Left Wing elements accused Chiang of publishing a book which was a disservice to the anti-Axis for, instead of attacking Japan, so they charged, the book delves at length on the history of Anglo-American aggression and encroachment in China. Further, it was alleged, the book placed unnecessary emphasis upon the conclusion under duress of unequal treaties between China and the Western Powers, resulting in the collapse of the Chinese Republic. Lastly, the book was unanimously accused of attacking the imperialistic foreign policy of Britain and the United States toward China in the past.

These accusations seem to overlook one important fact. Upon closely studying this book it will be found, notwithstanding all these concerted accusations, that the book does not exempt Japan as a target of criticism, but, on the contrary, that Chiang deftly tries to create the impression of Japan being an example of an "aggressor" nation; but the reason Chiang was unable to brand Japan as an example of an "imperialistic" nation by reference to historical facts was because Japan's policy toward China has been conducted on a basis of equality, mutual respect, and with a view to the common weal of Japan and China.

On the other hand, Chiang realized that China was thrown into her present chaotic condition due to the ruthless unequal treaties forced upon her by Britain and America who attempted to suppress her development and lower her to a position of a semi-colony. If the youths of Chungking are to be stirred and their spirit raised to meet the present grave national crisis, this issue had to be taken up as the all-important topic of the day. So Chiang, who must win over the support of the coming generation at any cost, was forced to handle this unpleasant issue whether he liked it or not.

In one of the concluding paragraphs of a certain chapter Chiang strongly states, ". . . that after the conclusion of the World War II the permanent peace and the liberation of mankind must be based upon the freedom of all Asiatic races as well as international equality. . . ." Chiang seems to realize that Britain is cold and callous, while America, deaf to his pleas for military assistance, is full of ambitions for the domination of the world. Chiang's warning can therefore be clearly read between the lines: Asia will no longer endure Anglo-American exploitation as she did in the past. This warning apparently was not what the United States and Britain had expected of their ally.

It is widely known that Britain and America—especially the latter—publicized their aim in their present conflict as the war for the protection of "democracy." Chiang very wisely side-stepped this issue, but vaguely hinted that he could not have much to say for this slogan. He dropped such a hint in the fifth chapter of his book when he said, "the first successful step of the people's revolution (the re-acquisition of equality) is the key to the true foundation of a nation. The work of constructing China is a double-edged problem: internal and external . . . . Against the external force we must construct and organize a powerful China which will be able to defend herself and prevent the dissemination of liberalism and the division of racial strength. . . ." He stressed also that China's economic structure is quite different from that of either Britain or the United States and strongly endorsed the Kuomintang theory of a centralized state as opposed to the so-called democratic theory of the Anglo-Americans.

Anglo-Americans Not Superior

Again, in the second of his publications, "The Economic Theory of the Republic of China," under the chapter "Definition and Explanation of Economics of China," Chiang points out boldly that "the economics of China is not based upon one sole individual alone but rather applies to mankind in general and to society as a whole. There is a clear difference between this theory and the theories of the Anglo-Americans." By this statement alone he bluntly refused to admit the superiority of the Anglo-American economic theory. He stressed the peculiar Asiatic characteristics of the Republic of China and its people. Further, Chiang not only pointed out the fundamental differences in the economic concepts of the East and the West but he also revealed the "defects" of the Marxian economic theory as well as the so-called liberal school of economics.

He brands the Anglo-American theory as far inferior in standard and not applicable to his needs. Although the second booklet is only one-fourth as long as the first book, it seems to reveal more strongly the "true natural state of China as she really is"—an ideal which represents the true moral spirit of East Asia. He takes a definite affirmative attitude from the moral standpoint, deploring the materialistic exploitation tactics of Britain and America while, at the same time, appealing to these countries to reflect.

Comments or criticisms by the Anglo-American camp on this second booklet have not yet appeared, but judging from the contents of this work it seems only natural to conclude that a flood of criticism and accusation will be forthcoming and it is easy to surmise then that such protest and accusations will be far more severe in character than those lodged against Chiang's first book.

Why then did Chiang, who must necessarily depend upon Anglo-American aid, publish not only one, but two books on practically similar subjects? To prevent the total collapse of the Chungking regime, Chiang realizes that he must rely on Britain and America; yet, on the other hand, he is not blind to the fact that such dependence may invite disaster as the Anglo-Americans will continue their exploitation policy while, internally, there is the ever-present danger of a collapse of the people's morale.

As the cost of American aid is mounting and the tendency of a chaotic future is becoming more apparent than ever among the leaders of Chungking, Chiang was forced to have some sort of a "showdown" with the outside foreign Powers as well as sound a warning to the people within his regime. The stand he took under cover of these two publications is nothing but a revelation on his part of his intense agony and troubled state of mind and the perils his regime faces in the future at the hands of the Anglo-Americans.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Let not thy days go wasted by,
Empty of praise to God:

Fear not the transient vicissitudes
Of life and death:

Who feareth these
Feareth illusion, nothingness,
And yet is reft, by fear,
Of union with his Maker.

Tend well the Lamp within,
The Lamp of Knowledge of the
Living God:

Weigh heedfully thy speech,
That words may witness to
a balanced soul:

Waste not thy toil on pompous
show of learning,
'Tis but to slough the saddle!

Store well thy mind with wisdom,
Wisdom sure-tested,
By comradeship with honest-
hearted men.

Be thou not rash, in things untried
To form opinion;

Where burneth bright the Lamp
of Knowledge,
Day dazzles not, nor night appalls,
For by that Light are all deeds
done.

EXILE NOT IN VAIN

General Ricarte Refused to Return to P.I. Under U.S. Rule

By KANEMITSU TATSUMI

Part I

No other Filipino, living or dead, has been a greater Nemesis to America than Artemio "Vibora" Ricarte, the swart, stocky, rugged, tenacious Filipino general who chose 26 years of exile rather than swear allegiance to the United States.

General Ricarte, once known as "Vibora" (Snake)—his popular pen-name used when he was a revolutionary writer and member of the Katipunan—stayed away from his homeland for more than a quarter of a century, adhering to a pledge he made to himself. That was, not to return until the Philippines had shaken off the shackles of American imperialism and the stars and stripes no longer fluttered over the Archipelago.

Against a robust, bronzed oval face are found small penetrating eyes, a lion's nose, a firm mouth—the upper lip protected by a greyish mustache, and a distinguished mole which perkily sits on the left side near the middle of his nose. These physical features delineate the story of one man's historic struggle for Philippine independence.

Despite occasional public appearances since his return to Manila, it is most unfortunate that the general still remains practically a legendary figure. To many he is an almost obscure historical hero who has stepped out of the Philippine past to reenact the birth of a Filipino nation and inspire anew the spirit of Filipinism.

Artemio Ricarte was born on October 2, 1866, the second son of a poor mayor of the town of Batac in Ilocos Norte. A studious, conscientious lad, young Artemio [illegible] an idle minute [illegible]. He was always either helping his parents or studying his lessons, for he had a definite purpose in life and he was determined to fulfill it.

When he was six years old his father took him to Manila. They made the voyage by boat, taking almost one month to reach the Capital City. Incidentally for almost 60 years, that is, until the outbreak of the current war, General Ricarte did not return to his birthplace. He proved to be a modern Urashima Taro.

Artemio Ricarte studied at San Juan de Letran, then at the Manila Normal School. He rubbed elbows, exchanged dangerous thoughts with other embryo Filipino patriots. He wanted to teach the rising generation and awaken a sense of national consciousness in their young hearts.

Taught Nationalism

Upon graduation he went to Cavite. There he conducted a private school. For six years he planted the seeds of nationalism. He met General Emilio Aguinaldo and secretly joined the Katipunan. When his identity was discovered, the Spaniards expelled him from school and threw him in prison along with other Filipino revolutionary leaders. But the independence movement was slowly making headway.

In August, 1896, young Ricarte took up arms for the first time. His band of Filipinos defeated the Spanish garrison stationed in Cavite. Subsequently followed the Filipino-Spanish insurrection, the Spanish-American war and finally the Filipino-American revolution. During these battles, "Vibora" Ricarte proved an able commander and a brilliant strategist, perhaps the most outstanding in Philippine history. But his exploits were overshadowed by other Filipinos because Ricarte was not a clever politician. His day of reckoning had not yet arrived. Nothing, however, could dampen his patriotic ardor and courage.

It was on a torrid summer day in 1900—June 29, to be exact. Manila was in American hands, heavily fortified with thousands of guns manned by 30,000 Yankee troops. The Philippine revolutionary forces storming their former citadel were near exhaustion. They were running short of arms and ammunition.

General Ricarte was in command of the Philippine army south of Manila. Fully cognizant that an open attack on the city would collapse, "Vibora" Ricarte decided to strike from within. In the absence of modern arms they planned to use their bare hands and bolo knives, bamboo spears, stones and whatever was within reach of their God-given hands.

Accompanied by an aide and a soldier, General Ricarte disguised as a peasant stole in from [illegible], heading for the heart of the city where he and his companions were to arouse the citizens to rush the Americans. As the grains of sand in the hour-glass trickled from top to bottom, thousands of Filipino compatriots outside of Manila anxiously awaited the signal for the start of hostilities within the city. But misfortune cut short Ricarte's daring rendezvous with history when he and his gallant followers fell prey to the American military police.

A brief probing followed, wherein the Filipino general laconically revealed his intentions of storming Manila in the fashion of Trojan Fifth Columnists. He also bluntly told his adversaries of his inexorable dislike for the Americans. No further questions were asked. He was immediately incarcerated.

Exiled to Guam

Several months later, General Ricarte and 40 other Filipino revolutionists including Apolinario Mabini, "the Sublime Paralytic," were herded into a filthy, gloomy hold of a small American transport and deported to Guam for defying American conquest of the Philippine Archipelago.

Guam, at the turn of the century, was virtually a Devil's Island. And so it was for the next two years the Filipinos were to [illegible] the life of a chain-gang and the [illegible] of American imprisonment in a military fortress in the coastal village of Asan.

The maddening tragic lone [illegible] this malaria-infested lair, fifteen hundred miles from their rich, verdant island paradise, exacted its toll of brave but condemned Filipinos. Several paid life's supreme sacrifice. Others, worn, [illegible] and broken, rallied around the rugged general as he radiated inspiration and created hope and confidence that their cause for righteous living in their own country, free and independent, would materialize before they followed in the footsteps of their more unfortunate comrades.

After the capture of General Aguinaldo and the fall of the Malolos Government, all the Filipino prisoners in Guam, except Mabini and Ricarte, were released and given passage to their native land. However, not until they had taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Mabini and Ricarte, better known as "the Brains and the Propelling Force of the Philippine Revolution," could not sell their country at any price.

In February, 1903, General Ricarte and Mabini were informed that they could return to the Philippines. They had known no greater joy than the thought of seeing their homeland again. Rushed days slipped by at a snail's pace as the two Filipino heroes were placed on an American freighter from Guam and shipped back to Manila.

Pledge of Allegiance Asked

Just as the vessel was about to enter Manila Bay, an American officer summoned them to his quarters. Ricarte shouldered an ill Mabini up the deck. Once inside the officer's stateroom, they were pointedly told that they could not disembark unless they pledged allegiance to the United States, verbally and in writing.

The general fumed. He emphatically refused, declaring that he preferred exile to kowtowing to American rule. But Mabini, paralytic, fever-ridden and knowing his days were numbered, begged Ricarte to let him take the oath so that he could spend his last days on Philippine soil.

Ricarte was disappointed. He wanted to admonish Mabini, to tell him that Filipino martyrs were made of sterner stuff. Weakly "the Brains of the Revolution" told General Ricarte, "It is only a matter of time before I die and if I were to go with you, I would only be a burden." He slowly added, "This is the only favor I ask of you, General. We are fast friends and I know you understand my last request."

The hardened general softened, his soldier's heart went out to this sick man. He gripped Mabini's thin hands and consented. Then he quickly turned away as Mabini stoically took the oath. A few months later Mabini passed away, happy to die in his homeland but sad he had deserted Ricarte and fallen a renegade to his own wishes.

Stubborn, courageous and determined, Artemio Ricarte was roughly transferred to another ship and whisked away to Hongkong—secretly hated and deadly feared by every white American in the Philippines.

In Hongkong, he managed to eke out a living despite constant vigilance from American agents. Ricarte's dream of Philippine independence occupied the foremost thoughts of his daily livelihood. Someday, somehow, the Philippines would be freed.

He followed international developments with keen interest, particularly the strained relations between Japan and Czarist Russia. He secretly corresponded with his friends and faithful followers in the Philippines.

In the early part of December, 1903, Artemio Ricarte suddenly disappeared from the British Colony. Aided by a friend he hid in a crate of silk which was lowered into the hold of a British freighter. The ship was bound for the Philippines.

After two days and three nights of rough sailing on the China Sea, the freighter dropped anchor in Manila Bay on December 23, 1903. Assisted by a friend and a Filipino cabin-boy, Ricarte sought refuge among some cattle being transferred from the ship into a [illegible]. American patrol boats constantly scoured the waters of Manila. But

Providence was with the Filipino general as he eluded American sentinels and landed with the cattle near the [illegible] entrance of the [illegible].

He immediately made efforts to contact persons whom he thought would help advance his plans. But they were either indifferent or had gone soft. Some turned traitor and betrayed him by notifying the Americans of his presence. It was, indeed, a gloomy Christmas for Ricarte. [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] to join his [illegible]. But the dragnet swiftly closed in on him. Realizing his failure in Manila he fled from the city on the night of December 25, still confident that it was not a lost cause.

(To Be Concluded)

ROCKETS FEATURE NEW TYPE OF WEAPONS

Rapid Introduction of Improved Arms Expected Hereafter

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

With both the Axis and anti-Axis camps facing a decisive stage of fighting in which they must exert all their strength in an effort to grasp the chance for final victory, indications are that the time is fast approaching when new and secret weapons—the trump cards so to speak—of the various belligerents will make their appearance. If the various fighting nations do have such new weapons, now is the time to throw them into action, for if this decisive stage of fighting should be allowed to pass without their being put into action their existence in all probability will serve no useful end. It is expected, therefore, that new weapons of all sorts will make their appearance in rapid succession. This trend will characterize the decisive period of fighting.

The first new weapon which appeared in the present great war was the German rocket bomb, V-1, which turned Southern England and London into a zone of terror. This weapon, which was first used on June 15 against targets in England, is based on the rocket principle. The use of this weapon is an indication that the war will usher an era of rocket weapons.

That rocket weapons would wreak havoc in the fighting in the future had been predicted by scientific and military circles of various countries even before the outbreak of the war. That was so because the conclusion had been reached that the rocket principle had to be used in order to [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]. The use of the rocket principle was also believed [illegible] in order to increase the [illegible] and speed of aircraft.

The history of rocket research is oldest in Germany where there is a rocket research [illegible] directly under Marshal Goering in Berlin. Germany has full confidence in the practical use of these rocket weapons.

V-2 [illegible]

The Anglo-Americans expect the V-2, which they fear will make its appearance shortly, to be a super-destructive rocket bomb with a super-range, having still more power than the V-1. The basis for this expectation was an article which appeared in the Times of June [illegible]. This article, [illegible] by photographs [illegible] that the main rocket firing device of the German forces destroyed at Cherbourg was directed 10 degrees north from the west of the city.

The paper warned in effect: "A line drawn from Cherbourg along a great circle route, 10 degrees north from due west extends to New York and the New England region. The distance between Cherbourg and New York by the great circle route is 5,500 kilometers, a distance which can be covered by a rocket. It is therefore not strange that one of the rocket firing devices was pointed toward New York. The other firing device was aimed at Britain. By the occupation of Cherbourg, one of the rocket bases has been reduced. But rocket bases can be established in regions not occupied by the Anglo-Americans. Therefore the bombardment of the American mainland together with the appearance of the V-2, which has been hinted by the Germans, may not be altogether fantastic."

The application of the rocket principle to weapons is possible on a vast scale. If the rocket principle is used as the motive force for aircraft, stratospheric flying, far superior to the 20,000 meter altitude, 700 kilometers per hour horizontal speed and 15,000 kilometer range limit of today, becomes possible. And a super-plane of several hundred tons can be envisaged.

Already the rocket principle has been applied to anti-tank, anti-aircraft and other guns, and is already showing its power.

German scientific circles are believed to be studying, in addition to rocket weapons, radio weapons and bombs which make use of the disintegration of uranium atoms. In its aim to fight through the current war by the use of these new weapons, the German command shows its full confidence in the power of these new weapons.

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OUTER STRONGHOLDS OF SIEGFRIED TAKEN BY YANKEE FORCES

American Units By-Pass Limbourg and Reach Rotgen, Says Lisbon Dispatch

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—American forces yesterday launched an attack on the wide front east of Verviers and captured the outer fortifications of the Siegfried Line there, but resisting German tank and grenadier units in counter-attacks prevented the Americans from expanding from their newly-won ground, according to frontline reports.

The brunt of the fighting by the American 1st Army was still borne yesterday by the left wing operating in the Maastricht-Verviers-Malmedy sector. Although they increased their pressure, they made no large gains yesterday against further stiffening German resistance in that hotly-contested sector.

The enemy tried especially hard to force a break-through to Aachen, but only south of Hohe Venn near Verviers their tank spearheads were able to advance further toward the east after heavy fighting. Their comrade units which broke into the northern extremity of Luxemburg and the Luxemburg-German frontier area on the lower reaches of the Ourthe River in general made but slow progress. Their attempts to probe the Siegfried Line with reconnaissance tank units at the outer fringe of the German fortification zone met stubborn resistance.

On the Moselle front extending from north of Metz to south of Nancy, a major attack by the American 3rd Army is in progress. Carried out by extremely strong forces, it apparently aims at piercing the outer Moselle line on the wide front. Heavy fluctuating battles are now raging there, particularly south of Nancy where the enemy troops have crossed the upper Moselle and advancing toward Luneville.

U.S. Thrust Checked

On the other hand, the thrust by the extreme right wing of the American 3rd Army directed against the source of the Moselle was effectively stopped by a German counter-attack in the region southwest of Mirecourt, thus frustrating the enemy's intention to strike from the rear against the flank of the German troops withdrawing from Plateau de Langres in planned cooperation with the thrust against the southern flank by penetration troops of the American 7th Army. The American southern thrust was stopped north of Vesoul.

Retreating German troops have been cut off from the direct route to the Belfort gap, but they still have sufficient corridor room between Vesoul and Mirecourt to withdraw in the direction of the Vosges and by this curved route again gain contact with the German bolt position off the Burgundian Gate. These bolt positions extend approximately from the upper reaches of the Ognon River across the Doubs River and west of Montbeliard to the Swiss frontier southwest of Prentrut. Its entire front was heavily attacked by enemy spearheads yesterday, but were all warded off. A German counter-attack carried out from the bolt position on the upper Ognon against the right flank of portions of the American 7th Army, considerably lessened its pressure on the German group retreating from Plateau de Langres.

Meanwhile, in the Flanders area, German rearguards waged fierce and successful battles in the area south of the Scheldt estuary against strong forces of the Canadian 1st Army which are trying to prevent the disengagement movement of the German troops that are being shifted from the pocket on the Flanders coast to southwest Holland.

Enemy pressure was particularly strong near Antwerp and east of Ghent. The northern bank of the Albert Canal between Merxem and Gheel, however, still remains firmly in German hands. A British bridgehead at Gheel was eliminated in a counter-attack yesterday.

These operations are apparently only protective tactics, while the bulk of the British 2nd Army is flowing into the Beeringen bridgehead to lend additional pressure to the flank thrust conducted since Monday in the direction of Eindhoven and British troops there yesterday advanced up to the Meuse-Schelde Canal. Bitter fighting is now in progress for the crossing of the canal. Apparently the British are planning an operative breakthrough to Nijmegen.

Meanwhile, during the German disengaging movements in southern France, the U.S. 179th Infantry Regiment incurred particularly heavy losses for two battalions were practically wiped out to the last man by the German panzer grenadiers of the famous 1940 "Ghost Division." Some 300 Americans were taken prisoner and a whole company of more than 100 officers and men surrendered to the Germans without fighting. The Americans suffered more than 500 dead.

This special feat, achieved by the "Ghost Division" was due to the fact that a comparatively small German group of forces cut off the American regiment from its rear communications by a daring encirclement. By employing the few Sherman tanks which they had captured, they blocked the only road of retreat for the Americans. The German encirclement movement was carried out so quickly that not even the heavy American artillery could intervene in the fighting.

Spearheads Hit Siegfried

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Spearheads of six allied armies are now massed along the frontier from Switzerland to the North Sea with spearheads of the American 1st army operating on the Belgium-Dutch border down to Luxemburg closest to the German fortifications of the Siegfried Line, according to frontline dispatches.

The most advanced units of the American army has driven deeply into the German lines at two places and aiming for Coblenz and Cologne. The American group which fanned out from Verviers by-passed the strongly fortified fortress of Limbourg and driving through Eupen are reported to have reached Rotgen.

After announcing that American troops have reached the German border at Eupen and northeast of Luxemburg, General Eisenhower has again imposed a security silence on the two lunges of the American 1st army. It is learned however that fresh forces were being poured into these thrusts which are 65 miles apart.

Turkish Ambassador Calls on Shigemitsu On Taking Over Post

Dr. Muzaffer Goeker, new Turkish Ambassador to Japan, who arrived in Tokyo on Sunday accompanied by Madame Goeker called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at 4 p.m. Thursday, and reported on his assumption of the new post. Ambassador Goeker, till he was appointed Ambassador to Tokyo, was Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Turkish National Assembly, professor of Istanbul University and head of the Literature Department of the same University. The new Turkish envoy is also an Istanbul representative of the Education Ministry. The Ambassador was elected member of the National Assembly in 1921 and two years later helped in the founding of Ankara University, in the capacity of member of the National Assembly. In 1938, he became a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly and two years later, was appointed its Chairman.

TERMS GIVEN RUMANIA FOR ARMISTICE BARED

Troops Against German and Reparations to Soviet Union Provided

Domei

MOSCOW, September 13.—Rumanian armistice terms which since September 8 were being drawn up by Soviet, British and United States representatives were completed and signed today in Moscow.

The Soviet Government disclosed that the terms of the armistice with Rumania will restore the part of Transylvania which Adolf Hitler assigned to Hungary, all anti-Axis property in Rumania will be restored and the Rumanians are ordered to pay $300,000,000 in goods as reparations to the Soviet Union.

Following are the terms of the Rumanian armistice agreement which was signed in Moscow:

1. As Rumania has entered the war and will wage war on the side of the anti-Axis Powers against Germany and Hungary, she will provide no less than 12 infantry divisions. Rumanian armed forces, including naval and air forces, will be conducted under the general leadership of the Soviet and allied high command.

2. Rumania will take steps for the disarming and interning of the armed forces of Germany and Hungary on Rumanian territory and also intern the citizens of both states residing there.

Free Movement in Rumania

3. Rumania will ensure to the Soviet and other allied forces facilities for free movement on Rumanian territory in any direction if required by the military situation. Rumania will give such movement every possible assistance with their own means of communications and at their own expense on land, on water and in the air.

4. The state frontier between the Soviet Union and Rumania established by the Soviet-Rumanian agreement of June 8, 1940 is restored.

5. Rumania will immediately hand over all Soviet and allied prisoners of war in their hands as well as interned citizens.

6. Rumania will immediately set free, irrespective of citizenship and nationality, all persons held in confinement on account of their activities in favor of the anti-Axis nations.

7. Rumania will hand over all war material of Germany and her allied countries located on Rumanian territory including vessels located in Rumanian waters.

8. Rumania will undertake not to permit the export of any form of property (including valuables and currency) belonging to Germany and Hungary or to their nationals resident in their territories without the permission of the Soviet and allied high command.

9. Rumania will undertake to hand over all vessels belonging or having belonged to the United Nations which are located in Rumanian ports, no matter at whose disposal these vessels may be, for the use of the Soviet and allied high command.

10. Rumania must make regular payments in Rumanian currency required by the Soviet and allied high command for the fulfillment of its functions and will in case of need ensure on Rumanian territory of industrial and transportation enterprises, means of communication, power stations, stores of fuel, food and other materials and services in accordance with instructions issued by the Soviet and allied high command.

Reparations Provided

11. Losses caused to the Soviet Union by military operations and by the occupation of Rumania of Soviet territory will be made good by Rumania to the Soviet Union, but, taking into consideration that Rumania has declared war against Germany and Hungary, the parties agree that compensation for the indicated losses will be made by Rumania not in full but in part, namely to the amount of $300,000,000 payable over six years in commodities (oil products, grain, timber products, sea-going and river craft, sundry machinery, etc.).

12. The printing, importation and distribution in Rumania of periodical and non-periodical literature, the presentation of theatrical performances and films, the work of wireless stations, post, telegraph and telephone shall be carried out in agreement with the Soviet and allied high command.

13. Rumanian civil administration is restored in the whole area of Rumania separated by no less than 50 to 100 kilometers from the front line, Rumanian administrative bodies undertaking to carry out, in the interests of the reestablishment of peace and security, instructions and orders of the Soviet and allied high command.

14. The allied governments regard the decision of the Vienna award regarding Transylvania as null and void and are agreed that Transylvania (or the greater part thereof) should be returned to Rumania, and the Soviet Government agrees that Soviet forces shall take part for this purpose in joint military operations with Rumania.

15. The present terms come into force at the moment of their signing.

FIERCE FIGHTING RAGING FOR VISTULA BRIDGEHEAD

Ukrainian Troops Advancing Into Thrace; Soviets Push To Transylvania Plain

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Fighting for the Vistula bridgehead east of Warsaw reached a new peak of fury yesterday, according to frontline reports.

Although the Soviets succeeded in thrusting a strong tank formation into the bridgehead, their onslaught was checked by counter-attacking Waffen S.S. supported by Tiger and Panther tanks, while infantry forces simultaneously attacked the flank of the Soviet tank wedge. The Soviets were forced to abandon their newly-gained ground except for one slight penetration and 27 Soviet tanks were destroyed in yesterday's fighting.

The town of Lomza was abandoned by the Germans yesterday.

In the Rumanian sector, meanwhile, it is reported that spearheads of the Ukrainian 3rd Army have already crossed the eastern Rhodope Mountains and are descending into Thrace. Units of the Soviet 6th Panzer Army are pouring across the southern Carpathians into the Transylvanian plain where on the northern banks of the Mures River fighting is increasing in intensity.

German and Hungarian troops repulsed strong Soviet attacks in southern Transylvania and sealed off some breaches destroying numerous Soviet tanks.

12th Anniversary of Japan's Recognition Of Manchoukuo Feted at Meeting in Tokyo

Commemorating the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo, the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Association is to hold a meeting at noon today at the Imperial Hotel, inviting leaders of various circles and representatives of various associations concerned.

The function will open with an address by Mitsuo Miyata, president of the sponsoring Association, following which words of greetings will be expressed by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, and Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan. After that, Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, will also address the gathering. From 12:40 p.m. all the attendants will dine together, thus bringing the meeting to a close.

Commenting on the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo on September 15, 1932, Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching to Japan reaffirmed the confidence of Manchoukuo in the establishment of Greater East Asia and victory in the war, in his statement issued on Thursday which follows in substance:

"Twelve years have now passed since Japan recognized Manchoukuo, rejecting all opposition, and concluded the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol firmly pledging joint protection, during this period the relations between the two countries have been ever made closer and stronger.

"Our Manchoukuo has been twice bombed by the United States air forces, and thus experienced that the homefront is also the firing line. Yet, we must realize that the situation will become further intensified in the future. Our 45,000,000 people will never be disturbed by such enemy activities. We are bravely proceeding to produce more with undefeatable fighting spirit, determined to produce three if one is destroyed.

"The food production in Manchoukuo this year is expected to be a record crop the like of which has not been seen in many years. In the production of war necessities, increases are steadily promised. These facts guarantee concretely the sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Thus, I firmly believe that the day when the sacred task of establishing Greater East Asia will be accomplished and when the enemies will be thoroughly beaten is not far off."

QUEBEC PARLEY TO PICK COMMANDER IN PACIFIC

King or Nimitz Mentioned as Candidate; British Want General MacArthur

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 13.—The appointment of a commander-in-chief of all the anti-Axis forces on the Pacific Front has become the center of discussions at the second Quebec Conference now under way, according to a Quebec report.

Although contact has been maintained among the headquarters of various anti-Axis forces engaged in the counter-offensive against Japan, it has been proved as practically impossible to achieve perfect collaboration among these forces and consequently a need has been keenly felt of having a commander-in-chief authorized to command all the anti-Axis commanders in the Pacific. The status and position of this commander-in-chief will be similar to those held by General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe.

A United Press dispatch declared that because the war against Japan is being conducted mainly by the United States forces and because it is primarily a naval warfare, President Franklin Roosevelt intends to have an American navy officer in the projected position and has in his mind, as candidate, Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and concurrently Chief of Naval Operations, or Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. It is interesting to note that Roosevelt has recently promoted Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Royal E. Ingersall, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, to the rank of full admiral. The step is regarded as a prelude to the appointment of Admiral Nimitz as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces on the Pacific Front and Admiral Ingersall as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet as successor to Admiral Nimitz.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the British military leaders have already given up the hope of having a British officer in the post in question. However, they reportedly prefer General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, to Admirals Nimitz and King.

In connection with this question, President Roosevelt today issued the following statement through his secretary, Stephen Early:

"I desire to end the conference by the end of this week. The conference is progressing very fast. The object of the present conversation is to discuss how best to display the fighting power of America and Britain in the Pacific and European theaters of war. For this purpose, the conferees are endeavoring to further strengthen the collaboration with various anti-Axis nations, especially with the Chungking forces and the Red Army, keeping a comprehensive view of the present stage of the war situation."

It has been decided to have Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Rear-Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, take part in the conference. The participation of Admiral Land in the parley is viewed as an indication of the importance with which the transport problem on the Pacific Front is being discussed in the present talks.

200 ENEMY AIRCRAFT ATTEMPT CEBU ATTACK

Carrier-Borne Planes Attacking Luzon in Philippines Are Beaten Off

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 14.—About 200 enemy carrier-borne fighters and bombers attempted to attack Japanese positions on Cebu Island situated in the central part of the Philippine Islands on Tuesday morning. Intercepting Japanese Units shot down three raiders.

On the following afternoon, the southern part of Luzon Island was attacked by a formation of several tens of enemy carrier-borne planes

which however, were repulsed by the Japanese Forces which shot down three planes and damaged another.

Japanese Forces in the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island downed or damaged eight enemy planes in an engagement with a total of 80 bombers and fighters which appeared over the area on Tuesday afternoon. No damage was reported on the Japanese side.

About 50 enemy planes mainly consisting of B-24 bombers, carried out a daylight attack on Menado in the Celebes on September 12. The Japanese Forces shot down or damaged four planes in the ensuing combat.

On Tuesday afternoon, 40 B-25 enemy bombers forced their way over Babo in the southwestern part New Guinea. On the same afternoon a total of 70 small enemy planes attacked Bula on Ceram Island but fled in confusion after losing one plane which was shot down by the Japanese Forces.

MOST FIERCE FIGHTING GOING ON IN NEW GUINEA

Japanese Army Units That Turned From Madang Showing Unparalleled Heroism

Fighting of a heroism difficult to parallel in the world's history of warfare is being put up by Japanese Forces in the New Guinea area, Domei report says.

This fact was present in the mind of War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama when he reported on the war situation in the Diet on the opening day of the recent five-day extraordinary session. His report as it dealt with the New Guinea Island area was to the following effect:

"The Japanese Units in various regions of New Guinea Island, overcoming all manner of difficult conditions and by effecting repeated and most daring attacks where they are least suspected by the enemy are making themselves a serious menace to the enemy."

At this very moment Japanese officers and men on New Guinea Island are continuing fighting with a bravery which excites the Japanese people beyond measure. These gallant officers and men were of the Army Unit that turned from the Madang area late in April. When they came to the area of [illegible] that lies between Madang and Aitape they met an enemy force. They drove the enemy away although they were outnumbered and resumed their march westward.

Enemy Force Lands

Shortly afterward they pitted themselves against an enemy who, with a force of the strength of nearly a division, had landed along the coast extending from the right bank of the Harapu River, 20 kilometers east of Aitape, to Aitape village. They were fatigued and exhausted after they had marched a long way, fighting as they went, from the day they made their turn. Their arms and ammunition were almost nothing compared with those of the enemy who boasted of material resources.

But they were undaunted, and made up their minds on a general attack upon the enemy. They went about preparing for the assault, using the finest care in working out the details of the plan. They struck with all their might in early July. They fought with a ferocity that scared the enemy and inflicted tremendous losses on him. There were only few previous battles that were as fierce and sustained as this.

The battle fought with human bullets night and day. They pushed to the enemy position, were thrown back, and pushed again. In one place they drove the enemy to the water's edge and wiped out the greater part of his force.

It was on the occasion of this battle that six-foot tall American soldiers, becoming extremely fearful of the furious Japanese charge with bayonets, fled into the sea, crying and yelling, and many of them were drowned. Having thus trampled on the enemy positions in areas around Aitape, part of the Japanese Units are now keeping strict vigilance over the enemy, while the main Japanese Forces, with self-supply structure completed in the area between Wewak and Aitape, are awaiting the arrival of a good chance for smashing the enemy.

Fighting Spirit High

Meanwhile, the enemy has invaded various places in Western New Guinea such as Sarmi, Wakde, Numfor and Fusagajima Islands, thereby attempting to cut off the rear commissary lines of the Japanese Units. However, all the officers and men of the Japanese Forces, burning with the furious fighting spirit, are adamantly determined to fight to the last man.

The area between Wewak and Aitape, where the Japanese positions are laid, is a dense jungle infested by venomous snakes and furious animals, and swamps thread through it. Overcoming such menacing natural barriers, the Japanese are gallantly carrying on their fight against the Americans, along with making efforts toward obtaining self-supplies.

It is stated that since the end of April until the beginning of August, the enemy had abandoned 2,570 bodies on the battlefield, and the enemy casualties totaled 2,600. Besides these, the Japanese shot down 48 enemy planes and damaged 45 others, sank eight and damaged nine torpedo-boats, sank four large landing barges and damaged one landing barge, in addition to capturing 15 tanks, two light-armored cars, 44 trucks, 34 guns of various types and many other arms and ammunition.

JAPANESE UNITS POUND ENEMY NEAR LUNGLING

Chungking Forces Defeated in A Flank Attack at Hinglungshan Height

By [illegible] of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 13.—In close cooperation with the Nippon Wild Eagles, various Japanese Units are launching devastating attacks against the Chungking 11th Army corps massed around Lungling. With the arrival of reinforcements the enemy troops have stubbornly been trying to retake Lungling in repeated [illegible] thrusts.

After crossing the Lungling River, a powerful unit of the Japanese Forces defeated the enemy forces in a flank attack at Hinglungshan Height west of Lungling. The Japanese then succeeded in advancing to a height on the northern side of "Lockiangfan" situated northwest of Lungling.

Detached units of the Japanese Forces, in a [illegible] drive from the north and [illegible] charged against an enemy height south of Lockiangfan. [illegible] the [illegible], the Japanese Units are at present engaged in large-scale [illegible]. As a result the enemy [illegible] of the firing lines has dwindled from one division to one company. Since September 10, the enemy forces, including the newly-organized Chungking 36th Division has been suffering appalling losses.

DOWNED OVER CHISHIMA

Three Planes Blasted When Enemy Formation Appears on Tuesday

By E. HAMA of the Military Press Corps

NORTHEASTERN AREA, September 13.—A formation of about ten enemy B-24's and B-25's, came attacking northern Chishima on September 12 at about 7:20 a.m. Japanese Wild Eagles repulsed the raiders, after immediately shooting down one of the planes, while ground batteries and ships accounted for downing one plane (fairly certain) and severely damaging another.

One Raider Downed

By E. HAMA of the Military Press Corps

NORTHEASTERN AREA.—A formation of six B-24's of the enemy air force came attacking here early on the morning of September 10. Immediately taking up the challenge, our Army and Navy planes downed one raider, in collaboration with a [illegible] vessel cruising in near-by waters.

Taking advantage of thick fog, the enemy has been apparently attempting to break through our defense sphere, by repeating impudent attacks in waves. Furthermore, the enemy has made it a habit to reconnoitre our position at night and to start attacking in daytime.

Communists Active in Paris

Domei

MADRID, September 13.—The political situation in France is disquieting for Communist workers in the so-called belt of Paris have taken over the factories and administration, the New York Times' correspondent reported from Paris. These workmen declared that they wanted to make profits now before the "liberation." Groups of armed French Maquis (terrorists) are guarding these factories.

Stahmer Meets Shigemitsu

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 2:30 p.m. Thursday. The topic of discussion was the current European situation.

NIPPON ARMY, NAVY BLAST 816 AIRCRAFT IN MONTH OF AUGUST

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Results Obtained in All Theaters of War

Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces shot down, damaged or set ablaze a total of 816 enemy planes, including 31 B-29 bombers in their offensive and intercepting operations against anti-Axis air units during August, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

In the same period, Japanese losses were 27 planes which self-blasted or have not yet returned in addition to 33 planes damaged on the ground, Imperial Headquarters declared.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. September 14

"Composite war results obtained by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces in their offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air units during August follow:

"1. Losses inflicted upon the enemy:

Western part of the Japanese mainland	
Shot down	[illegible] B-29 bombers
Damaged	3 B-29 bombers
[illegible]	
Shot down	4 planes
China	
Shot down	[illegible] planes
Set ablaze or damaged	176 planes
South Pacific	
Shot down	120 planes
Set ablaze or damaged	[illegible] planes
Central Pacific	
Shot down	[illegible] planes
Damaged	[illegible] planes
North Pacific	
Shot down	2 planes
Damaged	1 plane
Burma	
Shot down	17 planes
Set ablaze or damaged	16 planes
Total	816 planes

"2. Losses on our side:

Self-blasted or not yet returned	27 planes
Damaged on the ground	33 planes
Total	60 planes

Launch Counter-Attacks

Flying through adverse weather and braving severe enemy counter-attacks, Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces in close cooperation with the ground units, blasted a total of 816 anti-Axis planes including 31 giant B-29 bombers in the vast war zone extending from the south to the north last month during which Japanese Wild Eagles launched a relentless offensive drive as well as intercepting operations against the enemy air force.

As compared with the figures of the enemy planes that attacked during July, the total of those which forced their way into the various fighting zones during August decreased by 7,500. Particularly the appearance of the enemy aircraft in the Central Pacific area during August showed a phenomenal decrease. A total of 15,000 enemy planes appeared during July whereas only 6,000 attacked last month.

With the rapid progress of the Japanese operations in the south and central China areas, the China-based U.S. air force has been threatened. They also [illegible] bitter defeat through the [illegible] ful raid over Western Japan and south Manchoukuo directed by B-29 bombers. Furthermore the enemy air force in China is now exposed to great danger as a result of the recent attack by the Japanese Wild Eagles over various B-29 bases forming the Chengtu airfield group.

In an attempt to wage a counter-offensive the anti-Axis air units persistently came to attack various Japanese bases in the southwestern Pacific area notably in the western part of New Guinea and Halmahera Islands. After securing positions on Biak Island, the enemy air force is directing repeated assaults against Yap and Palau Islands. Moreover with the sending out of task forces, the anti-Axis counter-offensive in the Central and South Pacific areas has recently been intensified.

The following is the number of the enemy planes that came over

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

[illegible] Times

[illegible]

TOKYO FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

The New Loan to North China

The conclusion of a ¥200,000,000 five-year credit agreement between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of China on Wednesday furnishes another conspicuous demonstration of the vigorous measures taken by Japan to foster the sound economic and financial development of the countries of Greater East Asia. The signing of this agreement brings the total of loans made to the Federal Reserve Bank of China since its establishment to ¥400,000,000, the other credit extensions having been made in February, 1938, and in March, 1943.

This agreement will do for North China what the ¥400,000,000 loan made to the Central Reserve Bank of China on August 25 of this year is doing for Central China, thus enabling North and Central China to march abreast toward the goal of establishing a sounder economic system. Particularly will this ¥200,000,000 [illegible] serve as a potent factor in the stabilization of the value of the Federal Reserve Bank Notes and of the prices of commodities in North China as well as provide a real opportunity for the Federal Reserve Bank of China to continue its development along sound financial lines. In fact, this loan has opened up for North China a new vista for economic advancement and is an [illegible] augury for the [illegible] expansion of North China's industrial, agricultural and social welfare enterprises.

This gesture of [illegible] financial collaboration is proof [illegible] will be no cessation in Japan's efforts to assist the countries of Greater East Asia toward achieving [illegible] economic progress. It is one more conclusive testimony of the mutually beneficial relationship arising from the application of that principle in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations which provides for the common acceleration of economic development on the basis of reciprocity.

Chungking's New Humiliation

The second Quebec conference which was started this week by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is another slap in the face for Chungking. That it is because, while the world has been given to understand that the primary purpose of the conference was to make plans for all-out offensives against Japan in the East Asian and Pacific theater of the war, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has not even been invited to the talks.

It was natural that the official announcement concerning the personal participation in the conference, made by Stephen Early, the White House secretary, on the eve of the conference caused the press to question him about Chungking's participation in it—if Chiang Kai-shek had been invited, and if not, whether the Chungking embassy in Washington would be informed of the proceedings. Obviously embarrassed because no such invitation had been sent to the Generalissimo, the best Early could do was to parry the persistent queries with the evasive reply, "I don't know anything about it."

Even the subsequent statement issued by President Roosevelt in reply to the newsmen's questions concerning Chungking's part in the talks will not alter the fact of Chungking's humiliation at the hands of Roosevelt and Churchill. The statement said: "This is a conference to get the best we can out of the combined British and United States war efforts in the Pacific and Europe. We are working in consonance with the situation in China, the Pacific and in Europe, coordinating our efforts with those of our allies, particularly the Chinese and the Russians." For the fact stands out like a sore thumb that Roosevelt invited Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union—a country that is at peace with Japan—only to feel chagrined at his refusal to attend. Yet neither Roosevelt nor Churchill would invite Chiang Kai-shek whom they have cajoled into fighting Japan for the past seven years against the interests of East Asia itself.

It all comes back to the old story that Roosevelt and Churchill have never looked on Chiang Kai-shek as an equal. Their inclusion of Chungking as a member of the "Big Four" has been mere lip-service to push their inordinate designs on East Asia. What they are after is complete domination of China. So far as America is concerned, there is no better proof of that than the current visit in Chungking of Donald Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, and Major-General Patrick Hurley, adviser to President Roosevelt, which obviously designed to advance America's schemes for the post-war economic and political domination of China. What a pity Chiang Kai-shek, who considers himself responsible for "China's Destiny", is not alive to it, or that if he is, he continues to suffer the humiliation that is heaped on to him and the Chinese people at large! A pity all the more because he has but to turn eastward and be guided properly by the Greater East Asiatic Declaration wherein all nations of East Asia are treated as equals in the construction of a real Asia for the Asiatics.

Make me thy poet, O Night, veiled Night

There are some who have sat speechless for ages in thy shadow; [illegible] their songs

Take me up on thy chariot without wheels, running noiselessly from world to world, thou queen in the palace of time, thou darkly beautiful!

Many a questioning mind has stealthily entered thy courtyard and roamed through thy lampless house seeking for answers.

From many a heart, pierced with the arrow of joy from the hands of the Unknown, have burst forth glad chants, shaking the darkness to its foundation.

—Gleaning and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore

A Year Ago Today

September 15, 1943

Dorothy Thompson, well-known American political commentator, writing in the New York Post, said that in the six weeks since the downfall of Mussolini, the Badoglio regime had failed to mobilize the Italian "popular movement." She charged that the Government suppressed popular demonstrations thereby creating division among the masses and permitting the Germans to strengthen their occupation.

* * *

The United States Navy Department announced that the American submarine Grenadier, 1,475 tons, has failed to return from patrol operations and is now considered lost. The Grenadier was armed with ten 21-inch torpedo tubes.

* * *

The Labor Bureau of the Argentine Government announced today that Argentine nationals are prohibited from hiring themselves out as crews of foreign ships if bound for battle zones without special permission of the Bureau.

* * *

On the ground that the war allowances paid at the end of August were too small, some 17,000 merchant seamen in Valetta, Malta Island, have started a one-week strike.

* * *

The United States Maritime Commission announced today that two Liberty-type ships of 10,500 tons each which were recently launched at Pacific Coast shipbuilding yards were transferred to the Chungking regime which has no ocean ports.

Fruits of Wisdom

No man's abilities are so remarkably shining as not to stand in need of a proper opportunity, a patron, and even the praises of a friend to recommend them to the notice of the world.—Pliny.

* * *

Anxiety begins where [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] the spirit, but from a [illegible]—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

A timid person is frightened before a danger; a coward during the time and a courageous person afterward.—Richter.

* * *

Never say you know a man till you have divided an inheritance with him.—Lavater.

* * *

It is worse to apprehend than to suffer.—Bruyere.

REAL MOTIVE BEHIND U.S. AID TO CHIANG

War in China Made Cooperative Unit of Pacific Offensive

By TOSHIO UYEDA

Although the United States at present is simultaneously carrying on operations in East Asia and Europe, the question as to which battlefront she should stress, the European front or the Pacific front, has been one of the most baffling problems confronting her since the commencement of the present war. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States had recognized the strategic importance of the Chinese mainland and had realized the necessity of utilizing Chungking in carrying out her imperialistic ambitions in East Asia.

Therefore, from the beginning of the China Affair the United States attempted to strengthen the anti-Japanese front of the Chungking forces by sending supplies over the Burma route, but this route eventually passed into Japanese hands. Later, as a result of the Casablanca Conference, the Europe first policy was temporarily adopted. However, following the two anti-Axis conferences in Quebec and Cairo, the Anglo-Americans began to lay equal stress on war operations in Asia and Europe and the Chinese front became increasingly important.

The United States decided to fully utilize the war in China as a cooperative war front with her Pacific operations. Factors such as the geographical value of the Chinese mainland, its manpower and material resources, the existence of Chungking and the Chinese Red Party as hostile forces against Japan and above all, their demands for assistance have been welcomed by the United States as being of great value to her new strategy in her war operations against Japan. Taking all these items into consideration, the United States has come to consider the Chinese mainland as a great base for her direct offensive against Japan rather than as a base for weakening Japan's fighting power through assistance to Chungking.

Considered from this viewpoint, the India-Burma front, while of definite importance to Britain for the defense of India, is doubly important to the United States since it connects the Pacific and the Chinese fronts.

Many Complicated Problems

However, the United States, in utilizing the Chinese continent as part of the Pacific front, faces many complicated problems. There is the baffling complexity of the relationship between Chungking and the Communist regime in Yenan. There is no doubt that the Chungking regime desires to make use of the Chinese Communist Army in fighting Japan and at the same time to dispose of the same Red Army during the course of fighting in order to facilitate the unification of China after the war.

It is equally undeniable that the Chinese Communist regime, while participating in the common front with Chungking against Japan, has been frantically endeavoring to grasp the leadership in Chinese affairs and in communizing all the districts under its control. It is because of such a state of affairs that, despite frequent reports concerning their possible cooperation, their mutual opposition has actually been intensified. Since the United States fears communism, Chungking is recognized as the central power on the Chinese front but if the Chinese communist regime will cooperate in fighting against the Japanese, the difference in policies and aims will be temporarily overlooked.

As has been already pointed out, the highest aim of the United States regarding the Chinese front is to utilize it to the fullest extent as a cooperative front for her offensives in the Pacific. It is because of this design on the part of the Americans that the United States has been frantically attempting to strengthen her air forces in China, to Americanize the Chungking forces and to unify the conflicting elements within the anti-Japanese front. But the United States is not content with just the mere utilization of Chungking. It is noteworthy that she is making preparations for the control of that regime in the future.

The penetration of American power into Chungking's military, economic, financial and communications affairs through cooperation between that regime and the United States is paving the way for the desired outcome. The recent interest shown by American policy in the Chungking regime because of the latter's military, political and economic crises as well as its internal conflict with the Chinese Communist Party, is significant inasmuch as it suggests the existence of an American desire to control Chungking in the future.

However, Chiang Kai-shek has other ideas. The Chungking regime has been utilizing its own weakness in getting the assistance of the Anglo-Americans to the maximum degree and has been fully making use of the Anglo-American ambitions in continuing to fight against Japan. But Chiang has never abandoned his dream of becoming the ruler of China after the war by disposing of the Communist and other miscellaneous armies in the meantime.

Ever since the beginning of the China Affair, Japan has made it clear that her aim is not to conquer China but to assist her in liberating herself from Anglo-American fetters so that she may become a sovereign, independent state and cooperate with Japan in establishing a new order in East Asia and in building a common prosperity region therein. Japan has reiterated this basic aim and has been practicing it. Even after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, this policy has been continued. It is because of this fundamental policy that our nation does not regard China as an enemy and is ready to accept the friendship of any element in the Chungking regime that realizes the mistake of fighting Japan. As a result of this generous policy, there is no clear line of demarcation between the hostile and friendly elements among the Chinese forces as far as Japan is concerned.

The Nanking Government returned to its seat in the city of Nanking [illegible] it having [illegible] by the moral aims of the Japanese policy. But there still remains in the Chungking camp a group who continues to fight Japan. On the other hand, there is the Chinese Communist regime which, although having different policies and aims from the Chungking regime, participates in the common war front against Japan.

The United States aims in China are to conquer Japan by [illegible] the Chinese front. Thus the Chinese front can be described as a battlefield in which friends and foes are inextricably mixed, there being five forces divided into two camps striking against each other—the [illegible] forces and the Nanking regime on the side of Japan and the Chungking and Red regimes together with the United States on the side of the enemy.

In addition to all these elements of disunity, the Anglo-Americans have had to face also the recent defeats in the Honan and Hunan areas where the Imperial Forces have been achieving such remarkable successes.

It can be readily seen from the foregoing discussion of Chinese affairs that China is presenting a series of complicated problems for the Anglo-Americans to solve and that the United States is the real enemy of Japan on the Chinese front.

British Tyranny in India

Britain's Repressive Measures Fail to Curb Frenzied Efforts of Indians to Gain Independence

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Part I

"I did not become the King's first Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

This statement made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill some time after the outbreak of the current war might well be described as the keystone of Britain's policy toward India, for, during all the past centuries of British rule which has brought so many hardships to the Indian people, there has never been a single honest demonstration on the part of Britain to accord any degree of real independence to India's 380,000,000 determined souls.

Even at the present moment, despite the generous offer made by Mahatma Gandhi for the establishment of a national government of India which would have full control over civil administration, the British Government has deviously but pointedly made it known that it does not intend to grant real freedom to the Indian people.

The opposition of the British to Gandhi's offer apparently lies in the fact that, under the projected national government, the British Viceroy would occupy a position comparable to that held by the King of England. What the British Government wants is a Viceroy who will rule India with an iron hand—who will not hesitate to lash the Indian people into submission at any sign of intransigence. Such a position is ensured for the Viceroy under the existing set-up and the British Government apparently is determined that there shall be no change in the dictatorial powers of the Viceroy.

That the British Government should maintain such a stubborn, deceitful attitude toward India despite its professed championship of the oppressed races, liberty and humanitarianism is prompted by sinister geo-political and economic considerations.

Life-Blood of Britain

Ever since the Declaration of Independence by the 13 American Colonies in 1776, the center of gravity of the British Empire has shifted to the Indian Ocean. India is not only the brightest gem in the British Crown but the very life-blood of the British imperialists. The British therefore believe that they cannot give up India to the Indian people without inviting a serious breakdown in the structure of the British Empire.

For these obvious reasons, the British acquired by force and fraud such bases as the Cape of Good Hope from Holland and St. Helena from France at the Vienna Conference of 1815, Aden in Arabia in 1839, Singapore in 1819, and Hongkong in 1841. All of these bases were acquired by Britain for the purpose of expanding and maintaining India's political sphere.

Moreover, Britain's policies respecting South Africa, Egypt, Turkey, and Persia were also carried out from the long-range viewpoint of keeping India sealed from foreign penetration. The Mediterranean Sea was transformed into a British lake through the seizure of Gibraltar, Cyprus, and Malta. An overland route from the eastern coast of the Mediterranean to India was also planned by Britain although the utility of this project became of secondary significance with the opening of the Suez Canal.

Britain's Treasure-House

Well might Lord Curzon declare in his time that India occupied the strategic center of the British Empire. The vast, abundant natural resources and inexhaustible manpower of India could be mobilized at any moment for employment in Asia, Europe, and Africa. As Lord Curzon pointed out, since India was brought under the ruthless control of Britain, this Asiatic sub-continent became an important field for British investments, the most important supplier of raw materials and the greatest buyer of British manufactures, especially textiles. In other words, India literally became Britain's treasure house—a treasure house which has been plundered and exploited with reckless abandon.

When Britain's supply of raw cotton from the United States was cut off on account of the American Civil War, Britain encouraged the cultivation of cotton in the northern and central regions of India. The move was a shrewd one calculated to create the impression among the Indian people that by increasing India's raw cotton exports, Britain was promoting the economic interests of the Indian cotton growers and merchants, although the real profit went to the British people who accumulated a vast fortune by selling cotton manufactures to the Indian people at a high cost. Moreover, the move was designed to make India more dependent on the mother country, for this single action alone disrupted India's economy by the shift in the emphasis from food production to cotton.

How disastrous the selfish economic policy of Britain has been to the Indian people can be seen from the chronic famine in India, epidemics and widespread poverty. About 1,000,000 Indian people die annually from starvation while another 40,000,000 barely escape death from the same cause. Only last October, British Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery, stated in the House of Commons that more than 1,000 Indians were dying each week on the streets of Bengal alone, and again in January of this year he confessed, referring to the after-effects of continued malnutrition, that cholera had taken a total of 200,000 victims in December in the same Province and that there was widespread malaria and dysentery all over the sub-continent.

Mahatma Gandhi said some time ago, in utter condemnation of the British rule in India, that on the salary of the British Viceroy alone tens of thousands of Indians could be fed. This irrational situation which allows the British to live a life of luxury in the midst of hunger and death is one of the most serious indictments that is being brought against British rule in India.

Right to Be Own Master

Is it any wonder, then, that the Indian people are demanding independence? If the British cannot take care of the Indian people's welfare, surely the Indians are entitled to look after it themselves. That, at least, is the crux of the arguments of the Indian nationalists who, after witnessing the matchless Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, have become conscious of their own ability as Asiatics to become masters of their own destiny.

No repressive measures, however strong, have been able completely to abolish this movement toward national freedom. Even the vigorous [illegible] policy of General Kitchener failed to stop the growth of the movement of the Indians for emancipation—in fact, all the repressive measures of the British were met by the Indians with a wave of assassinations of high British officials. The conciliatory gesture taken by the Earl of Minto in his Indian Legislative Council Act of 1909, far from satisfying the Indian people's long-cherished aspirations, only spurred the Indian nationalists to even more frenzied efforts to gain full independence.

The Indian independence movement, however, met a grave crisis during the first World War. At the time the war started in 1914 there were visible signs of internal dissension in the independence camp. The moderate elements began to assume an attitude of conciliation and cooperation toward the British with the withdrawal of the British authorities of the plan for the separation of Bengal.

Although Turkey's participation in the war nearly ended the cooperation of the Indian Mohammedans with the British, the crisis was barely averted by the British declaration that the Allies would not destroy the Mohammedan Holy Land in Turkey. Moreover, the increasing demand of the Indian people for greater political power in view of the enormous number of troops they were sending to the European front was met by the Montagu offer to employ a greater number of Indians as Government officials and with a promise to accord India Dominion status.

But the end of the first World War found the Indian people holding an empty bag. The British authorities had backed down on their promise. Instead of granting Dominion status to India, the British put into effect the Rowlatt Act for the purpose of suppressing meetings, free speech, and any opposition to British rule. The natural consequence of this treacherous action was the institution of widespread anti-British disturbances. It was during this situation that the notorious Amritsar incident occurred when more than 1,000 Indians were either killed or injured by the British in cold-blood.

Committee Frowned Upon

In order to cope with the increasing gravity of the Indian situation, Britain in 1927 dispatched a committee under Sir John Simons to India to inquire into the situation. As no Indian was included among its seven members, it was frowned upon by the Indians who regarded it as another fraudulent organ to deceive the Indian people as to Britain's real purpose in taking this step. So unpopular was the Simons Commission that it was even denounced by the Muslim League which had shown on previous occasions an attitude of conciliation. Thus, the effect of the measure only served to aggravate rather than appease anti-British sentiments in India.

Two years later, the Indian National Congress at its annual convention at Lahore in 1929 adopted a revolutionary decision to strive for complete national independence rather than limited autonomy and conferred the right of leadership to Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi thereupon immediately pressed his demands for a 50 per cent reduction in the land tax, the abolition of the salt tax, the reduction of military expenditures by 50 per cent and the immediate release of all Indian political prisoners.

Naturally these demands were rejected by the Viceroy, as a result of which the Indian National Congress retaliated by the institution of a boycott against British goods and by a movement to encourage the private manufacture of salt. The British countered this with drastic repressive steps, imprisoning more than 27,000 Indians, including Mahatma Gandhi himself.

Three round-table conferences based on the Simons' report were then held between 1930 and 1932, attended by British and Indian representatives, but they failed to achieve their purpose. No Indian representative attended the first meeting. Gandhi, however, participated in the second but due to a difference in views between the Hindu and Muslim leaders no tangible agreement was reached.

In the third meeting the British Labor Party failed to send any delegate due to the political strife in England; neither did the Indian National Congress. The only achievement of the three round-table talks was a vague general outline of a "new constitution for India" against which there has been much criticism not only from British Laborites but also from the Indian National Congress and even the Indian native princes themselves.

The British Laborites denounced it as a betrayal of Britain's promise to India; the Indian National Congress as an instrument for the consolidation of the prerogative of the British Viceroy to the jeopardy of the Indians themselves; the rajahs because they saw in it the possibility of the end of their special privileges; and the Mohammedans because they could find no safeguards in the document for the protection of the minorities. Thus, the Dominion plan failed to materialize—the only development being a partial recognition of India's autonomy and the separation of Burma from India.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Let the world go by thee,
Thy business is thy God:
Leave other men their little burrying cares,
Be thou at peace with him.
Heed not the yelping curs around thee,
Forge straight upon thy course toward the Goal:
If thou thy mind be given him,
Low-minded men will cease to harass thee.

EXILE NOT IN VAIN

Ricarte Looks to Filipino Youths To Reconstruct P.I.

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

Part II

For four months, from December, the doughty, hardy, Spartan-like Filipino warrior knew no rest—at times weathering the cold wintry Philippine weather and the cold reception of apathetic countrymen; at times drinking the warm milk of kindness from sympathizers and loyalists. Ricarte played an audacious game of hide and seek with the Americans and their stark constabulary forces over the craggy country of central and northern Luzon. He was continually flirting with death while the most elusive were literally pulling hairs from their dizzy head. Ten thousand dollars was placed on his head by the United States Government.

The banca (canoe), the carromata (horse drawn vehicle), the train, in fact every conceivable conveyance, both native and modern aided in his escapes. And the "Vibora" was a master at masquerade, dodging the enemy as an Aglipayan priest, a cattleman, a farmer, a peasant, or whatever guise suited the occasion.

Finally on May 29, 1904, at a cockpit in Mariveles, Bataan, (a site which was to prove significant as the beginning of the collapse of the USAFFE in 1942), Ricarte secretly called a meeting to discuss ways and means of raising arms and munitions. He was suspicious of a Judas among the assembled but his friend eased his mind.

No sooner had the four-hour meeting adjourned when constabulary soldiers suddenly surrounded them. An American officer armed with a photograph and a pistol approached the general and asked, "Are you Ricarte?"

"Yes, I am," he replied.

The officer then summoned Luis Baltazar, the Filipino Judas, to identify the prisoner. Baltazar sheepishly nodded.

"You are under arrest," the American haughtily barked as he handcuffed Ricarte and placed him aboard a launch to be tried and imprisoned in Manila.

The Filipino Judas was presented with the reward of $10,000 for the capture of Ricarte, dead or alive. Other local Filipinos who sheltered or aided Ricarte were also arrested and jailed.

General Convicted

Following a quick civil court trial, the general was convicted and sentenced to six years' solitary confinement and hard labor. He was thrown in Bilibid prison in June, 1904.

Ricarte served his term in good faith but Governor-General James F. Smith, who [illegible] a movement to obtain pardon for Ricarte, was responsible in delaying the general's release. On June 26, 1910, Ricarte's release was finally ordered by the Supreme Court after a habeas corpus was filed by a young and sympathetic Filipino lawyer, Mariano Legaspi y Florendo.

When the general left prison on that memorable June day he had only 23 centavos in his worn pocket.

Less than 20 minutes after his release, Governor Smith ordered a haggard but game Ricarte to appear in his luxurious office. There the Filipino was offered wealth, honor, position, in return for acceptance of American rule or to leave the country immediately. The prestige of American imperialism was at stake.

Ricarte asked for 60 days to think it over. The Governor excitedly fired back, "You will make trouble within 24 hours if you remain in the Philippines. You must decide now! Will you accept our offer?"

The general coolly replied, "No!"

Once again General Ricarte was banished, trailed by the American secret service. At the British Colony of Hongkong, however, he was not welcome. He was driven out of Hongkong for trying to organize another Philippine revolution and it is said for participating in an Indian movement to liberate India. For years "Vibora" Ricarte was hounded up and down the Asiatic coast by American spies, aroused by American consular authorities.

Finds Refuge in Japan

He finally found refuge in Japan in 1915—he and his faithful wife received employment in a porcelain factory in Nagoya. His work, though far from his calling, was not one to dishearten him for Ricarte had been weaned on poverty. Here, at least, was an honest means of subsistence, away from endless American surveillance.

The land of his adoption was quick to appreciate his ability. He was offered a post as teacher of Spanish in a Japanese [illegible] school in Yokohama. In this port city he made his home and also found a restaurant which became a byword among Filipino tourists.

And so for 30 years, General Artemio Ricarte lived among friends who befriended him and helped him much, refusing to return to a Philippines lying as America's [illegible] and ruled by the United States. During his quarter of a century exile in Japan he has religiously celebrated all Filipino national anniversaries and the birthday of Filipino heroes.

When the Greater East Asia War broke out on December 8, 1941, General Ricarte joined the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to the Philippines. At last, the day of liberation had come. His struggles, his convictions, his self-exile had not been in vain.

On the day the Philippines proclaimed her independence, October 14, 1943, I watched the inaugural ceremonies from the [illegible]. There was a proud look on General Ricarte's rugged face when he and General Aguinaldo accepted the Philippine flag from Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas and hoisted it from the flagstaff in front of the Legislative Building. Later in an interview the general, his face wreathed in smiles, declared that he was extremely happy because his dream had come true.

He advocates an aggressive policy, [illegible]. Although diplomatically couched, Ricarte bluntly counsels that the Philippine Republic should declare war on the Anglo-American countries.

Two years short of 80, this grand old warrior serves as unofficial adviser to the President and Government of the Philippine Republic. Until Philippine independence, he was active as a member of the Council of State. The general has declared himself ready to serve his country at all times. He says, "Old as I am, I am ready to answer the call of the Fatherland if my services are still needed anywhere, anytime, and any place."

Ricarte has brought new meaning to Dr. Jose Rizal, the Philippines' foremost hero, by adding the creation of a Rizal shrine. It is already the [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] in the center of the [illegible] grounds of the Luneta.

His greatest interest [illegible] in the Filipino youth. He hopes they will shoulder the [illegible] of [illegible] a Philippines [illegible] of [illegible] in a [illegible]. He hopes they will [illegible] against [illegible] with the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the Philippine Republic.

To the Filipino youth he stresses the following [illegible] of conduct: (1) [illegible] (2) [illegible] (3) [illegible]. [illegible]

MOVIES POPULAR WITH BURMESE PUBLIC

Native Productions Reveal Strong Anti-British Sentiment

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Motion pictures were first introduced into Burma after the World War I, and the Burmese people have shown a great enthusiasm for it. In Rangoon, there are more than 10 motion picture theaters, of which at least three have a seating capacity of 1,000 or more and compare favorably with the first class cinema houses in Japan. Other theaters are being built in all the main cities of Burma, and the movies surpassed even the native "pwe" in popularity with the masses. Nationalistic Burmans, except for a small percentage, are not interested in American produced pictures, and a far greater number enjoy the native-produced movies. In this, the Burmese differ from the neighboring Thais who display a decided preference for the Hollywood films.

The first motion picture was produced in Burma in 1922. Rapidly the number of producing companies have increased and the scale of production enlarged. The present status of the Burmese film [illegible] may be compared to that in Japan just after the last Great War. The A-1 is the best sound film company, with Japanese sound-recording technique being used. It may be noted here that Japanese technicians are holding important positions in various firms.

The Burmese companies employ few permanent actors, most of them being hired for a single film when production is begun. Very often the director takes the leading role. Aside from love stories, other favorite themes are the popular legends, and historical tales of the days of the kingdom. These expound the emotional nature and ideals of the people. The average film takes from two to three hours, and the delineation is quite simple.

For several years before the outbreak of the present conflict, anti-British pictures were produced. "The Golden Peacock" was one of the most [illegible] of recent films. Though based on the [illegible], a historical event, in reality its main purpose was to [illegible] anti-British sentiments. Widely patronized by the public, it ran continuously for [illegible] days after its release in Mandalay. Ever since, the British authorities altered their former policy and instituted a rigid censorship, but regardless of such restrictions, other anti-British pictures continued to be produced.

CHIEF [illegible] EXHORTS INDONESIANS

Issues [illegible] Incite [illegible] Spirit Ag[illegible]

General Teishe Masui, [illegible] General of Kan Sobonbu, [illegible] Development Headquarters, in a statement for the people of the East Indies issued on Wednesday, exhorted the Indonesian population to strengthen their fighting spirit against the United States, Britain and Holland for the ultimate attainment of a glorious independence.

General Masui said: "At the outset of the latest session of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso promised to grant independence to the East Indies. The people of these islands have been subjected to Dutch tyranny for 340 years for which the entire Japanese nation could not suppress its mounting wrath.

"The striking blow with which the Japanese forced the Dutch authorities in the East Indies to surrender at the outset of the War of Greater East A[illegible] was the opportunity of eman[illegible] for the people of the E[illegible]. Soon after the surrender [illegible] Dutch officials, the Imperial Government of Japan proclaimed its intention to 'make Indonesia a haven of peaceful living for the Indonesians.' In June last year, the Japanese Government promised to grant them the right of participating in administration and soon afterward, the Central Administrative Council and provincial councils were established marking the first step to the independence of the East Indies.

"In Java, a movement for concentrating the people's total energies was carried out and in April this year, the Java Public Service Association was organized. The 50,000,000 people have since then devoted themselves to the construction of a strong, new Java and to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia by offering full cooperation to Japan, to increasing output and to the strengthening of war power. The remarkable results achieved by the Indonesians in their various fields of endeavor merit our sincere appreciation.

"The United States, Britain and the Netherlands are the enemies of the people of the East Indies, attempting to obstruct the materialization of independence of the latter. It is my strong wish that the people of the East Indies will further bolster their endeavors to crush America, Britain and Holland and courageously forge ahead for the attainment of a glorious independence."

A Torture Worse Than Footbinding

Permission to Utilize Indonesian Flag, Singing of Anthem Hailed by Java Press

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 12—All Indonesian journals of Java editorially voiced their deep gratitude for official permission to use the red and white Indonesian flag and the singing of the national anthem "Indonesia Raya." Coming as it did on the day following Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's promise of independence in the Imperial Diet, the local Japanese authorities' permission for the public use of the two symbols of national ideals further deepened and awakened Indonesian racial consciousness, as a member of the Greater East Asia family, declared the editorials.

"It is amazing," said Hasduenga Tjhawa, "that our traditional racial flag symbolized so fittingly the ideals of Japan's War of Greater East Asia, for the upper red part of the flag stands for courage while the lower white part is for sanctity. Thus the two most outstanding attributes of the War of Greater East Asia were significantly chosen by our ancestors as the guiding symbol of our national destiny."

The Indonesian flag, it was added, is therefore the most suitable banner under which the Indonesian war efforts should be guided for the successful conclusion of the war.

Meanwhile, Sinar Baroe of Djogjakarta asserted: "The official recognition of the Indonesian flag and national anthem is definite proof of the maturity attained by the Indonesian race." "At the same time," he continued, "it is encouragingly symbolical of the first big step we are now taking toward full-fledged nationhood. With unbreakable unity among all strata of our race this flag of courage and sanctity must be defended against our enemy and the Dutch."

History of Flag

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 12.—The history of the Indonesian national flag of red and white of which public usage as a symbol of racial unity had not been allowed, dates back to the 14th century when the Madjapahit dynasty reigned over the East Indian archipelago.

The first person who instituted the colors was King Kertaredjasa, the first Ruler of the Madjapahit kingdom. After the fall of the kingdom in 1478, the succeeding Mataram dynasty also continued to use the flag as a national symbol until 1755 when the dynasty collapsed.

During the Java War (1825-1830) fought by Diponegoro against the Dutch encroachment, the flag was hoisted as a revolution banner. Although the insurrection ended in failure, the red and white colors remained to date as a symbol of the Indonesians' hope.

At the All-Indonesia Congress held in 1939, Djakarta adopted this flag as a symbol of national racial unity as well as of independent Indonesia. The red signifies courage, power, and material prosperity, while the white indicates justice and spiritual purity.

Meanwhile, the national strain "Indonesia Raya" was written and composed by Wage Rudolf Soepratmen, Indonesian journalist and composer, in 1928. The song originally called "Indonesia Merdeka" (Independent) with its martial rhythm soon arrested the hearts of all Indonesians and the patriots intended to adopt it as their national song. The All-Indonesia Congress five years ago passed a resolution making it the national anthem.

U.S. PUBLISHER RIDICULES AMERICAN PROPAGANDA

Useless to Try to Shatter Germany's Walls by Such Methods, Says Kernan

That American propaganda warfare was resulting in nothing but ridicule for the Americans and that on the other hand Germany was publishing true facts regarding the war situation, was revealed by Thomas Kernan, an American publisher, in two lengthy articles in the Saturday Evening Post, according to a recent report received from Lisbon.

Kernan, who returned to America this spring on an exchange ship, had been working in France for a long time when war broke out and he was interned at Baden-Baden for over a year. In his articles Kernan stated that as a publisher and advertising expert he had studied closely the two questions of American propaganda as compared with German propaganda and the effect which Anglo-American propaganda was having on the German people.

Apart from various documents and proofs, Kernan brought back to America around 2,000 German newspaper clippings in order to substantiate his statements. Immediately on his arrival in Lisbon, en route for home, he and his colleagues rushed to purchase British and American papers for the true—or so he believed—news of the war but what was his surprise, Kernan declared, when he discovered that what he had read in the German papers had been correct. He even found that some of the maps published in the German papers were better and more accurate than those published by the Anglo-American press.

Kernan further observed that although naturally the Germans also made use of propaganda, theirs was not as far-fetched or off the track as that of the Anglo-Americans. As an example he pointed to the Katyn affair which had had a devastating effect not only in Germany but throughout Europe, and the German report of the incident was proved later to have been fair and accurate.

The Anglo-American terror attacks were a source of considerable embarrassment to the internees as they could give no plausible excuse for the conduct of their compatriots, Kernan pointed out. On March 12, 1944 an Anglo-American bombing squadron had passed over Baden-Baden on its way to Stuttgart and bombed the Catholic Church in Lichtental only a few hundred yards from the hotel where Kernan was interned. The church was destroyed and went up in flames. It was a big church, Kernan stressed and as it stood by itself on top of a hill it could not have been mistaken for anything else. The same kind of thing happened to the big municipal hospital with about 8,000 beds in Frankfort whose director was formerly a professor at Harvard University.

Another incident highly embarrassing to the internees was the bringing down by the Germans of the U.S. bomber "Murder, Incorporated." As such names are not permitted by the U.S. authorities, it puzzled German authorities considerably. All such incidents, Kernan emphasized, were not apt to help Anglo-American propaganda.

In 1942, while Kernan was still in unoccupied France, he made a business trip to America in the course of which he heard many Americans in New York and Washington voice their wish that "if only those Germans would listen to our messages; if only they knew about the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms." But, Kernan said the Germans already knew about the Atlantic Charter and had rejected it as a feeble imitation of the trick played on them in 1918.

Although Anglo-American propaganda was not barred from the German people by the authorities, no one was interested in them, Kernan said. In fact, he concluded, it was useless to try to shatter the walls of Germany through propaganda warfare.

Yoshida Succeeds Nishina

Following the resignation of Dr. Yoshio Nishina as Director of the Radio Bureau of the Communications Board, Hironao Yoshida, Director of the Communications Board, has been appointed Dr. Nishina's successor, it was announced by the Transportation and Communications Ministry on Wednesday. Dr. Nishina resigned in order to devote his efforts for the early completion of decisive arms in view of the present stage of war.

Other personnel changes were also announced on the same day. Tadao Okamoto was appointed Director of the Tokyo Communications Bureau.

P.I. Associate Justices Named

Domei

MANILA, September 14.—Alejo Labrador, Justice Vice-Minister, and Judge Jose Maria Paredes were appointed yesterday as Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals of Northern Luzon succeeding Proceso Sebastian and Dionisio de Leon, who have been named Commissioners for Administrative Districts No. 1 and No. 2 respectively by President Jose P. Laurel.

Soviet, Iraqi Ties Resumed

Domei

MOSCOW, September 13.—Complying with the proposal of the Iraqi Government, the Soviet Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries and to exchange diplomatic representatives.

FRATERNITY PARLEY HELD IN JAVA TO THANK JAPAN

Various Races Honor War Dead; Women Delegates Visit Hospital, Comfort Wounded

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 13.—The sixth day of the one week "Burial Festival" in honor of the Japanese Government's assurance of independence for the East Indies was highlighted by an "East Asia Fraternity Conference" yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Java Service Association.

Views regarding the future of Indonesia were exchanged among the Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese, Eurasian and Arabian representatives. President I. R. Soekarno of the Java Central Council and Governor Kartohadikoesoemo Soerardjo of Djakarta Province were among the Indonesians present. At the close of the meeting, the conferees proceeded to the Japanese War Dead Memorial preceded by a large Rising Sun and Indonesian national flags to pay homage to the heroic souls of the Japanese war dead.

A delegation of women also visited the local military hospital where they presented flowers to the war wounded. In the evening a rally of East Asiatic youths was held at the municipal theater. Meanwhile, President Soekarno and nine other central councillors called on the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration and other key administration officials where they conveyed the gratitude of the Indonesians.

On the other hand, representatives of all Indonesian newspapers in Java yesterday called at the headquarters of the Military Administration in order to convey the gratitude of the Indonesian journalistic circles and pledged to redouble their war efforts. Special gratitude prayer meetings were also held in various provinces throughout Java.

Anti-Dutch Revolts Recalled

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 13.—Japan's promise of independence has caused the Indonesians to recall with deep emotion the three and a half centuries' bitter struggle for the attainment of nationhood free from foreign exploitation. It is remembered that one of the first anti-Dutch uprisings was by Sultan Agong of Mataram who sent an expeditionary force to Batavia in 1628 to drive away the Dutch colony in the city which was headed by Jan Pieterszoon Coen, the Governor-General.

Although many attempts failed, the unstinting efforts to throw off the burden of Dutch colonialism in Java culminated in the Java War which broke out with Prince Diponegoro at the helm. The fierceness of this war which lasted five years is amply testified to by the fact that it was the longest war ever waged by the Indonesians in the past against foreign rulers.

As a last resort the Dutch basely lured Prince Diponegoro into a false trap which thus ended the brave fight. The Dutch then continued to rule over Java with unabated exploitation and inhumanity. However, the national fire of the Indonesians remained unquenched. Gradually new currents rose up among the intellectual Indonesians.

The first political party dedicated to the upliftment of the Indonesian social and later political status was Boedi Oetomo, meaning "Noble Strife," in 1908. Since the beginning of this new social association many more followed suit and the Indonesians were gradually made political-conscious.

Resistance Against Dutch

The Dutch, in their desperate efforts to keep down the constant uprising, resorted to various false means such as branding many of the associations as communistic. Trade unions sprang up to put up resistance against the ruthless Dutch capitalistic exploitation. Strikes and other kinds of insurrection came to the surface.

The consciousness of the Indonesians in Java regarding their colonial status under foreign rule reached its climax with the large-scale revolt against Dutch rule in Banten Province, western Java, late in 1926. This revolution was closely followed by similar uprisings in Minangkabau, Sumatra in 1927. The two events were followed by a mass internment of Indonesian leaders at a deportation camp at Boven-Digoel in New Guinea.

This step, however, aroused all the more the political awakening of the Indonesians in general. Many more political associations were formed including the Partai Nasional Indonesia established under the leadership of I. R. Soekarno in 1927 at Bandung. This association as well as others were closely related to similar independence movements in Holland which had members among Indonesian students there.

The Indonesian National Movement reached its peak at this juncture and the Dutch resorted to unprecedentedly daring measures. Mr. Soekarno was incarcerated and imprisoned in 1929 and it is interesting to note that he was charged with having had a connection with the independence movement in India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The characteristic of the political party under Mr. Soekarno was that it assumed the non-cooperation policy of refusing to give even the smallest amount of aid to Dutch colonial rule. Another noteworthy political association at that time was the Partai Bangsa Indonesia of Soerabaya which was led by the late Dr. Soetomo.

Apparently as a Dutch political maneuver Mr. Soekarno was released from prison some time later. However, in 1932 he entered a new association called the Partai Indonesia which was born after the dissolution of his first party following his imprisonment. Owing to his activities in the new association, Mr. Soekarno was again exiled to the Island of Flores.

The Indonesians did not remain still. A new association sprang up immediately thereafter under the name of the Partai Pendidikan Indonesia under the leadership of Dr. Mohammed Hatta, who had returned to Java after finishing his studies in Holland. The Dutch desperately devised new methods to keep down the Indonesian awakening.

By virtue of the newly adopted bills of the Dutch Government, many leaders of the new party, which was branded as extremely revolutionary, including Dr. Hatta were detained and exiled one by one. Dr. Hatta was banished to Banda Island in the Moluccas in 1935. Notwithstanding the many failures, the Indonesians continued to combat Dutch imperialism which, however, did not succeed until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when Japan arrived on the scene and encouraged the national aspirations, culminating in the present definite promise of future independence.

Manchoukuo Emperor Prays for War Dead At Foundation Shrine

Domei

HSINKING, September 13.—A ceremony for enshrining the war dead was held Wednesday morning at the Empire Foundation Shrine here. The function was attended by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, General Otozo Yamada, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo, General Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo and more than 1,000 Japanese and Manchoukuo military officers and Government officials as well as members of bereaved families. At 9:55 a.m., His Imperial Majesty, clad in a military uniform, solemnly worshipped at the mausoleum, and was followed by General Yamada and others.

Social and General

Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was among those present at Thursday night's performance at the Shimbashi Embujo where Kichiemon, the famous Kabuki actor, is performing. Ambassador Stahmer has been an ardent admirer of the Kabuki since his first visit to Japan in 1940. Since then the Ambassador has been a devoted student of the Kabuki drama, attending performances whenever time could be spared from his diplomatic duties. He was accompanied last night by Mr. S. J. Klimek, Second Secretary of the Embassy.

Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas returned to Tokyo on Monday after spending the weekend in Karuizawa.

Madame Fernandes, wife of the Portuguese Minister to Japan, left for Karuizawa on Tuesday after a short sojourn here.

Mr. Manuel da Silva Guedes, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, left for Karuizawa on Tuesday.

Mr. F. H. Handge of the D.N.B. News Service is spending a few days in Karuizawa.

Commander Seref Karapinar, Naval Attache to the Turkish Embassy in Tokyo, is scheduled to arrive in the capital this evening on the 7:54 train from Shimonoseki.

CHINESE PRIEST'S RELICS DISCOVERED IN NANKING

Scrolls Eulogizing Hsuan Chuang, San Tsang Shown At Munitions Ministry

The relics of China's famous Buddhist priest, San Tsang, who traveled to India from China in quest of Buddhist scriptures during the Tang Dynasty some 1,300 years ago with another noted priest Hsuan Chuang, were accidentally discovered by the Takamori Unit of the Japanese Forces in China on December 23, 1942 on the outskirts of Tunghwa Gate, Nanking, and the construction of a dagoba for these relics was undertaken and recently completed.

Prior to a ceremony marking the completion of the dagoba, the relics will be placed in the dagoba on September 22 together with a copy of the prajna-paramita-sutra and a scroll containing words of eulogy dedicated to the priest.

The relics were removed in the Sung Dynasty from Changan now Sian, to Nanking, where a dagoba was built to preserve them. Later during the Mongol and Ming dynasties, they were transferred from one place to another but finally during the Manchu Dynasty, the relics were lost.

Fortunately, however, the Takamori Unit discovered the tomb where the relics were buried and the skull and other personal belongings were then presented to the National Government of China at Nanking on February 23, last year through the good offices of the Japanese Embassy.

Immediately, the construction of a dagoba was undertaken by a special committee. The ceremony marking the completion of the dagoba is scheduled to be held on October 10, which falls on the Double Ten Festival but prior to the ceremony, the relics are to be placed in the new dagoba on September 22.

In this connection, the National Government of China has requested the Dai-Nippon Buddhist Temples to submit articles suitable to be placed along with the relics. Eagerly complying with this request the Buddhist Temples entrusted the task of copying the prajna-paramita-sutra to Sohei Kudo, noted Japanese calligrapher, and the task of writing reminiscences on scrolls in memory of the great priest to Dr. Junjiro Takakusu. The covers for the copy of the prajna-sutra are made out of ancient brocaded cloth and the scrolls are put in silver tubes, which have been made under the tutelage of Shuzaburo Katori, member of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Literature.

These scrolls were displayed at the official residence of the Munitions Minister on Tuesday, when prominent Government officials, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei and other foreign diplomats in Tokyo were invited to see the exhibition.

Press Comments

Thursday, September 14

WILL EUROPE BE DESTROYED?

MAINICHI—On August 29 the de Gaulle regime shifted its headquarters to Paris. A few days ago it was reported in foreign press cables that the number of Gaulle executions passed by this regime, within barely two weeks, had reached 10,000, indeed a mass slaughter.

A description of the "inside" of the court martial, which is in charge of this mass slaughter, is given in an article in the Democrat, a Swiss newspaper, as follows:

"The atmosphere prevailing inside this court martial is strongly reminiscent of the days of terror during the French Revolution. The court is filled to capacity with spectators who interfere incessantly with the court proceedings, heaping abuse upon the defendants. The latter are unable to move in the face of this tumult, although a few try to defend themselves. Therefore the examination of each defendant ends in a few minutes and the death verdict is pronounced on the spot, evoking a storm of applause on the part of the onlookers."

When one reads the history of the French Revolution, especially the chapter on the Thermidor (the era of terror), one is able to visualize the terrifying spectacle of hell on earth, as fellow nationals entrapped one another, people of the same blood killed each other, fathers and sons and brothers betrayed one another, a veritable nightmare. But now the French have gone back to this age of terror. It was not enough that the French rocked the world with their revolution at the end of the 18th century, but they also shook the foundations of Europe with the turmoil of La Commune in the middle of the 19th century. France, so to speak, has been the powder keg of Europe.

It may be that with the turmoil going on at present on the continent of Europe, the Anglo-American Powers have been pushing things ahead in accordance with their previously conceived plans. If things continue as at present, there is no limit to the disorder and destruction which will spread through all areas of Europe. Eventually America and Britain may discover that the fire which they themselves spread has become an uncontrollable conflagration. There is no space to discuss here the wisdom which the French have shown in their outlook on the future of their country. This has by now become a comparatively small matter. The real problem is the symptom which has appeared for the possibility of Europe's being turned into a mere shambles. And this is for us in the East, not just "a fire across the river."

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SEVERE FIGHT GOING ON IN E. CHUANHSIEN ZONE

Chungking Also Reveals Japanese Reach Tangtienshih, Southwest of Paoking

Domei

CANTON, September 14.—Serious fighting [illegible] at [illegible] Kwangsi [illegible] Military Council admitted in its communique issued yesterday although Chungking army leaders in the past day or two had concealed the Japanese penetration of the Hunan-Kwangsi border and the southward advance of the Japanese Forces along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

The Chungking Military Council's communique follows:

"1. Serious fighting occurred on September 12 on the entire front [illegible] Hungkiao, Hainkiao and [illegible] on the eastern bank of the Cheng River 20 kilometers east of Paoking.

"A unit of the Japanese Forces reached Tangtienshih 45 kilometers southwest of Paoking after advancing northward from Luhungs... north of Lingling and is fighting with the Chungking Forces.

"2. Having reached the Kwangshaio line, the Japanese Forces in Kwangsi Province advanced to the area near Shanglikang south of Lohanpu on the Hunan-Kwangsi border. Bitter fighting is now in progress.

"3. Strengthened by reinforcements, the Japanese Forces in the Lingling areas are vigorously engaging Chungking troops."

Liuchow Hit Again

By J. [illegible]
of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 13.—Crack Japanese Bomber Units at daybreak today attacked over Liuchow the advance enemy air base, and heavily bombed the [illegible] section of the airfield causing extensive damage.

Another unit of the Japanese Army Air Force attacked the station near [illegible], the enemy stronghold on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway [illegible] 28 kilometers southeast of Liuchow. After blasting supply [illegible] and vehicle concentrations, all the Japanese aircraft returned safely.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Army, Navy [illegible] Aircraft [illegible] in Month of August

[illegible]

FINNISH REFUGEES MOVING

Sweden Is Making Plans to Accommodate 100,000 People

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—A large Swedish commission has gone to Haparanda where it is engaged in preparing the way for the Finnish refugees. The accommodations are being inspected for 100,000 people and 25,000 heads of cattle. The population of northern Sweden will increase by about 10 per cent by this influx of refugees.

After having been registered at the border, Finns will be sent to the preliminary camps where the refugees will be subjected to medical treatment and four or five days later, they will proceed further inland. Some of the younger ones will be retained for looking after the cattle and for the building of stables.

Meanwhile, the severance of the relations with Germany which was followed by the breaking off of the trade relations is beginning to make itself felt in Finland, reports the Morgontidningen from Helsinki.

Finland will considerably suffer in exports for these goods cannot be sold on the other markets. In conjunction with the cessation of imports from Germany of raw material, it is expected that unemployment and the closing down of factories will result in Finland. A change in the business situation is also showing its effects in the daily life and the lack of certain foodstuffs is being felt ever more in the country.

SAIPAN FIGHTING TOLD

Nippon Residents' Heroism Unimaginable to Americans, Paper Says

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The tragic and heroic end of the Japanese residents on Saipan Island was [illegible]

[illegible]

DISCUSSING BULGAR TERMS

[illegible]

Duff Cooper Reaches Paris

[illegible]

ENEMY SAID PREPARING DEMAND TO GERMANY

Chances of Such Surrender Terms Being Accepted Small, Say Berlin Circles

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—At the Quebec conference President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill intend to draw up a demand for capitulation to be addressed to the German people, according to information available in Berlin which confirms the assumption expressed in several foreign newspapers.

This demand for capitulation was to have been drafted at the end of last year at the Teheran conference. At that time, however, to the surprise of the Anglo-Americans, it became apparent that the all-out air offensive against German cities and above all against Berlin had failed to bow the German people. Furthermore, the German press had for days been reporting that such a demand for surrender was being planned and that the anti-Axis group intended to attempt something along the lines of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points.

It can be assumed that within the next few days the German press will again deal extensively with this theme in order to show the German people in this critical stage of the war what hopes the British and American governments have of breaking the German people's will to resist.

Though in Berlin at present it is not known in what form the coming Anglo-American propaganda offensive will appear, it may be pointed out that their request for unconditional surrender will from the very outset not have the possibilities which Wilson's Fourteen Points had. There is every indication that Wilson's Fourteen Points and the absolute contradiction between the Versailles Treaty and these Fourteen Points will most emphatically be brought home to the readers of the German press within the next few days.

The chances that the demand for capitulation will be successful are, according to the views held in responsible German quarters, just as small as during the Teheran conference. At the present moment the German people are being stirred by a movement which can best be characterized by the following picture: Every one with a determined face is grasping a rifle, a spade or a tool at his place of employment.

This spirit is best illustrated by reports of [illegible] Hitler Jugend boys rushing to the volunteer divisions, or by the mass employment of the population in the eastern provinces in the construction of new defense lines.

Everyone in Germany knowing that the situation is serious and critical has but two thoughts only. Firstly, that the enemy, who with his bombs is devastating the German cities, is, in case of the defeat of the German people, apt to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Army Officers and Men Awarded Posthumous Honors for Valor

Majority of Those Honored Fought Against American and Australian Forces in Pacific, Announces War Ministry

For meritorious services rendered on the Southwestern Pacific and China Fronts, a number of officers and men of the Imperial Army have been posthumously awarded various grades of the martial Order of the Golden Kite and the Order of the Rising Sun in the 21st Greater East Asia War Posthumous Honors Award in accordance with the gracious Imperial Command, according to an announcement issued by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under date of September 15.

A large majority of those honored engaged American and Australian forces in bitter, protracted battles in the Southwestern Pacific theater of war and died heroically, upholding the prestige of the Imperial Army, the announcement said.

Of the recipients of the awards, 474 heroes including Lieutenant-Colonel Hidehichi Kemmotsu have been given "Shukun Ko" or Special Distinction Honors, the War Ministry communique revealed. The communique added that 132 sailors in the employment of the Army who had rendered distinguished services in maritime transportation duties in Southern waters have also been awarded posthumous honors.

The War Ministry announcement follows:

"A large majority of those who have benefited from the gracious Imperial Benevolence in the latest conferment of posthumous honors are the heroes who engaged numerically superior American-Australian forces in the southwestern Pacific area in severe and prolonged battles, striking terror into the heart of the enemy and who paid the supreme sacrifice for the cause of the sacred war, thus upholding the honor and prestige of the Imperial Fighting Forces to the world. Among the honored officers and men are also many who accomplished brilliant exploits in engagements fought on the Chinese Continent.

"The recipients of the honorable martial Order of the Golden Kite number 9,895, including Colonel Shigeo Nagami who has been awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, while 474 heroes including Lieutenant-Colonel Hidehichi Kemmotsu, recipient of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, have been specially honored with the grant of 'Shukun Ko' or Special Distinction Honors.

"Furthermore, Kyosuke Urishi, captain of a certain ship and 132 sailors in the employ of the Army who rendered outstanding services while engaged in hazardous transport operations in Southern waters have also been awarded posthumous honors under the boundless Imperial Benevolence."

The late Captain Hiroshi Ono, recipient of the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated in a number of operations on the South China Front since August 1940 as a section commander and rendered distinguished services. The Captain later took part in the Sumatra, Bataan and the Solomons operations and died a gallant death on January 6, 1943 in the vicinity of Cape Lunga on Guadalcanal Island while carrying out his important duty as commander of a closing-in contingent.

The late Sergeant Hisaro [illegible] who was awarded the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun as well as the Special Distinction Honor is a hero of the Hongkong Campaign in which he took part as a squad leader. With his efficient direction and valiant action, the late Sergeant contributed greatly to the successful operations of the comrade troops in this operation. Later, he was deployed to Guadalcanal Island via Sumatra and met heroic death while engaging in bitter struggles with the enemy.

The late Lance-Corporal Chuzo Hikiji whose distinguished services rendered in the amphibian operation along the Yangtze River won him the Sixth Class of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun as well as the Special Distinction Honor was a hero of the great annihilation campaign carried out south of the Yangtze River early in the summer of 1943. He distinguished himself in the very difficult operation of crossing the Ching River by his role as helmsman which he played with remarkable efficiency in defiance of a hail of enemy bullets and angry waters of the river. He paid the supreme sacrifice on June 2 the same year while crossing the Yangtze River but only after accomplishing his duty in spite of the severe wound he received from the attack of enemy planes.

[illegible] said as follows:

"The report that Major-General R. E. Laycock, military adviser to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, will accompany Churchill to Quebec is proof that Britain will participate in the war against Japan in earnest, just as the news that fully trained special British corps with four years' experience in landing operations as well as landing ships and barges used in the European war will be transferred to the East Asian war zone. It is evident that at the Quebec conference the strategy against Japan will be given a final examination.

"The United States is [illegible] criticizing Britain that she is not showing sincerity in regard to the Pacific war [illegible]

[illegible]

ships, their equipment, airplanes, and special arms for jungle fighting that are required for the Pacific war. Also Churchill will reveal to Roosevelt the mobilization plan for the next year, but as the matter is kept in strict secrecy, it is not known how far the plan will be revealed."

The British and American anti-Japanese propaganda activities are concerned on the premise of the conclusion of the European war. As the European fronts are nearing German territory, the final and decisive phase of the war against Germany comes in the future. Even though British cooperation with the United States in the anti-Japanese war, urged by the sense of duty [illegible] the downfall of the British Empire.

Curtin on Immigration

[illegible]

1,300 Generals in U.S.

[illegible]

Eden Sees Polish Leaders

[illegible]

ENEMY TROOPS SMASHED NEAR FLORENCE SECTOR

British Tank Forces Retreat at Riccione in Face of Reich Artillery Fire

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Anti-Axis troops which attempted yesterday to take by storm the entrance positions guarding the passes northward from Florence were smashed or repulsed in the narrow valleys in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. After losing 11 tanks during the conflict, the enemy troops withdrew to their former positions and refrained from exposing their ranks to the furious barrage fire of German artillery.

In the Adriatic sector, stubborn fighting still continued at all the main focal points between Pian di Castello and Riccione. Local breaches at Pian di Castello and south of Germany were sealed off by German alpine troops and grenadiers.

In the coastal plains, strong British tank forces deployed for attack under cover of their artillery fire south and southwest of Riccione, but had to abandon their plans and retreat in the face of devastating German artillery fire.

KIMMEL, SHORT DEFENDED

Pearl Harbor Attack Known 72 Hours Earlier, Says Harness

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—Pressing the Government leaders hard for their responsibility in the Pearl Harbor debacle, Forest A. Harness, Republican member of the House of Representatives, today, in Congress, stated as follows:

"According to what I have heard from reliable sources, it seems to me that the Government had been in possession of various reports on the movement of the Japanese Forces long before Pearl Harbor was attacked. In fact, it is said that 72 hours before the first Japanese attack, the Australian Government reported to the United States Government that Australian naval [illegible] had spotted the Japanese aircraft-carrier fleet advancing toward Pearl Harbor. Furthermore, 48 hours before the attack, another report was flashed that the Japanese aircraft-carrier fleet was still heading for Hawaii, and later, 30 hours before the assault, another warning should have reached Washington. However, the U.S. authorities, disregarding all these warnings for some unknown reason, did not forward a single one of these warnings to the army and navy commanders at Pearl Harbor.

"Such being the case, I cannot but say that those really responsible for the Pearl Harbor debacle are not Kimmel or Short, and that they are hidden behind a secret curtain in Washington. Moreover, Kimmel and Short are charged with the responsibility of not having maintained good contact, but as far as I know, the contact between the U.S. army and navy in Pearl Harbor at that time was in a satisfactory state. Therefore, it can be said that they are being charged with a false crime."

Nelson and Hurley Active

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Donald Nelson and Patrick J. Hurley, special envoys of President Roosevelt, are conferring with Chungking officials and leaders of the regime, according to a Chungking dispatch. [illegible]

Dover Shelling Continued

[illegible]

Canadian Corvette Sunk

[illegible]

V-2 Attack Predicted

[illegible]

Roosevelt Seizes 12 More Coal Pits In Eastern States

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—President Roosevelt is reported to have confiscated today 12 more coal mines in the eastern part of the United States where strikes had broken out, according to a Washington dispatch. Including the other mines which were previously placed under the direct control of the Government, the total number of the confiscated coal mines reached 43. Due to Roosevelt's oppressive measures against the strikers, walk-outs are spreading over wider areas, and threatening the nation with a general strike participated in by all mine workers.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 13

Hard defensive fighting continues at the Western Front and the stubborn [illegible] of our troops frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through north of [illegible] and from Verviers toward Aachen. In the fighting during the last few days north of Luxembourg, [illegible] enemy tanks and armored reconnoitering cars were destroyed while 48 anti-tank guns were captured or destroyed.

U.S. formations are advancing across the upper Moselle toward Luneville and bitter fighting is continuing around [illegible]. Enemy pressure against our rearguards between Vesoul and the Swiss frontier continues, as well as enemy attacks against the fortified forts in the west have increased in intensity.

[illegible]

Gandhi, Jinnah Meet

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, held their third meeting this morning and conferred again in the afternoon, according to a Bombay dispatch. No statements were made on the talks, but it is understood that they will not meet tomorrow.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Reich Reveals Events Leading to Punishment of Traitor Zeitle

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—The pronouncement of death sentence of von Zeitle and the events leading to his punishment are reported in the Fighting Front and the Home Front, organ of the Reich Ministry of National Enlightenment and Publicity in its issue of September 12.

The paper said:

"General von Zeitle, leader of the so-called Free German National Committee in Moscow has been expelled from the German Army and the death sentence pronounced on him for high treason in a judgment by default. The so-called Free German National Committee is a puppet completely in the hands of the Soviet Government, and is an utterly impotent organ under the influence of the Bolsheviks.

"The Red Army distributed a pamphlet with photographs of what it termed an anti-National Socialist demonstration by Germans held in Moscow as war prisoners. Reports in various Soviet newspapers have made it clear that the photographs in question were those of proceedings actually gone through by Germans in Soviet hands before they are banished to the regions of Siberia on a mass scale."

SWISS PROTEST TO U.S.

Demand Prevention of Neutrality Violation by American Planes

Domei

ZURICH, September 13.—The Swiss Government today filed a protest with the United States [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed
¥70,000,000

Capital Paid-Up
¥50,000,000

Reserve Fund
¥72,650,000

President
[illegible]

Home Offices:
[illegible]

Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI and DAIREN

General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ...... ¥[illegible]

President
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
[illegible]
Managing Directors
KENKICHI TAKAGI
[illegible] KIMURA
[illegible]
SHINPEI WATANABE

HEAD OFFICE
[illegible] Marunouchi [illegible], Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

BRANCHES
[illegible]

Interdepartmental Committee
for the Acquisition of
Foreign Publications

Nippon Times

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Serial Record Division
The Library of Congress
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No. 16,339 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1944 Price 20 Sen

STREET FIGHT RAGES IN SUBURB OF PRAGA ENTERED BY SOVIETS

Moscow Reports Polish Army Takes City and Attacks Outskirts of Warsaw

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—In the big battle for Warsaw, the Soviets with unprecedented amount of material and men yesterday expanded their deep thrust southeast of the city and entered the suburb of Praga where fierce street-fighting ensued.

Recklessly throwing in more and more fresh reserves, the Soviets have [illegible] this battle into a [illegible] and fierce street-[illegible] in progress in Praga [illegible] bank of the Vistula [illegible] Hungarian troops [illegible] the city repelled [illegible] Soviet [illegible] Narev, t[illegible] of fighting on the [illegible] continued. After the Germans had given up Lomza, the fighting there shifted to northwest of the town where Soviet attempts to wipe out the German bridgehead on the southern bank of the Narev from the flank were abortive and all attacks were held up by fierce German fire.

The main German line on the northern bank of the Narev has stiffened considerably and it remains to be seen whether the Red troops there will renew their break-through attempts. Scouting sorties toward the border, however, are increasing.

Sanok Fighting Rages

Fierce fighting also continued at Sanok and Krosno where the Soviet were not able to force a break-through to Dukla Pass and fighting is still continuing there.

In the Southern Front, systematic disengagement movements by German and Hungarian troops continued and all Soviet attempts to prevent them were repelled. In the course of shortening the front, the southern part of the Szekler corner was evacuated. Thrusts made by the Soviet and Rumanian troops in the attempt to cut off and encircle the disengaging formations were unsuccessful.

In the neighboring sectors in Transylvania and eastern Carpathians, Soviet groups are limiting their activity to purely local skirmishes.

Latest figures disclosed that the Red Army has again suffered extremely heavy losses in the recent fighting on the Eastern Front. In the course of the first 10 days of September, the Soviets have lost 562 tanks, 96 guns, 200 anti-tank guns, 95 grenade-throwers and 661 machine-guns.

German quarters point out that the losses incurred during the 10-day period are almost as great as the Soviet losses in the whole preceding month of August when far larger masses of troops and material were thrown into the battle.

61 Raiders Downed

Meanwhile the Soviet air force during the past 24 hours lost at least 61 planes by German fighter planes and flak fire, according to incomplete reports.

Over the northern sector alone, 47 Soviet planes were shot down in air combats, most of these victories being scored by German fighters over the Soviet indentation area near Modohn, while six more were shot down over the Baltic fighting area by German anti-aircraft guns.

In the other sectors, eight more planes were shot down. Among these are four Boston bombers belonging to the formation of 20 planes that undertook an unsuccessful attack against the German convoy west of Memel.

Storming Warsaw Suburbs

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—Berlin announced that Red Army troops had entered Praga but Moscow reports said that General Zigmund Berling's Polish troops after capturing the industrial suburb of Praga stormed against the outskirts of Warsaw today.

Moscow also announced that Red Army units west of Lomza pushed to north of Novgorod, located on the southern bank of the Narev River and 16 miles south of East Prussia.

English Coast Shelled

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Shelling of the English Channel coast by German long-range guns continued today and heavy explosions were reported to have been heard at sea, according to London report.

MOSCOW'S STAND INVITES CRITICISM FROM BRITAIN

Bartlett Attacks Soviet Refusal To Allow Anti-Axis Planes To Land in Poland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—The Soviet refusal to comply with the Anglo-American request for permission to land British and American planes on Polish territory under Soviet occupation to aid the Polish rebel troops in Warsaw has invited British criticism of the Soviet attitude.

On September 3, the Pravda attacked the article written for the News Chronicle by Vernon Bartlett and also said that the broadcasting of Bartlett's article by the B.B.C. only resulted in pleasing Germany. The Soviet organ further explained that air-borne supplies to the rebel troops in Warsaw were more likely to fall into the hands of the German forces, and for this reason it was difficult to comply with the demand of London and Warsaw.

Refuting the above mentioned opinion of the Pravda, Bartlett wrote again in the News Chronicle on September 7, asking why airfields and artillery positions that might be used by the Germans for attacking the Polish forces in Warsaw had not been bombed. He said that it was urgent to send supplies to the Polish forces which were in need of arms and material even though some portion of the supplies might fall into German hands. Bartlett pointed out that Britain and the United States had been supplying the Polish army with material at great sacrifices but that they were now meeting great difficulty due to the Soviet rejection of the Anglo-American demand for permitting the landing of their planes on Polish territory. He also expressed fear that the compromise between the refugee Polish regime in London and that at Lublin was not permanent.

A diplomatic writer of the Manchester Guardian wrote on September 7 that the Soviet refusal to permit the landing of the American planes on Polish territory was unexpected. Soviet refusal to cooperate with Britain and the United States for aiding the Poles in Warsaw will become a great obstacle in adjusting Soviet-Polish relations, said the Yorkshire Post. The paper also said that Moscow should not always demand the Polish regime in London to yield, but should become more conciliatory sometimes.

NEW TURKISH FOREIGN HEAD

Hassan Bey Saka Appointed as Successor to Menemencioglu

Special to the Nippon Times

ANKARA, September 14.—Hassan Bey Saka, former Finance and National Economy Minister, has been appointed the new Turkish Foreign Minister as successor to Numan Menemencioglu, which post has been temporarily held concurrently by Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu.

The new Foreign Minister was born in 1886 in Trebizond, Turkey. At the age of 25, he was graduated from the University of Istanbul from the Political Science Department and then went to Paris to continue his studies. He was formerly Vice-President of the National Assembly, President of the Balkan Conference, and President of the Turkish National Group.

Germans Not Surrendering

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—German defense forces at Dunkirk refused to surrender to the British-Canadian forces as urged by the latter and showed their determination to fight to the last man, according to a statement issued by the German military authorities at noon today.

U.S. UNITS SEEN AIMING ASSAULT ON SAAR AREA

British Thrust Into Holland Checked—Reich Counter-Drives Slow Down Enemy Advance

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—Although strong pressure was exerted against the entire length of the Siegfried Line extending from especially Maastricht down past Metz to Belfort near the Swiss border, the major assault appears to have been touched off by the American forces in the Metz area, according to frontline reports.

Americans in that sector with extremely concentrated forces, yesterday, commenced immense preparations for a major assault under cover of powerful artillery fire. At the same time, battles waged by the American 3rd army on the Moselle spread farther north to the Metz area. The main thrust seems to be planned in the direction of the Saar region. Stiff resistance was offered by the Germans south of Nancy against American formations advancing across the Moselle toward Luneville. The German garrison at Neufchateau was attacked from all sides, but after a bitter struggle freed itself. The town itself was abandoned.

Up in the Belgian sector, British attempts at a break-through into Dutch territory toward Eindhoven were unsuccessful. German counter-measures barred the British troops coming from the area north of Hasselt. It is noted that in this low-lying region of the Belgian province of Limbourg are chains of hills which provide natural barriers for the German defenders.

Aachen-Liege Railway Hit

Farther south in the immediate adjacent sector, the American 1st army concentrated its attacks on the Aachen-Liege railroad and northward. Other American formations in the Eastern Ardennes pushed forward along the wide front in an easterly direction. No localities in this sector were mentioned in the official German announcements. Neither were reports available from the frontier area between Luxemburg and Germany. Attention is, however, called to the tenacious German resistance which, in conjunction with German counter-thrusts, slowed down enemy advances considerably.

Down in the Belfort region, formations of the American 3rd army and especially the 7th army still tried to cut off Blaskowitz's men from withdrawing to the east. German formations in the area south and southeast of Plateau de Langres up to the upper Doubs slowly evacuated to the north in the face of increasing American pressure. American formations in this sector suffered especially high sanguinary losses. At Vesoul, close to a thousand dead soldiers of the 7th army were counted.

In the entire area, stretching from the Belfort gap to the upper reaches of the Meuse, fighting is increasing in violence hourly. This applies especially to areas around the German barrier positions directly in front of the Belfort gap south of Belfort between Doubs and the Swiss frontier. Hard fighting is likewise in progress south of Mirecourt and near Neufchateau on the upper Meuse where the American troops are trying to block the German counter-thrusts, coupled with tenacious defense of the river lines, however, were successful in holding up the Americans to enable the German movements to be continued to Alsace.

In Brittany, although hammered by fierce fire and though subjected to 12 raids by the American air force, the German defenders of the fortress of Brest not only warded off all enemy attacks supported by tanks, but even eliminated two breaches of minor importance in a successful counter-thrust.

Dunkirk fortress reported that a surrender request was refused and that resistance will be continued. Some enemy thrusts were repulsed.

Within 4 Miles to Aachen

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Spearheads of the American 1st army moved up to within four miles of Aachen, key point of the German Siegfried Line's north wing, where fierce fighting developed in the forest near the town, according to an AP frontline report.

Germans are also putting up stiff resistance in northern Belgium in the face of the British 2nd army offensive that broke into Holland at several points near Maastricht.

A combined onslaught by the American and British forces is expected to open shortly against Aachen.

Firm Resolve to Forge Ahead for Victory Stressed by Leaders of Japan, Manchoukuo

Firm determination to forge ahead resolutely toward the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia was voiced by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and Manchoukuo Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui in their exchange broadcasts on Friday, the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo.

Prime Minister Koiso, in his radio message, congratulated Manchoukuo on the remarkable development it has made since its founding and paid high tribute to the great endeavors made by the people of Manchoukuo for aiding Japan in the prosecution of the war.

Prime Minister Koiso's speech follows, in gist:

"Twelve years ago today, Japan extended its recognition to Manchoukuo taking the lead of other nations. Since then, up to this day, Manchoukuo has adjusted various domestic systems and exerted great efforts to maintain order and to strengthen internal administration while its foundation was further solidified by the relinquishment by Japan of its extraterritorial rights and the conclusion of the Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Defense Agreement.

"In international relations, Manchoukuo has maintained an integral relationship with Japan on the basis of the principle of 'One Virtue and One Mind' and also has had its relations with the various Greater East Asiatic countries and European Powers remarkably promoted. It is a matter for genuine congratulation that Manchoukuo has thus made a sound development as a perfectly independent nation and uplifted its prestige among the countries of the world.

"The extraordinary development made by Manchoukuo in such a short period of time is solely due to the remarkable efforts made by the Government and people of that country. With the War of Greater East Asia having entered the latter half of its third year, the war situation has become ever more serious. Confronted by this crisis, Japan has renewed its determination to crush its enemies, Britain and the United States, and to launch a great offensive in the near future thus bringing about ultimate victory. As for its diplomatic policy, it will strictly abide by its established principle and the spirit embodied in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration.

"In the meantime, Manchoukuo has offered general cooperation to Japan, contributing greatly to our war efforts, especially in the supplying of war materials and foodstuffs, for which the Government and people of Japan are profoundly grateful. I am fully convinced that Manchoukuo, cognizant of the fact that this is the war to determine the destiny of all the Asiatic peoples, will spare no effort for its successful prosecution. People of Manchoukuo! The time for a decisive battle has come. I expect that you will never fail to devote yourselves to the war efforts and, at the same time, I offer my sincere prayer for the further development of your country."

Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui pointed out that throughout the 12-year history of Manchoukuo, Japan has consistently accorded it liberal assistance for its national construction and that the country has now achieved a solid foundation by virtue of Japan's help and the efforts of the people of Manchoukuo. He assured that the people of Manchoukuo were fully cognizant of the vital political mission which their country shoulders in the construction of a new Greater East Asia.

"The only way for Manchoukuo," declared Prime Minister Chang, "to repay Japan's generous assistance is to devote its strong fighting potentialities to the successful prosecution of the war and the need to do this has never been so urgent as at the present moment." He said that Manchoukuo's national revenue was concentrated on the purpose of replenishing war power and of crushing America and Britain. The Prime Minister of Manchoukuo declared that the people of Manchoukuo were united in this one objective and were devoting their all to the fulfillment of this supreme purpose.

Pointing out that this year's harvests are expected to be the richest ever recorded in Manchoukuo's history, Prime Minister Chang confidently declared that there was no need for anxiety as regards the food problem, adding that the country was determined to fulfil its mission as the supply base for Greater East Asia. "In every mining [illegible] and in every factory, he said, enthusiasm for increased output is running high."

The Manchoukuo Prime Minister expressed his hearty gratitude to Japan for the benevolent help it has consistently accorded its sister nation and voiced his firm determination to march forward toward the crushing of the ambitious foes in close collaboration with the people of Japan.

MANCHOUKUO'S RECORD PRAISED BY SHIGEMITSU

Speaks on 12th Anniversary of Japan's Recognition of Hsinking Government

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, congratulated Manchoukuo on her remarkable developments and paid high tribute to her great efforts in contributing to Japan's war power, in his address delivered at a luncheon held at the Imperial Hotel on Friday in commemoration of the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo.

The luncheon party which was held under the sponsorship of the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Association was attended by Mr. Shigemitsu, Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching and about 100 other notables concerned with Japan-Manchoukuo relations.

Shigemitsu Speaks

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's speech was as follows:

"On September 15, 1932, Japan resolutely extended its recognition to Manchoukuo in defiance of Anglo-American oppression and obstruction. Today, our country is fighting on the common front together with the various peoples of Greater East Asia in order to emancipate Asia and to revive East Asia.

"The foundation of this gigantic enterprise was laid 12 years ago today and in this sense, Japan's action of extending recognition to Manchoukuo holds a profound significance. Since its founding, Manchoukuo has always maintained a close relationship with our country and has made remarkable strides as a great Power of the Co-prosperity Sphere. The extraordinary development made by that country has been a wonder to the world and furnishes an indication of Greater East Asia of tomorrow.

"At this critical moment when the destiny of Greater East Asiatic peoples hangs on the balance, the Government and people of Manchoukuo, in close unity, are offering liberal cooperation to Japan for the successful prosecution of the common war.

Granary of Orient

"Manchoukuo is famed as the granary of the Orient and abounds not only in agricultural products but also in such mineral resources as iron and coal. It is a matter for genuine congratulation that thanks to the united efforts of the Government and people of Manchoukuo made during the past 12 years since its founding for the development of natural resources and for increased output, that country's resources are now being converted into vital fighting potentiality for our common war and thus are contributing to the welfare of all Asia."

N.Y. PAPER COMMENTS ON STRATEGY IN PACIFIC

Herald Tribune Urges Unified High Command for Offensive Against Japan

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The necessity of establishing a united High Command for the Pacific was stressed by the New York Herald Tribune, according to a New York dispatch.

The paper is reported to have asserted that it is clear that the offensive in the Pacific now needs a single unified High Command because the forces under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southwestern Pacific, and Admiral William Frederic Halsey, Commander of the United States Third Fleet in the Pacific, have already entered the strategically same theater of war.

The Herald Tribune states that the time is about to come when the army and naval forces in the Indian Ocean under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia cannot hope to produce the maximum effect without cooperating with the offensive from the Western Pacific area.

Hitherto, there has been a tendency to argue about the offensive from the Western Pacific on the assumption that General MacArthur's cautious closing-in tactics of attempting to advance through the Philippines and Admiral Nimitz's violent strategy of directly attacking Japan Proper will inevitably collide, the journal says, but there should be no such tactical controversy.

The paper points out that Nimitz himself has often expressed himself in favor of an offensive via the Philippines, while General MacArthur would not be able to entertain any hope of success of his strategy if it were not for the bulky naval and air power of Admiral Nimitz which was shown in the invasion of the Mariana Islands. Since it is almost hopeless at the present stage to launch a decisive attack on Japan Proper with the comparatively numerically insufficient ground forces and with the limited transport capacity the anti-Axis has in the Pacific, it is logically natural that Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur should first cooperate in the projected invasion of the Philippines, the journal argues, further saying that if materialized, it would prove to be a advantageous strategy.

In conclusion, the Herald Tribune stressed the urgent necessity of establishing a unified Supreme Command under one Commander-in-Chief and of determining plans for dealing anti-Axis forces from Europe to Asia to achieve the greatest results in the attack against Japan by means of the total strength of the anti-Axis camp. The paper contends that this must be a question of prime importance to be discussed at the present Quebec Conference.

Dominions Taking Part

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 14.—Australia, New Zealand and Canada are now represented at the Quebec Conference and their delegates will take part in talks with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt on the war against Japan, according to a Quebec report.

Australia and New Zealand are represented by their High Commissioners. Clement Fuller, B.B.C. correspondent, declared that they are attending the talks at the invitation of Churchill. Fuller also said that Canadian Prime Minister William Mackenzie King is taking part in the discussions between Roosevelt and Churchill and will continue to do so.

ENEMY IN NU RIVER ZONE HIT HARD BY JAPANESE

Morale Shattered of Chungking Forces Aiming to Retake Burma Road

By K. SUZUKI and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 13.—Intensifying pressure on the Chungking expeditionary forces operating on the western bank of the Nu River, under General Wei Li-hwang, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking Expeditionary Forces in the Yunnan Area, with ambition to recapture the Burma Road, Japanese Units have been inflicting staggering blows on the enemy forces at various strategic places. Before the onrush of the Japanese, the enemy troops are reported to have lost enthusiasm for further fighting and furthermore have begun to doubt the objectives told to them of the war.

General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy-Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, who has failed in opening the Ledo Road, is now frantically attempting to recapture the Burma Road. In order to carry out his plans, Stilwell has been resorting to his usual tactics of cajoling and threatening the Chungking troops, dragging them to the firing lines.

Morale Shattered

The Japanese Ground Units, in collaboration with the Air Units which have been relentlessly attacking Paoshan, the enemy's important rear base, and others, have shattered the fighting morale of Chungking troops. As a result of Japanese violent attacks, the enemy troops have been thrown into confusion and even began to doubt their war objectives.

It goes without saying that the Chungking forces had realized the urgency of recapturing the Burma Road before Stilwell adopted supervisory machinations. Evincing the Chungking efforts to retake the Burma Road, large forces have crossed the Nu River over to the west bank area since the beginning [illegible] only one division strong was detailed to the same area.

In the middle of May, a powerful force of 130,000 belonging to the 11th and the 20th Army Corps marched across to the western side of the Nu River. Thus, the vicinities of Tengyueh, Lungling and Lhamen were transformed into key battlegrounds in the decisive struggle between the enemy and the Japanese Forces.

The enemy concentrated the main force of the 20th Army Corps in the Tengyueh area, and that of the 11th Army Corps around Lungling and Lhamen. The Japanese Forces, however, augmented by picked reinforcement units, with fighting spirit running high are crushing the enemy at every possible chance.

Rigid Orders Given

Especially in the Lungling sector, the enemy has effected a considerable addition of strength to the hitherto stationed X number of divisions in desperate efforts to wrest back that area, which forms a vital district along the Burma route. General Wei Li-Hwang has been given rigid orders that his present position be defended at all costs.

Units of the Japanese reinforcement forces have successively reduced the Komatsu Hill and the First, Second and Third Hills, located south of Lungling and the Taiyu and Inao Hills on the northwest. They have pushed the enemy back to the areas east of Lungling. In close collaboration with the air forces in the Burma area, the Japanese are steadily pressing hard on the enemy.

11 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED AS PALAU RAID REPULSED

Anti-Axis Air Force Continues Attacks in Central, Southwest Pacific Areas

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 15.—Japanese Forces shot down 11 enemy planes in an engagement with 100-odd carrier-borne planes that attempted to raid the southern part of the Palau Group on Wednesday. The rest of the enemy were repulsed.

A group of about 20 enemy fighters attacked Taroa Island in the Maloelap Lagoon yesterday.

6 Downed at Kau Bay

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 15.—Japanese Units in the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island, shot down or damaged a total of six enemy planes on Wednesday when they counter-attacked a formation of about 70 raiding fighters [illegible]

About 60 medium-sized enemy planes came attacking Biak on New Guinea Island on Wednesday morning. The Japanese Units intercepted and damaged three of the raiders in the ensuing combat.

YOKOSUKA HAS NEW HEAD

Tsukahara Succeeds Nomura as Chief of Naval Station

Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, it was announced by the Navy Ministry on Friday. His predecessor, Admiral Naokuni Nomura, has been transferred to a certain important post.

It was also announced the same day that Vice-Admiral Michitaro Totsuka was appointed Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters. Vice-Admiral Tsukahara was relieved of his post as Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff last July.

VITAL ENEMY BASES ON KWANGSI BORDER TAKEN BY JAPANESE

Tachsien, Lientang, Yungankwang and Chuanhsien All Occupied in Speedy War Drive

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 15.—Following serious fighting, the Japanese Forces at daybreak of September 13 captured Tachsien, the vital enemy base 70 kilometers south of Lingling, thus completely establishing the strategic structure for the inner areas of Kwangsi Province.

Acting in unison with the units that broke through the Kwangsi border, the powerful Japanese Forces crossed the Hsiao River, tributary of the Siang River, on the evening of September 9 after advancing southward.

Further moving along the Lingling-Tachsien road, the Japanese crushed about 20,000 troops of the temporarily-organized 4th division of the Chungking 27th army and reduced Lientang, the enemy outpost for Tachsien, 30 kilometers south of Lingling on September 12.

Meanwhile, the vanguard of the Japanese Army, in a daring move, penetrated Tachsien at dawn of the same day and after furious fighting, completely occupied the city.

Another powerful Japanese Unit that had been advancing toward the southwest from Lingling also captured Yungankwang, strategic point located along the Topangling mountain range. Consequently, the various important bases along the border have fallen into Japanese hands.

Tachsien is situated on the left bank of the Hsiao River and is an important center for supplies, from [illegible]

Chuanhsien Reduced

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, September 14.—Crack Units of the Japanese Forces, which had been storming westward after breaking through the steep mountains along the Kwangsi provincial border, at dawn of September 14 thrust into Chuanhsien and completely occupied it despite stubborn resistance offered by three Chungking divisions belonging to the 93rd and 93rd armies.

Swift Advance Made

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, September 14.—Japanese Units, which captured Lingling on September 7, annihilated the Chungking 46th army at Hwangtienpu, five kilometers west of Lingling, and Tunghsiangchiao. Continuing their advance, the Japanese broke through the Kwangsi provincial border and subsequently encircled and annihilated the enemy 93rd army infesting the area between Hwangshapu and Tachieh. Following this, the Japanese further pursued the enemy and at noon of September 11 occupied Tachieh, an important enemy base in Kwangsi Province.

One enemy division of the 93rd army, taking advantage of the mountainous terrain around Chuanhsien, put up stubborn resistance against the Japanese, but were finally smashed at Kiangshuipu. Continuing their relentless pursuit through the darkness, the Japanese Units at 11 p.m. on September 11 smashed the outer defense positions of Chuanhsien and completely occupied the city at dawn of September 14.

Is Strategic Advance Base

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 14.—The walled town of Chuanhsien, which fell into Japanese hands early this morning, is a pivotal point on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, 60 kilometers from the frontier. Since olden times it has been the important junction of the road linking Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, and is at the same time the military, political and economic center in the northern part of Kwangsi Province. Particularly, its strategic value as the forward base for defending Kweilin has been extremely great.

The fall of Chuanhsien, coupled with the collapse of Lingling, Lientang and Yungankwang, has served to tighten further the Japanese strategic structure, and it has not only come to threaten the enemy forces defending Kwangsi Province but also to seriously menace the various air bases of the U.S. air force in China.

BRITAIN LOSING HER TRADE IN LATIN AMERICA TO U.S.

British Must Expand Exports If They Are to Live, Warns Financial Times

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 14.—If Britain is to continue her national existence after the war, she must strain every nerve to recapture her fast dwindling export trade, which she is losing to the United States, according to a recent issue of the Financial Times. The article, in substance, follows:

"Reference has been made to the improved trade relations between the United States and various countries in Central and South America. Unfortunately for Britain we are not yet in a position to undertake a similar move. It is to be feared that in consequence, British manufacturers will be further handicapped in their task of regaining overseas markets after the war.

"America has been helped in her activities by the course of the war and by the immensity of her industrial capacity so that the outcome for her is a perfectly natural one.

"It is incumbent upon Britain to strain every nerve to recapture and expand her foreign trade. It is exceedingly difficult to get those more fortunately placed than ourselves to understand England's vital need for a large export trade. The recent announcement of the Federation of British Industrial stressed this point and in consequence was dubbed as definitely nationalistic in the United States by those who are not able to appreciate the fact that in order to import only her raw materials but much of her food besides in order to live, Britain must have a large export trade. Even at the expense of some friction to which such failure to understand may lead, the urgency of the problem demands that Britain shall go ahead, wherever possible, with plans for a speedy resumption of exports.

"War demands of course must be met first but thereafter the controlling authorities must give consideration to the re-expansion of exports; at present our hands are unfortunately tied by our pledges in connection with the Lease-Lend Act, by the need for shipping to meet military requirement and by the absorption of materials and productive capacity necessitated by war requirements.

"The bolstering of America's exports to South America, it has been noted, is taking place especially in connection with the southern parts of the country, the sphere in which Britain in 1938 sold over £16,000,000 worth of goods, excluding the £10,000,000 to Argentina to which the present trade policy of the United States does not for the moment apply. Moreover, the transition from a secondary to a primary production country since the war has been particularly marked in South America, parts of which have become great producers of manufactured textiles, bringing them into direct competition with our most important exports to the area.

"While difficulties in the way of our trade are thus enhanced, the loss of any portion of the trade we previously enjoyed will be more serious by reason of our large debts in the form of blocked sterling for goods supplied to us during the war. This is a matter on which a full allowance will have to be made in any plan for regulating international intercourse, if such plan is to be workable."

NOTED COMMUNIST KILLED

Former Chairman of Party in Reich Victim of Anti-Axis Bombing

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—It has been disclosed that Ernst Thaelmann, former Chairman of the Communist Party in Germany, was killed at the time the anti-Axis air forces bombed an internment camp near Weimar on August 28. Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, former leader of the Social Democratic Party, was also among the many political prisoners killed in the bombing.

At the time of the presidential election in 1932, Thaelmann ran as a candidate of the Communist Party and obtained 5,000,000 votes in his favor. With the coming into power of the National Socialist Party in 1933 Thaelmann had been put in prison as a political offender and kept in incarceration up to his death.

Parisians Not Underfed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—The Americans coming to Paris, were rather surprised not to see undernourished people, reports the Time. They expected the inhabitants of Paris to be half starved in bad clothes and benumbed by oppression. There are, however, no signs of undernourishment and the women are well dressed.

Photograph of HE-117, Germany's New Plane, Shown in Reich Paper

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—A new German [illegible], the [illegible] HE-117, designed [illegible] for offensive [illegible], is pictured in today's [illegible]. The photo shows to advantage the protruding nose of the gunner's turret offering a good view to the pilot and observer—an important factor in both attack and navigation. The landing gear has been reinforced on either side by additional wheels, giving the twin-engined plane greater stability in taking off and landing.

RED ARMY IS PLANNING THRUST INTO HUNGARY

Soviets Also Aim to Isolate German Troops in Jugoslavia, Greece

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 12.—The Red Army on the southeastern European front is now intending firstly to enter the Hungarian plain and secondly to isolate the German forces in Jugoslavia and Greece. In connection with the campaigns in eastern Prussia and the Warsaw area, the Soviet operation, in particular, the pressure on the Carpathian area, has become very fierce during the last two or three days. The Carpathian ranges like the Danube River, form the most important natural fortress for the defense of the Eastern Front. The German Army at present is making desperate efforts for its defense.

Strategically speaking, it is believed that the Red Army will find it a most difficult task to send a large force into this mountain range which is more than 1,000 meters high. But according to available information, it is said that the Red Army has been preparing special mountain corps and paratroops for the offensive against the Carpathian mountain defenders.

Among the paths through the Carpathian ranges, the most important and lowest is the one through Kokra on the northeastern frontier of Slovakia about 160 kilometers west of Sanbor. The First Ukrainian Front Army under the command of Dukra Konev is already driving southward toward this area since September 10, and is waiting for an opportunity to enter Hungary.

Then from the northeastern frontier of Hungary there are three paths leading into the country, the Uzhorod, Vereske and Tartarren roads through which the Russian troops invaded Hungary during the first European war. The Red troops under Marshal Konev was also approaching these three paths.

Petrov Starts Attack

The Fourth Ukrainian Army under General Petrov started an attack on September 10 against the Vaparadrena road on the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier. In the south the Second Ukrainian Army under Marshal Marinovsky entered 2,000-meter heights of the Transylvania from where, crossing the 2,000 meter heights of the Transylvanian Alps, it intends to move northward to enter the Transylvanian basin. Fierce fighting is now expected in this district.

It is to be noted that the Red Army that has pressed on Hungary from the northeast has now begun general activity. The Red Army under General Malinovsky is also intending to enter southern Hungary from Serbia, advancing westward along the Danube. If the German defense on this line is broken there will no longer be a natural obstacle to obstruct the way to Belgrade, and the Hungarian plain will soon be threatened by the Red Army.

Recently, however, the German forces have been concentrating their defense strength in this region, and have been attempting to smash the Tito guerilla troops in northern Croatia with the intention of strengthening the Belgrade-Save river defense line.

The Third Ukrainian Front Army under Marshal Tolbukhim reached the Greek frontier. The Greek guerilla troops are becoming active in the northern Greek frontier. Britain is aiding them by dropping arms from the air.

Internal conflicts within the guerilla troops are becoming worse. One faction is said to be desiring an early landing of British forces. Britain might land troops in the southern part of Greece in connection with the moving of the Greek refuge regime to Naples. Thus with the movement of the Red Army under Marshal Tolbukhim toward Greece, the war situation in southeastern Europe has now become extremely important.

Soviets Bomb Budapest

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—Soviet long-range bomber units launched a large-scale night attack on Budapest last night and bombed military and industrial installations, it was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau today, according to a Moscow dispatch.

RUMANIAN SOVEREIGNTY LOST, REICH DECLARES

Complete Surrender of Bucharest to Soviet Union Seen in Armistice Terms

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—After scrutinizing the 20 items of the armistice terms forced on Rumania, the Wilhelmstrasse opines that the so-called "armistice" in reality is a treaty sealing Rumania's complete surrender to Bolshevism.

By concluding this treaty the spokesman of the German Foreign Office points out, Rumania has lost her sovereignty in every respect. She has lost her sovereignty in arms, her administrative sovereignty and also her cultural sovereignty. The reparation payments, amounting to $300,000,000 would not be so bad; another obligation, however, taken over by the Rumanian Government, namely, to compensate for the damage done to the Soviet, British and American private interests with a sum to be fixed only later, seems rather dangerous.

The worst of all, however, is the stipulation according to which Rumania has to take over the costs caused by the Soviet occupation of Rumania, as well as by the operations carried out by the Soviet troops from the Rumanian district against other countries. This means, the Wilhelmstrasse emphasizes, that Rumania will be burdened with the whole costs of the Soviet war in the southern sector of the Eastern Front.

On the other hand, it is emphasized, the armistice treaty does not contain any indication regarding the duration of the Soviet occupation. Nothing is said, also, as to which part of Rumania will remain unoccupied. Moreover, the planned exchange of the war prisoners is completely unilateral.

Item 19 is particularly interesting in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse. When King Michael and his clique betrayed their country they opened the Rumanian border to the Red Army, claiming that by this attitude the return of Transylvania to Rumania would be guaranteed. Item 19, however, declaring that the anti-Axis would not recognize the Vienna arbitration, only says that the anti-Axis would "partly" support the return of Transylvania to Rumania. Thus, the Soviets, British and Americans have declared for the first time that they intend to split Transylvania. It does not matter, the Wilhelmstrasse emphasizes, for what reason they are intending to do so. The fact remains that by such an elastic formulation of item 19 Rumania is being cheated out of the very thing she had hoped to gain by leaving Germany and accepting the armistice.

The commentary by the Reuter's correspondent in Moscow throws an interesting light on the armistice terms, the Wilhelmstrasse continues. The correspondent says that the treaty is not only of far-reaching importance for the relations between the Soviet Union and Rumania but, moreover, has a fundamental world political significance since it represents the model after which all future treaties of this kind will be formed. Though Germany never doubted that the terms imposed on a capitulating country would be severe, she considers it noteworthy that the enemy himself has confirmed that Europe is to be enslaved as was proved by the Rumanian example.

Swiss Intern Yanks

Domei

ZURICH, September 14.—American and unidentified planes violated Swiss territory nine times during 8:54 a.m. and 1:20 p.m. yesterday. At 1:00 p.m., Swiss air defense corps forced one United States "Flying Fortress" bomber to make a forced landing and the crew of nine were all taken into custody, Swiss Government authorities announced today.

Gandhi, Jinnah Meet Again

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 14.—Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, met again in Bombay this evening, according to a Bombay dispatch. At the end of the meeting, which lasted for over one hour and a half, the leaders issued a statement saying that from tomorrow onward they will hold meetings in the evening only.

U.S. Submarine Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—The loss of another large American submarine by enemy action in the Pacific was officially announced today by the U.S. Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch. The name of the undersea vessel was not mentioned but it is reported to have displaced 1,450 tons and carried a crew of 65 men.

Mutiny of Negroes At Yank Army Camp Admitted by Stimson

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, admitted today that there had been a "disturbance" at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, and that the "matter is now in the process of investigation and punishment," according to a Washington dispatch. He made this statement in reply to a question regarding the published article which demanded an explanation about mutiny of several thousand Negro groups which had taken place at the camp last month. Stimson said that the number involved was "nothing like" the figure mentioned in the article. He gave no further details of the incident.

CHUNGKING IS ALARMED BY NIPPON OFFENSIVE

Japan's Character Does Not Permit of Capitulation, Warn Enemy Spokesmen

Domei

CANTON, September 14.—Chungking spokesmen Liang Han-tsao and Chang Ping-hsun expressed their alarm over the latest Japanese offensive in Southwest China, in a press conference with foreign correspondents, Thursday, according to a Chungking broadcast intercepted here.

The Chungking spokesmen said:

"Although the loss of one city or another, like Changsha or Hengyang, does not bring about any change in the war situation, we are bound to pay serious attention to the object of the latest Japanese offensive and at the same time, place much hope on the anticipated offensives to be launched by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific."

Asserting that the history and national character of Japan do not permit of a capitulation under any circumstances, the spokesmen stressed that a heavy price will have to be paid before the Japanese are brought to their knees. They admitted the effect of the vigorous political offensive of Japan which is being carried on in parallel with military offensives and stressed the necessity of keeping a strict vigil on Japan's move in this line.

Admitting that the economic conditions currently prevailing in Chungking permitted of no optimism, the spokesmen revealed that the retail prices as of August this year were 441 times those of 1937 and 140 times those of September last year. They added that the authorities concerned were deliberating on measures to check this extraordinary inflation.

NO PROGRESS IS MADE BY FINNISH DELEGATION

No Report Available on Negotiations With Moscow—Helsinki Parliament Meets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—The Finnish delegation headed by Premier A.V. Hackzell has been in Moscow one week, but there is no report whatever concerning the progress of the negotiation with the Soviet Government.

One report says, however, that the Finnish delegation is put up at a third rate hotel, and on its second day in Moscow it saw a performance of "William Tell," but the negotiation has not yet been opened. On the contrary there is another report that the negotiation was already successfully concluded and the delegation would return to Finland within 24 hours and obtain the consent of Parliament on the agreement reached.

At any rate, the Finnish Parliament met in an urgent session on the morning of September 13, and is said to have listened to explanations of the negotiation. The Parliament is scheduled to open on September 15. The question is whether it is possible for the more than 10 divisions of German troops in the northern part of Finland to withdraw completely by September 15, the date set for their removal. In some places, the Soviet and German forces seem to have clashed and in this connection a DNB report from Berlin on September 13 said:

"The Red Army has tried to drive a wedge into the withdrawing German forces in the central part of Finland, but the Germans gave the Red Army a big blow and foiled its intention."

U.S. SCRIBE SEES NO HOPE FOR CHIANG'S WAR CAUSE

Various Difficulties Said Mounting as Japanese Forces Push Drive Into Kwangsi

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—The intensification of military, political and economic difficulties facing the Chungking regime due to the remarkable progress of the Japanese offensive operations in China was reported by the New York Times correspondent at Chungking recently.

The substance of the report follows:

"The Japanese Forces have crossed the Hunan frontier and entered Kwangsi Province, one part having already reached Huanshapu on the border, an important defense point on the Hunan-Kwangsi road. It is feared that the Japanese Forces will soon occupy this region. In southern Hunan, Chungking troops are attempting to block their encirclement move by the Japanese Forces in the neighborhood of Paoking, but the main units of the Chungking forces are retreating along the Hunan-Kwangsi road. The 14th United States Air Force in China has been pressed back to Kweilin and Liuchow, from which bases it is engaged in fierce air battles.

"Under such developments, American citizens residing in the eastern part of China are evacuating to the interior on advice of the United States Consul at Kweilin. All roads from Kweilin are daily filled with evacuating residents transporting their household goods on one-wheel carts and rikshas. The railway locomotives are now being operated by burning a mixture of coal, wood and machine oil, as the supply of coal from Hunan Province has been suspended. Trains are carrying vast numbers of refugees, and all passenger cars have been divided into upper and lower floors which are packed with people to the very roof. In the past, the evacuation of the public had no effect on the officers and of the Chungking army at the front, and their bravery was also proved by the fact that they held Hengyang for more than one month. But now, the Chungking forces are tired of resisting the reinforced Japanese troops.

War Conditions Worse

"The imperfect equipment of the Chungking army makes it impossible to offer systematic resistance. On the Nu river front, it is also seen that the condition of the Chungking forces has become worse. Japan has been comparatively silent about the Nu river operations, but Chungking is sending large reinforcements to the district to aid the forces trying to recapture the Burma road. Since the fall of Myitkyina, the Chungking-American army had reoccupied this important point. Attempting to delay the reopening of the Ledo Road, the Japanese Forces are bringing to the Nu river front, troops from Burma and Thailand. There is no indication that the Japanese Forces intend to make any other movement except to smash the bases of the United States Air Forces in China and to establish the land transportation line to French Indo-China.

"And the present operation of the Japanese Forces is being carried out with greater determination than has been evident in the past six years. It must not be forgotten that Japan is trying to make Chungking drop out of the war.

"The Chungking forces are at present stationed at all strategic points to Chungking-controlled territory, but if Japan takes Liuchow, she will attempt to advance to Kweiyang which will directly threaten Chungking. Then, if Japan is able to prepare sufficient strength to advance from the French Indo-China area, she can menace Kunming, making military operations of Chungking more difficult.

Chungking Ready to Quit

"There is sufficient reason to believe that the Chungking Headquarters is intending to continue resistance. Despite the Japanese offensive, defeatist sentiments are not seen in Chungking. But the Honan operation of the Japanese has dealt a spiritual blow to a certain section of the Chungking Army. Chungking is now in a condition to quit the struggle at any moment. Japan soon must fight a decisive battle, against the anti-Axis forces and although the operation of the United States air forces in China is restricted and the economic and political condition of Chungking is much weakened, this condition cannot be bettered until either the supplies now greatly accumulated in India are transported to China or the anti-Axis forces land on China.

"But before either of these two hopes can be realized, Japan will have time to continue her offensive operations. Though the anti-Axis nations have been the allies of Chungking for the past three years, it is ironical that the condition of Chungking has been farther weakened. This is greatly affecting the supply situation that forms the basis of the military and economic condition of Chungking. However the present situation might be explained, it will not change the fact that the situation of Chungking became hopeless on that fateful day in December, 1941."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 14

[illegible]

Enemy bomber and fighter formations yesterday raided the western, central and southern districts of the Reich, the heavy attacks chiefly directed against Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Osnabrueck and Aschaffenburg. During the night enemy planes bombed Berlin and our air defenses destroyed [illegible] enemy machines including [illegible] four-engined bombers.

POLISH RE-SETTLEMENT SET

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—An agreement between the Polish National Committee of Liberation on the one hand and the Ukrainian and White Russian Governments on the other providing for the "exchange and re-settlement" of Polish nationals was concluded today, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow.

The agreement contains three significant points: firstly, Poles who automatically acquired Soviet nationality after the incorporation of western Ukraine and western White Russia by the Soviet Union may resume Polish nationality. Secondly, it marks the first international act effected by the Governments of Ukraine and White Russia since January 1944 when the Soviet Republics were granted autonomy in the conduct of foreign affairs; and thirdly, the agreement re-emphasizes the fact that the National Committee is the acting provisional authority administering liberated Polish territory.

Turks Ban Gabrovski's Entry

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—Peter Gabrovski, former Bulgarian Home Minister, who sought refuge in Turkish territory following the reshuffle of the Cabinet, has been ordered by the Turkish Government to leave the country within a few days, according to an Ankara dispatch.

Gort Succeeds MacMichael

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Field-Marshal Lord Gort, British Governor of Malta, has been appointed as successor to Sir Harold MacMichael as High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, while Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Schreiber has been named as the new Governor of Malta, according to a London report.

FIGHTING IS INTENSIFIED ON 'AIR FRONT' IN CHINA

American Air Force Now Using Super Fighter Planes and Veteran Fliers

By S. [illegible]

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 14.—The air war on the China continent has entered a stage of [illegible] intensity, with the [illegible] of a large-scale operation by the Japanese in May, this year, and with the enemy's air power greatly replenished to counter Japan's offensive. The enemy who has 700 machines on hand is now deploying an aggregate total of [illegible] planes [illegible] for aerial [illegible] to his grim determination to gain the mastery of the air by dint of material superiority.

A decisive aerial battle must be fought out by the two opposing forces over the China continent. Following the capture of Lingling by the Japanese Forces, deadly struggles have concentrated in the air over the vicinity of Kweilin, a strategic base of the American air force in China. An aggregate total of [illegible] enemy planes monthly, that is more than [illegible] per day, are reported to be in action over the China continent.

The enemy has extended his sphere of aerial activities by mobilizing his planes not only in war areas, but in Shanghai, Taiwan and other strategic Japanese [illegible]. He is apparently attempting desperate counter-offensives against the Japanese with the purpose of cutting off Japan's [illegible] line and thus gaining the mastery of the air. The enemy's constant counter-offensive attempts are an eloquent manifestation of his tenacious fighting spirit. Thus, air operations over the heartland of the China continent have assumed serious proportions.

Outstanding Results Scored

As was announced by the Imperial [illegible]

[illegible]

victory, the enemy has [illegible] his intensified activities on the China continent.

When [illegible] planes were blasted at Kweilin on a moonlit night by our Wild Eagles, the enemy struck back in vigorous counter-offensives with double the number of machines destroyed at the same airfield. Although Chihkiang has been pounded, Suichuan and Lingling repeatedly bombed and Tanchuk and Liuchow shattered, the enemy has always replaced the missing machines. From this it can be readily perceived that the war situation and war results do not run parallel to one another.

Revolutionary Change Seen

Thus a revolutionary change has taken place in the mode of fighting on the continental "air front." It must not be forgotten that simultaneous with quantitative counter-[illegible]

BRITISH TYRANNY BARED

Indian Freedom Body in U.S. Issues Statement on Existing Conditions

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—In connection with Phillips' report submitted to President Roosevelt the other day which stated that the Indian troops are more determined, the National Committee for Indian Freedom, which is recently organized by the Indian residents in the United States, today, issued a statement, disclosing the pitiable conditions in India under the British tyranny. The statement in substance said:

"Even a child in India knows that the officers and men of the Indian army joined military service in order to save themselves or their families from poverty and hunger. In India, we call them 'soldiers of famine,' while Britain calls them the world's largest volunteer army. If India of today were free and prosperous, they would be an army if they were fighting for the defense of their motherland instead of for their daily bread-and-butter, they would fight harder than ever before.

"As regards the application of the Atlantic Charter to the Indian, every Indian feels that Churchill's statement defies the fulfillment of the same Charter. Phillips, in his report to President Roosevelt, correctly interpreted the Indian situation and warned against the war objective of various anti-Axis nations. Phillips urged the President to make it clear as to when India will be given freedom."

[illegible]

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LATE COUNT MATSUDAIRA IS HONORED BY EMPEROR

Granted First Class Order of Rising Sun and Court Rank Is Raised

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to confer on the late Count Tsuneo Matsudaira, holder of the First Class Order of Merit, the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, and to raise the court rank of the late Count to the Senior Grade of the Second Court Rank, it was announced on Friday.

The gracious Imperial honor was conferred in consideration of the late Count Matsudaira's long years of distinguished services in the advancement of constitutional government as a member and also as the President of the House of Peers, as well as for his meritorious contributions in various other fields such as stock raising and improvement, and social welfare work.

Following the death of Count Matsudaira, a decision has been reached in the Upper House to hold a meeting for the purpose of drafting the message of condolence and other related matters.

Funeral services for Count Matsudaira will be held on September 18 from 1:30 to 2 p.m. at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple. Subsequent to this, the general public will be allowed to pay their last respects before the altar until 3 p.m.

In fitting tribute to the distinguished career of Count Matsudaira, it has also been decided by the Upper House that the funeral service will be conducted by the House of Peers. Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, has been appointed chairman of the Funeral Committee.

PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Yamamoto Assures Japan's Policy Of Respecting Thai Freedom

Domei

BANGKOK, September 15.—Kumaichi Yamamoto, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, presented his credentials to Pridi Phanomyong, member of the Council of Regency, acting on behalf of King Ananda Mahidol at the Royal Palace yesterday morning.

In a press interview yesterday afternoon following his return from the Royal Palace, Ambassador Yamamoto stressed that notwithstanding the change in the Japanese Cabinet or her ambassador to Thailand, Japan's policy of respecting Thailand's independence and assisting in her development remains immutable in accordance with Japan's basic policy of safeguarding and liberating the people of Greater East Asia.

TO HOLD LITERARY CONFAB

3rd East Asia Meet Set for November 12 in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, September 15.—Preparations are now being pushed for the holding of the third Greater East Asia Literary Conference here on November 12, the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "Father of the Chinese Republic."

At its meeting held recently, the Preparatory Committee appointed as its chairman Chang Ko-min, Vice-Minister of Publicity. It was also decided that prior to the Greater East Asia Literary Conference, the annual Literary Conference of China will be held and attended by 40 delegates from various parts of the country. The delegates to this annual conference will form the Chinese delegation to the Greater East Asia Literary Conference.

In this connection it was revealed that Shanghai is allotted 12 delegates, Peking 12, Nanking eight, Mengchiang five, Canton two, the Wuhan district three, Suchow three and Hangchow one.

Muto Replaces Miyamoto

Tomio Muto, secretary in the Board of Information and head of its First Division, has been appointed head of the Newspaper Section of the First Division, succeeding Toshio Miyamoto, it was announced Friday.

Chen Leaves Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, September 14.—Chen Chi-chang, Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, departed for Nanking this morning to confer with the home Government.

Indonesians to Meet

The Indonesian community in Japan will meet at the Dai Toa Kaikan at Marunouchi at 11 a.m. next Tuesday, September 19, and adopt a resolution expressing thanks to the Japanese Government for the promise of granting independence to the people of the East Indies.

[illegible] Manchoukuo Progress

[illegible] Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu speaking at a luncheon on Friday at the Imperial Hotel in commemoration of the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo.

Superior Wooden Aircraft Constructed By Sugawara After Six Years of Research

Kiichi Sugawara, 42, of the Fuji Aircraft Company, has recently completed the construction of wooden aircraft after some six years of strenuous experiments. Upon the production of wooden planes on a large scale, Japan's air power will be greatly expanded.

In this connection, the Technical Affairs Board has decided to grant the inventor a patent and at the same time held a special meeting to introduce the new invention.

Anticipating the fact that Japan would have to cope with shortage of material for building aircraft with the prolongation of the China Affair, Mr. Sugawara started studies in connection with the building of wooden aircraft. During the course of his studies, he was confronted with many obstacles and experienced failures but, undaunted, he continued his research, spurred on by the rumor that wooden planes were being manufactured by the Lockheed Company in the United States, and further by the fact that the wooden Mosquito planes built in England had appeared in the European war theater.

Mr. Sugawara devised a way to join the aircraft frames by resorting to the vacuum method. In view of the fact that the weight of a wooden aircraft will naturally be three times more as compared with those made of light metals, he contrived to make the wooden boards strong and to simplify the frame work. The most difficult problem was that of making the wooden edges stick to the frames. After many experiments, he finally succeeded by employing the vacuum method so that the frames and wooden edges would stick tight due to air pressure.

The new method of building wooden aircraft requires less time and material as compared with the construction of light metal aircraft. Therefore mass production of wooden aircraft can doubtless be effectively launched.

Keigai Saito, who has worked with Mr. Sugawara for many years, has given an account of the laborious experiments undertaken in constructing wooden aircraft, as follows:

"We hit on the idea some six years ago that in order to rely on materials available in the country for aircraft building, wood must be used. Ordinarily, we think of wooden planes as heavy and of slow speed, but the newly-invented craft is light, capable of high speed and is much superior in quality than the Mosquito plane of which the British speak so highly. When the Mosquito plane first appeared, great interest was focussed on the new craft the world over. However, it is heavy and greatly inferior to the one invented by us.

"The object of our research and experiment centered on the matter of weight for the construction of planes by the existing method would increase the weight 40 to 50 per cent as compared to light metal crafts. In order to decrease the weight, we resorted to the use of thin compressed boards for the outer covering.

"If pressure were to be placed on the outer cover, adhesion to the frame would be loosened with the result that the plate may go to pieces in midair. This was the one great problem in the production of the much-needed wooden planes of superior quality. However, we have finally succeeded in producing a perfect balance of pressure between the frame and the outer covering by the employment of the vacuum method of adhesion. This has been made public by the Technical Affairs Board.

"[illegible] stress on the practicability of wooden planes. It is our earnest desire to send to the front vast number of excellent wooden planes made from our inexhaustible supply of wood."

NATIONAL SAVING TOTAL UPPED BY GOVERNMENT

Increase of ¥5,000,000,000 For Current Fiscal Year Is Announced

An increase of ¥5,000,000,000 is to be effected in the amount which the people are called upon to save within the fiscal year 1944-5. The revised goal in the promotion of national saving is ¥41,000,000,000.

Announcement of the change in the goal in national saving promotion was made by the Board of Information on Friday.

Simultaneously with the announcement, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata issued a statement, appealing to the people for an effort to establish the war-time standard of living to make sure that the increased saving will be realized.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

"The amount of increase in national saving in the fiscal year 1944-5 is to be altered to ¥41,000,000,000.

"In the light of national life as it stands today it is with great difficulty to decide to make a large increase in the goal in the promotion of national saving at a time when more than half of the fiscal year is over within which the saving is to be made, and it would be a very hard thing to realize the increased amount within the year.

To Cut Purchasing Power

"The attainment of the end is to be achieved through the employment of more ingenuity in the formulation of measures to bring about a contraction of the floating purchasing power under an intensive effort by both the officials and people and through a further strengthening of the system of liaison and cooperation between the Ministries and various quarters interested in view of the character of the matter that concerns saving."

Finance Minister Ishiwata said:

"It has been decided to increase the amount of national saving in the current fiscal year by ¥5,000,000,000 to ¥41,000,000,000 in consequence of the passage of the supplementary budget of extraordinary war expenditure.

"I am desirous of seeing the people make a greater effort to practice the war-time way of living and cooperate in the attainment of the revised goal in the promotion of national saving."

Approved by Cabinet

The plan for revising the goal in the promotion of national saving was laid before the Cabinet at the regular meeting earlier on Friday and approved.

It was based on the conclusions of the National Saving Promotion Committee in the Finance Ministry which were reached after an exhaustive inquiry into the extent to which the amount of increased saving to be made by the people within the current fiscal year should be raised to insure that there should be increased to insure that there should be enough money available for use in connection with the issuance of bonds amounting to ¥5,197,000,000 to meet the additional ¥20,000,000,000 war expenditure.

Supreme Court Chief Picked

Judge Seiichi Shimoyama has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, it was announced by the Board of Information [illegible]

MANCHOUKUO'S GROWTH IN 12 YEARS IS PRAISED

Is Most Concrete Example of Spirit of East Asia Declaration, Iguchi Says

Manchoukuo's birth 12 years ago and her subsequent development into one of the major independent nations of the world are "by themselves the most eloquent and concrete example of the spirit embodied in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia," commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday. The occasion for his comment was the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo.

"Twelve years ago when Manchuria broke from its miserable past and made its debut as the independent state of Manchoukuo," said Mr. Iguchi, "many countries, especially the United States and Britain, made various attempts, overtly and covertly, to strangulate this infant nation of East Asia. The United States, in particular, assumed an extremely provocative warlike attitude toward Japan who had served as the midwife in the birth of the new country. The League of Nations, which at that time was no more than a tool of the Anglo-Saxon Powers in realizing their selfish ambitions, sent the prejudiced Lytton Commission of Inquiry. In due course, the commission submitted its so-called 'impartial' report on the conditions prevailing at that time which the League swallowed without question. Following the lead taken by the United States and Britain, and under the political pressure of these two countries, the League members decided officially to incriminate Japan."

He continued, "Firm in her conviction that her cause was just and righteous, Japan exhausted all her means in vain to rectify the attitude of the League and withdrew from that body of which she had been a charter member and a devoted and leading collaborator. Since that time, Japan has devoted her untiring efforts and energy to the sound progress and development of Manchoukuo.

"Twelve years later, today, Manchoukuo holds her head proudly among the major independent nations of the world. The foundations of her economic and political life are increasingly being reinforced and her general cultural progress is beyond comparison with that of many so-called independent nations. She has made remarkable strides in the promotion of the spiritual and material welfare of her people.

"Especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has the rapidity of her advance in all fields of endeavor been amazing. It has even astonished Japan. In name and in fact, Manchoukuo has risen to the status of a full-fledged Power in the comity of nations. The far-reaching developments and utilization she has carried out in agriculture and industry have been instrumental in making her role in the prosecution of war supremely important. Manchoukuo is in fact a major arsenal and granary of the new co-prosperous world for which this war is being fought.

"The assistance and support rendered by Japan are of course important factors in the notable rise of Manchoukuo. But the basic fundamental element which determines the rise or decline, the prosperity or poverty, of any nation is the spirit of the country. This is a truth no one can deny. The people of Manchoukuo, under their Emperor, who is himself living up by practice to the principle of one virtue and one mind with Japan, are in complete accord with this principle and are endeavoring to realize by the perfect concord of their five peoples and in cooperation with their neighbors the renaissance and new order of East Asia.

"As one of the vanguards of East Asia's renaissance, Manchoukuo has put forth her utmost efforts in enhancing her position as a sovereign, independent nation, the results of which is obvious to all. The birth and subsequent growth of this country are by themselves the most eloquent and concrete example of the spirit embodied in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia which now in this war is being fulfilled and substantiated in the liberation and independence of other countries and peoples in this region."

East Asia Round-Up

Increasing Rice Output

Domei

DJAKARTA, September [illegible]

Mother's Day Named

MANILA, September [illegible]

[illegible]

Upping Food Output

Domei

MANILA, September 15.—Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty of Manila has sent letters to the clergy throughout the Philippines appealing to all Christians to throw their full weight behind the rapid food-producing campaign.

JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO TIES FIRMER AFTER 12 YEARS

Ever Since Founding Manchou People Have Marched in Step With Parent Country

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—Twelve years ago today Japanese recognition was extended to Manchoukuo. The interval has been a phase of a progressive increase in friendship between the two countries.

The attachment of Manchoukuo to Japan has for some years been such that the Manchoukuo people have looked up to Japan as a parent country that has given birth to their own country.

The start of the War of Greater East Asia was the occasion for Manchoukuo to identify itself with Japan in everything with a clearness, a tribute of respect due to a country that had brought it forth. Today the Manchoukuo officials and people are concentrating all their energies on the extension of fighting power to enable them to play a full part in bringing the war to a victorious end.

To them to help consummate the war is the way of doing their duty to their parent country.

The determination of Manchoukuo found its expression in a message His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to grant to Premier General Chang Ching-hui and Hokamo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, on August 21 which was to the effect:

"The rise of Japan is the rise of Manchoukuo and the fall of Japan is the fall of Manchoukuo; and the rise or fall of both Japan and Manchoukuo is the rise or fall of entire East Asia. Everything in the country should be subordinated to the meeting of the needs of going through with the war."

At no time has national security been greater in Manchoukuo than at this moment.

The efficiency of the National Army has increased at a phenomenal pace since the enforcement of the National Military Service Law. The improvement of the Army has been especially marked in such arms as air, anti-aircraft artillery, automobile, and engineering.

On the other hand, peace and order in the country is being well maintained although some bandits infest a part of the Jehol area adjoining North China. Then with regard to the police, the armed police have [illegible]

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1944

The Fighting in China

The smashing victories being scored by the Japanese Forces on the China mainland serve to draw attention to the fact that with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia the significance of the fighting in China is undergoing a vast change.

It is clear that the fighting in China today is no longer being carried on with the objective, as it was at first, of punishing China for her wrongs and awakening Chungking to self-reflection. This was clarified by the Japanese Government in its statement of July 5, which declared, "The aim of our military operations in China, now in progress, being simply to frustrate the attempts of America and Britain at aggression and domination, the Chinese people are, it goes without saying, our friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not our enemy."

Meanwhile, Chungking has been rendered incapable of carrying on against Japan under its own power. Furthermore, with Japan's New China Policy being put into practice, the dissident regime has lost its war aim, its resistance no longer has any significance.

For the Anglo-Americans, however, it not only is advantageous but absolutely necessary ... have Chungking as their advance force. For this reason they are directing every effort toward forcing Chungking to continue its struggle against Japan. They have granted Chungking vast loans. They have even sacrificed some of their own needs to give weapons and supplies to Chungking. They have repeatedly sent missions to Chungking to encourage the regime. At the same time they have issued wild promises of cooperation and aid. In addition, they have invited missions frequently to Washington and London to be fed on pledges and flattery. And in order to tie Chungking firmly to their camp they have made various post-war promises and have gone to the extent of treating Chungking nominally as one of the "Big Four."

Chungking is therefore continuing its struggle against Japan not wholly willingly, swept along by the [illegible] current of Anglo-American scheming. In the meantime, developments indicate clearly that the aim of the Anglo-Americans [illegible] in carrying on the war against Japan by using the China mainland as their operational base.

It follows that as long as the Anglo-American efforts are directed toward the execution of this aim, the Japanese must conduct their operations on the China mainland for the purpose of frustrating it. That is to say, the Japanese Forces, while they do not consider the Chinese people their enemies, are consider the Chungking forces ipso facto their enemies, cannot help but carry on large-scale operations on the China mainland under these circumstances. It is only that in this case the area in which the Japanese Forces carry out their operations to destroy Anglo-American power happens to be Chinese territory and that those who live there are the Chinese.

While hostilities were confined to fighting between Japan and China and later between Japan and Chungking, the degree of damage arising from the fighting was not very serious or intense, due to the fact that in most engagements the enemy forces fell back quickly and because the Japanese Forces operated with the objective in mind of restoring friendly and good neighborly relations between the two countries in the end. No thorough war measures therefore were taken; there were no cases of carpet bombing and complete destruction as seen in the fighting today in other theaters of war.

But as the Anglo-Americans use Chinese territory to close in on Japan and the Japanese direct their efforts toward destroying this enemy effort, extremely intense fighting with its accompaniment of thorough destruction will inevitably result. The immensity of the damage which will be wrought upon China and the magnitude of the blow she will suffer can well be imagined.

This view is supported by many past facts. When they became a field of battle between the Anglo-Americans and the Germans, her historic landmarks were reduced to rubble and her irreplaceable art treasures destroyed. France, by the opening of the Second Front, has been turned into a chaotic arena of death and destruction with even Paris, which sustained no damage in the fighting between the French and Germans, turned into a scene of savage destruction of life and property.

So in China today, since the American air force in China started its operations, the Chinese people have been subjected to indiscriminate bombing. The damage suffered by the Chinese people through American action is already several score times as great as that which they sustained in the past fighting between the Japanese and Chiang forces.

Should the Anglo-Americans increase their air forces in China and, in addition, should they even land troops to move out with the Chungking forces in front against the Japanese, fighting of a most serious sort will certainly occur. And as a result, China will be visited by war disasters hitherto unseen in her history, and the Chinese as a people will sustain injuries so great that they will be rendered totally incapable of ever staging a recovery. China will receive a blow from which she will never be able to recover.

For the Anglo-Americans, who, as the records show, have no consideration for China, whose sole aim is to make use of and to exploit China, that is [illegible] strange that Chiang Kai-shek should be so unable to see through the Anglo-American design as to invite this unfortunate fate.

There could be no greater misfortune for China and her people than the consequences of a ruthless war which would render them incapable of ever rising again. This is particularly so when the War of Greater East Asia has so happily enabled China to liberate herself from the shackles of unequal treaties and to abolish foreign concessions and extraterritoriality.

Chungking [illegible] offered strenuous opposition against the stationing of Japanese forces in China and has used this as its chief reason for continued resistance against Japan. Chungking's act, however, of inviting the Anglo-American forces into Chinese territory in order to have them fight the Japanese not only constitutes an act of inviting a result to which it is professedly opposed, but it constitutes the perpetration of the greatest crime against China in all history.

The time has come for Chiang Kai-shek to reflect seriously on the damning part he might play in China's destiny.

A Year Ago Today

September 16, 1943

The Daily Worker, a London journal, burst out with a tirade against the Government for its continual hoodwinking of the British public. It claimed that propagandists and the press were working hand-in-glove to deceive the public. It concluded by asking how long the Government expected to fool the people, declaring that the Britishers had seen enough of such tactics and that they were fed up with the efforts.

• • •

Whiskey drinkers in America received discouraging news when the War Production Board notified the Industrial Alcohol Advisory Committee that it will not be possible to release any converted alcohol distilleries to the production of beverage alcohol during the rest of this year. The action surprised the industry representatives who had expected to get a two-week holiday from war production to produce whiskey.

• • •

Australian Premier John Curtin ordered 11,000 workers of slaughter houses, who are on a strike to return to work by exercising the new authority given him by the Government to end strikes in important war industries.

U.S. TRADE BALANCE UPSET BY WAR

Excessive Imports From Latin America Have Adverse Effects

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR).

America's foreign trade figures for 1943 reveal two historic facts: one is that the total amount of exports, including Lend-Lease materials (including the re-exports but not exports of gold and silver) surpasses the highest record of $[illegible] for 1920; and the other, that when the amount listed under the Lend-Lease Act is subtracted, there is an adverse trade balance for the first time since 1870. (The amount of exports handled under the Lend-Lease Act was $[illegible] for 1941, $[illegible] for 1942, and $[illegible] for 1943.)

The increase of the exports for 1943, though indicative of the stupendous extent of the current hostilities and the high costs of material and labor, is not necessarily as important as that which produces the second phenomenon.

The unfavorable balance of trade for 1943, as shown in Table No. 1, is caused by the general decrease of export and an excess of imports. The export for 1943 falls to the $2,000,000,000 level of 1934, 1935 and 1936. And in percentage, the exports for 1942 and 1943 reveal a decrease of 38 per cent, in comparison with 1941. But the imports for these two years recover the level of pre-war days. Furthermore, the import of over $3,300,000,000 for 1943 is the highest record since 1929.

Table No. 1

Year	Export	Import
1934	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936	[illegible]	[illegible]
1937	[illegible]	[illegible]
1938	[illegible]	[illegible]
1939	[illegible]	[illegible]
1940	[illegible]	[illegible]
1941	[illegible]	[illegible]
1942	[illegible]	[illegible]
1943	[illegible]	[illegible]

And this brings us to the peculiarity of the trade relation between the United States and Central and South America. Before the war, there was always an excess of imports, excepting for 1938, as seen by the following table:

Table No. 2
(In $1,000)

Year	Export	Import	Excess of Import
1921-25	$742,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
1926-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1931-35	304,000	[illegible]	117,000
1936	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1937	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1938	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 79,000

Imports Jump

The foregoing figures compose about 18 per cent of the total American exports, and about 25 per cent of the imports, or about 20 per cent of the total export and import combined. But, as is seen by comparison with Table No. 3, the increase of imports from Latin American nations is conspicuous, hence affecting proportionately the economy of these countries.

Table No. 3
Excess of Imports From Countries

	January-September 1942	January-September 1943
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uruguay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru	+ [illegible]	+ [illegible]
Mexico	+ [illegible]	+ [illegible]
Venezuela	+ [illegible]	+ [illegible]
Total (including other countries)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Particularly such is the case with such nations as Bolivia, who had excess of import from America before the war, but now enjoys excess of export to America as high as $10,000,000. It indicates that the Latin American countries are now enjoying an unprecedented boom.

But, conversely, these nations are finding difficulty in importing from America the commodities which they need badly, such as arms for strengthening their national defense, partly finished metal goods, machinery and chemicals necessary for their industrial development. Thus, since the dollars are useless to them, they consider the American money as harmful, only aiding inflation. Although there is no extreme inflation yet in these countries, the effect on their political life is serious.

In short, the American dollar is practically unused in Latin America. As revealed in Table No. 4, of the sum advanced by the American Export and Import Bank, (not including the advance of the United States Government) as loans under the name of economic development of the Central and South Americas, only 27 per cent have been used, and a balance of $[illegible] still lies idle.

Table No. 4
(End of 1943)

Countries	Loans	Amount Used
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uruguay	[illegible]	...
Chile	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru	[illegible]	...
Bolivia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ecuador	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total (inc. other countries)	[illegible]	[illegible]

British Tyranny in India

Britain's Aim to Dominate Country Seen in Attitude Of Leaders Toward Gandhi's Proposal

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Part II

The present global war has brought out even more starkly the grim pattern of the eternal struggle of the Indian people for their national liberation. By treachery and trickery the British forced the Indians to cast their lot against their will in with the side of the anti-Axis. Viceroy Lord Linlithgow even blandly promised, as had his predecessor in the first World War, that India should be granted Dominion status after the war.

By bringing pressure to bear the British authorities succeeded in ousting Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the right wing of the Indian National Congress, from his position as the head of his party and put under arrest Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the leader of the left wing of the Congress. Britain also succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of the Indian capitalists by promising them rich profits from the production of munitions and other war materials.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the British authorities craftily tried to channel the anti-British sentiments of the Indian people against Japan, released Nehru and extended official recognition to the Communist Party.

The wiles of the British were, however, ineffective before the speedy advance of the Japanese Forces to the Southern Regions as champions of the oppressed races of East Asia. Thoughtful Indians began to realize that a golden opportunity had at last arrived for their liberation. This awakening was heightened by the appearance of Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo after his sojourn in Germany, the organization of the Indian National Army, the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India, and finally the march of the Indian liberation forces into their homeland.

Within India, this awakening was reflected in the adoption of the demand by the Indian National Congress for a complete withdrawal of the British from India and a renewed demand for full independence.

Dismayed by the Japanese occupation of Burma and its probable repercussions in India, the British Government dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps to India in order to reach a compromise with the Indian nationalist leaders. His plan may roughly be summarized under five points: (1) to grant Dominion status to India after the close of the war; (2) to allow the Indians to draft their own constitution after the armistice; (3) to allow certain provinces that are not prepared for participation in the new constitutional framework to administer their own affairs under the existing constitution; (4) to permit the native princes to choose for themselves whether they wish to participate in the new constitutional government; and (5) to leave the responsibility for national defense to Britain till the drafting of the proposed constitution.

Traditional Policy Pursued

A quick glance at the plan sufficed to convince any Indian that it was an embodiment of the traditional British policy of "divide and rule." Mahatma Gandhi, in his speech at Bombay recently, even stated that the Cripps' proposal was an instrument designed for the "perpetual vivisection of India." That is clear from the items in the plan permitting certain provinces to remain out of the framework of the proposed constitutional government of India. Cripps himself had even hinted that his plan might envisage the creation of at least two Dominions within India.

The Muslim League rejected the proposal on the ground that it did not clarify the right of self-determination on the part of the Mohammedan population; the Mahasabha Party because of the right of non-participation given to certain provinces; and the Indian National Congress also for the same reason and because of the British reservation to maintain British troops in India for the duration of the war. The rejection of the Cripps' proposal and the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution were met by the British with the mass arrest of the leaders of the Indian National Congress.

Last May, however, after an imprisonment of 21 months, the British authorities released Mahatma Gandhi on the grounds of ill-health. Their object in doing so was twofold: to make him order the abandonment of the anti-British movement and to reach a compromise with him on the Indian question. Gandhi, however, adhered faithfully to the policy of the Indian National Congress, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British from India, and not only that, Gandhi even began to carry on political negotiations with his friends.

This unexpected resumption of political activity on the part of Gandhi was apparently the cause for the publication by Viceroy Viscount Archibald Wavell of his correspondence with the leader of the Indian National Congress in an obvious effort to forestall any real political achievement by Gandhi. Wavell charged, for instance, that the responsibility for the existing political unrest in India must rest on Gandhi's shoulders.

In his letter to Wavell, Gandhi pointed out the empty promises which Britain had made in the past, hinting clearly that it was impossible to place any trust in Britain's word, while the Viceroy sharply attacked Gandhi for his distrust of British military power at the time of the Japanese southward advance, as exemplified by the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution. However, it was clear that the accusation of Wavell was unfounded. Neither Gandhi nor the Indian National Congress can be held responsible for the political unrest prevailing in India—that is the result of British tyranny and exploitation for upward of 200 years.

What bearing the new Gandhi negotiations with the Muslim League will have in breaking up the existing deadlock in Indian affairs remains to be seen. On July 12 Gandhi asked for an interview with Mohamed Ali Jinnah and subsequently proposed to the Muslim League a six-point program: (1) The Muslim League was to agree to support the Indian National Congress' demand for independence and to collaborate with the Congress Party in the formation of a provisional government. (2) After the war, a commission was to be appointed for the demarcation of continuous areas in northwest and western India where the Muslims have an overwhelming majority. In these areas, a plebiscite was to be held to decide on the issue of separation from Hindustan. (3) The provisional government was to be open to all parties. (4) In the event of separation, there were to be mutual guarantees for defense, commerce, communications, and other subjects. (5) The transfer of the communities was to be voluntary. (6) The above terms were to be binding only in the event of the transfer by Britain of both her power and responsibility for the Government of India.

Proposals Taken Lightly

This proposal from Gandhi to Jinnah, coupled with Gandhi's plan for the establishment of a national government of India, show how great are the constructive [illegible] of the Indian people toward the solution of the Anglo-Indian political stalemate. Yet the British authorities, stubborn and unwilling to grant independence to the Peninsula, have not considered these proposals seriously. Sir George Schuster, writing in the News Chronicle, for instance, has charged that Gandhi's proposal for the creation of a national government is unworkable as the distinction cannot be drawn between civil and military affairs—an argument which is sheer nonsense.

The diplomatic commentator of the Sunday Times has even stated that Gandhi's proposal cannot be accepted as it has not been approved by the Indian National Congress although the British Government deliberately refuses to permit Gandhi to meet either Nehru or other leaders of the Indian independence movement.

These unwarranted objections seem to indicate that an aggravation of the Indian situation is inevitable. It seems to be clear that the British Government will postpone the solution of the Indian problem till after the war. Churchill's declaration in the House of Commons to the effect that he is not the liquidator of the British Empire, as well as Amery's speech recently in regard to Gandhi's latest proposals all indicate that the British have no intention of relinquishing their control over India. Britain's failure to apply the terms of the Atlantic Charter to India is another demonstration of her determination to keep the Indian people in subjection.

There is not a doubt that economically, India has to a great degree succeeded in winning her independence. Seizing the opportunity afforded by the first World War, the Indian native capitalists have succeeded in replacing British industries in India by their own. The Sassoon financial group was, for instance, forced to leave Bombay for Shanghai in 1920 because of its realization that there would be no future possibilities in India with the opposition of the Indian native industry and the persistent Indian boycott of British products.

The attempt to make India an arsenal of Britain to meet the demands of the current war has further tended to make Indian industries independent of Britain and Britain dependent on India. Moreover, Britain has become a debtor to India, reversing the past creditor-debtor relationship. India has already paid off her [illegible] sterling debt to Britain, and at the present time has about [illegible] sterling assets in London which have been frozen by the British Government. To offset this [illegible], the British have been trying to force their war expenditures [illegible] on the Indian people in order

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Freedom or Death

(From the Malai Sinpo, Syonan)

The release of Mahatma Gandhi from his prison in Poona "unconditionally," whatever that may mean, after being imprisoned like a common criminal, forbidden communication of any kind with the outside world, and prevented even from seeing his wife before she died a victim of British persecution, can only mean one thing, and that is the British thought Mahatmaji's end was not far off and they were panic-stricken at the prospect of his death in jail, which has become to him a home away from home. But Mahatmaji has survived many such crises in his life, because of his indomitable spirit which has frequently mastered the infirmities of his frail body and [illegible] Indians are praying today that he may be spared to fulfil the mission for which he was born. Mahatmaji has said: "This is the last struggle of my life ... there can be no compromise ... it is a fight to the finish ... Freedom or death." The British authorities might anticipate a change for the better, for themselves, in the Indian political situation if at this critical stage of India's fight for freedom, Gandhi disappeared from the scene. That is why at his venerable age they have subjected him to such inhuman cruelty, exposed him to infection by malaria, deprived him of the comforts of home and the [illegible] influence of congenial environment and companionship which he so badly needed. But his incarceration has had a profoundly disturbing effect on India as a whole and even those Indians who are chronic [illegible] and compromisers have thrown in their hands, disgusted with the dastardly [illegible] of the British and their determination to keep India in bondage for ever.

Whether he is in prison or outside it Mahatma Gandhi is the acknowledged leader of the Indian people. That leadership has never been questioned even by those who have been compelled to disagree with him with regard to his methods. Today, he appears at the head of this vast unarmed army of Indians who [illegible]

[illegible]

Whoever was responsible for Gandhi's release [illegible]

Neutrality Gone

(From the Shanghai Times)

[illegible]

STOCK RAISING IN JAVA A VITAL INDUSTRY

Madura Breed Cattle Considered Highest in Quality

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

[illegible]